

वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव
धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1.
10.)

कल्किन् *a.* 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.
-2 Wicked. —*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प *a.* [कृप्-घञ्] 1 Practicable, feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एषामधिरोढुमं-जसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणाकल्प &c.
—*ल्यः* 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्य-कव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पविल्क-ल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world, universal destruction. -6 A day of Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् Sānti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. -8 One of the six Vedāṅgas, *i. e.* that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. -9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; उपपन्नमेतस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजानि S. 2; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise; cf. कल्पद्रुम. —*ल्या-ल्यं* A kind of intoxicating liquor. —*Comp.* —अंतः

end of the world, universal destruction; Bh. 2. 16. °स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a कल्प. —आदिः renovation of all things in the creation. —कारः 1. author of Kalpa-sūtra, q. v. -2. a barber. —क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction; *e. g.* पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पद्मः, —वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; न वृद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्य संपन्नवृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. -3. (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः 1 a protector of order. -2. a seller of spirituous liquors. —लता, —लतिका 1. a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् *a* conversant with sacred precepts; R. 1. 94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कृप्-शुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल्पनं [कृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृ-काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, performing, doing. -3 Forming, arranging; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14; केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, ornamenting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोदः Sk. =कल्पनाया अपोदः. -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sānti. 2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12 (In Mīm. phil.) =अर्थापत्ति q. v. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृप् caus. —तः An elephant armed or

caparisoned for war.

कल्मन् =कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, —षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; सहि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —षी N. of the river Yamunâ -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —षं Stain. —*Comp.* —कंठः an epithet of Siva. —पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेटामत्र, कल्-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. —*Comp.* —आशः, —जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (—तै) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्य-वर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्रीकल्य-वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation. —*Comp.* —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or नी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्दयते, अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया R. 6. 29; Me. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां

त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3.
 -णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रा चूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्वक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. -Comp. -कृत् a. 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. -धर्मन् a. virtuous. -बीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). -वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक a. (णिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. -णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल् 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल a. Deaf; °ता-त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि ind. To-morrow.

कल्लोल a. Inimical, hostile. -लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोलोलं Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीदात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्हारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as a poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. -कं A mushroom; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, -चं [cf. Un. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -Comp. -पत्रः the birch tree. -हर a. 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्तु n. A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (व) र a. [Un. 4. 154.] (-रा, -री f.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. -रः, -रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. -रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (व) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधती विलोलकवरीक्रमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -Comp. -भरः, -भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन बलते चलति, बल्-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वाद्विः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित a. 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष, -कवष् a. Ved Sounding, creaking (as the door). -षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवारं A lotus.

कवारि a. Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि a. [कृ-इ Un. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. -विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vālmiki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. -f. The bit of a bridle; see कविका.

-Comp. -ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. -पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. -राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्षे कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. -रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यद्यस्ति राज्ञेन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसातिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. -व्यः A class of manes. -Comp. -वालः 1. fire. -2. a class of manes. -वाह् m., -वाहः, -वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). -शा A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यन्ति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be m. or f.) -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The mouth. -5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशामर्हति, कश-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. -इयं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशस् n. Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. -पुः 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु m. n. 1 The backbone. -2 A kind of grass. -रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvīpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः-का A sort of grass. -का The back-bone.

कश्मल a. [Un. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संबंधा-

कश्मला किंवदन्ती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मा-
मधन्यं U.1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of
mind, lowness or depression of spirits;
कश्मलं महदाविशत् Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मल-
मिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. —2
Sin —3 A swoon. —4 Consternation,
alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country,
the modern Kāshmira. (Its posi-
tion is thus described in Tantras:—
शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावत्क-
श्मीरदेशः स्यात्पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः) —**Comp.**
—जः, —जं, —जन्मन् *m., n.* saffron;
कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितांतरम्या Bv.
1. 71. v. 1.

कश्यपः *a.* Having black teeth.
—पः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a
Rishi, the husband of Aditi and
Diti, and thus the father both of gods
and demons, (so called because he
drank कश्य 'liquor,' cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-
ऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mark. P.)
[He was the son of Marichi, the son of
Brahma. He bears a very important
share in the work of creation. Accord-
ing to Mahābhārata and other accounts,
he married Aditi and 12 other daugh-
ters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi
the twelve Adityas. By his other
twelve wives he had a numerous and
very diversified progeny: serpents,
reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of
the lunar constellation. He was thus
the father of gods, demons, men,
beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact
of all living beings. He is therefore
often called Prajapati]. —**Comp.** —नं-
दनः an epithet of Garuḍa.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To
rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकाषं कषति
Sk; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub
on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन
कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To
itch. —5 To leap.—II. 10 P. (काषयति)
To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-
ing. —षः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-
stone; छद्मेन कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषा-
णनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.
—**Comp.** —पटिका a touch-stone;
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, im-
mature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,
scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कं-
पेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्त-
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold
by the touch-stone.

कषा=कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. —2 The sun.

कषि *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurt-
ful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured.

कष्टिः *f.* 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,
trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2.
—2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीक-
षायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5.
41. —3 Red, dark-red; चूतांकुरास्वाद-
कषायकंडः Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence)
Sweet-sounding; Māl. 7. —5 Brown.
—6 Improper, dirty. —यः, —यं 1
Astringent flavour or taste (one of
the six *rasas*): see कटु; यो वक्त्रं परिशो-
षयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं वध्नाति हृदयं कष-
ति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. —2 The
red colour. —3 A decoction with
one part of a drug mixed with
four, eight, or sixteen parts of
water (the whole being boiled
down until one quarter is left);
Ms. 11. 154. —4 Plastering, smear-
ing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. —5 Per-
fuming the body with unguents; Rs.
1. 4. —6 Gum, resin, extract or exuda-
tion from a tree. —7 Dirt, unclean-
ness. —8 Dulness, stupidity. —9
Attachment to worldly objects. —10
Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emo-
tion. —2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened,
coloured; अमुनैव कषायितस्तनी Ku.
4. 34; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.
—*m.* N. of several plants:—खजूर,
शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The backbone,
the spine.

कक्षषः A kind of poisonous in-
sect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill,
wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं
गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to
worse', (reduced to a wretched con-
dition). —2 Painful, grievous; मो-
हादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं
खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares;
Ms. 7. 50; Māl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29;
कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः ।

निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा हरिद्रता ॥
Chân. 59 —3 Difficult; स्त्रीषु कटोऽधि-
कारः V. 3. 1; U. 7. —4 Hard to subdue
(as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210.
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,
suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं
खल्वनपत्यता S. 6; धिगर्थः कष्टसंभयाः
Pt. 1. 163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3
Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन some how or
other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा धिक्
कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञा-
यते Pt. 4. 78. —**Comp.** —आगत *a.* arriv-
ed or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giv-
ing pain, troublesome. —कारः—कारकः
the world (as the scene of miseries).
—तपस् *a.* one who practises hard
penance; S. 7 —संभय *a.* attended
with troubles; Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118.
—साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with
difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a
difficult or disagreeable place.

कस I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते
or कंस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone; cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a car-
riage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तु) रिका, कस्तूरी Musk;
कस्तूरिकातिलकमाले विधाय सायं Bv. 2.
4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —**Comp.** —मृगः
the musk-deer.

कस्मल =कश्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going; —2 Injuring.

कहाहः A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपत्र-
कुसुमानि मुहुर्विधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

कह्वः A kind of cane.

कांशिः A cup; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं
तस्य विकारः यज्ञं छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168]
Made of white copper or bell-metal;
Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.
—2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्य
A drinking vessel (of brass), a
goblet; Si. 15. 81. —**Comp.** —कारः

(री f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43]

1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बालि च भुङ्क्ते Pt. 1. 24. —2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. —3 A lame man. —4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —5 A sectarian mark (तिलक). —6 A kind of measure. —7 N. of a Dvīpa. —का N. of several plants: काकनास, काकोली &c. —की 1 A female crow. —का 1 A multitude of crows. —2 A modus coeundi. —Comp. —अक्षि-गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकोदरो येन विनीतर्षः Kavirāja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिचा the Gunjā plant. —छद्मः, —छदिः 1. a wag-tail. —2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीय-वत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमयतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न विभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् a. contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); क कपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पद् 1. the sign (∧) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —2. an incision in the skin. (—दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय a. shallow, काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —महुः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि

धनहीनास्तथानराः || Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः = निष्फलतृणधान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —बंध्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु (रु) क a. 1 Timid, cowardly. —2 Naked. —3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. —2 (की f.) An owl. —3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-pipe. —2 The thyroid cartilage. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 A kind of rice.

काकालिः, —ली f. 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. —2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिमुखकाकली-संदंशक... प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk 49. —3 Scissors. —4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —खः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार a. Scattering water (कं जलमाकिरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. —2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana. —3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Māsha. —4 A part of a measure. —5 The beam of a balance. —6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. —2 A quarter of a measure. —3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. —2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः f. 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठध्वनिधरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकु-करणकुशलतां K. 222. (Hence) —2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. —3 Muttering, murmuring. —4 Tongue. —5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां तृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. —2 A snake. —3 A boar. —4 A pcter. —5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. —6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुक्षितमक्षं अव, कोः कादेशः; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-दरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष 1 P. (epic Atm. also). कांक्षति, कांक्षित 1 To wish, desire, (long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यमनय-स्तस्मिस्तपस्यंत्यमी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. —2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. —2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्त-कांक्षा.

कांक्षित p. p. 1 Wished, desired. —2 Expected. —तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् a. (णी f.) [कांक्षणिनि] Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, °जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीते हंत चिंतामणि-र्मया Sānti. 1. 12; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः || H. 2. 68. —2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. —3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. —4 Alkaline ashes. —5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt. —2 Wax. —Comp. —अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a

glass vessel. —मणि: crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. —2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित् *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं *A* string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचिघः 1 A rat, mouse. —2 Gold. —3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. —2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. —2 Bad water.

काञ्च 1 *A.* (काञ्चते, काञ्चित्) 1 To shine. —2 To bind.

काञ्चन *a.* (नी *f.*) [काञ्च-ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका काञ्चनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; काञ्चनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि काञ्चनं Ms. 2. 239. —2 Lustre, brilliancy. —3 Property, wealth. —4 The filament of a lotus. —5 Yellow orpiment. —6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. —2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अङ्गी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —भूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. —2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

काञ्चनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

काञ्चनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree. काञ्चनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

काञ्चिः, —ची *f.* [काञ्च-बन्धने इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि काञ्चीगुणस्थानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. —2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as काञ्ची (2).

—पदं the hips and loins.

काञ्चिकं Sour gruel.

काञ्जिकं, काञ्जिका, काञ्जी, काञ्जीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, —न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तरतनं S. 3. 10. —2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. —3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निर्मूलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv.] 1 One-eyed; अक्षणा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. —2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); प्राप्तः काणवराटकोपि न मया नृष्णधुता मुञ्च माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. —2 A cock. —3 A kind of goose. —4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

काणैयः, —रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1. An unchaste or faithless woman. —2 An unmarried woman. —Comp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किञ्चिच्चिह्नं यदुपलक्षयासे Mk. 1,

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. —2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. —3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृगालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95, Ms. 1. 46, 48, Māl. 9. 34. —4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; *e.g.* कर्म° &c. —6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. —7 An arrow. —8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. —9 cane, reed. —10 A stick, staff. —11 Water. —12 Opportunity, occasion. —13 Private place. —14 A kind of measure. —15 Praise, flattery. —16 A horse. —17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Comp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5.

22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. —2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. —3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. —4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठः (स्वकुलं वृष्टतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥). (—ष्ठं) the bow of Karna & Kāma. —भंगः —भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवन् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. —2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच्वा] An archer (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कृतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्योसीर्द्धं गच्छति, नृ-अच कोः कदेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयन्ति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me 77. —2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. —3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. —4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. —2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्ये आपदचोदितम् R. 17. 47.

कानि *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote

Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yājñavalkya. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -**Comp.** -**पुत्रः**, -**सुतः** N. of Kārtikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. -**यः** A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

काथंचित्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः, कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Un. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -**व** Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds; Māl. 9. 16; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादंबरं 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -**री** 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S 6; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभृतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb.; रसभरेण K. 240. -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक *a.* [कनक-अण्] Golden. -**कं** The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; कानना-**बनि** forest-ground. -2 The mouth of

Brahmā. -3 A house. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** wild fire, conflagration. -**ओकस्** *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः, -**यी** [कानिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ठक् इनङ् च] The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; **कानीनः** कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत *p. p.* [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -**तः** 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kārtikeya, (2) Kṛishṇa. -**तं** 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -**Comp.** -**अयसं** the loadstone. -**पक्षिन्** *m.* a peacock (of iron). -**लोहं** the loadstone. -**लौहं** steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -**Comp.** -**अग्निरोहदः** the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -**रं** 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. -**रः** 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -**री** A kind of sugarcane. -**रं** 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः *f.* [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अक्रिष्टकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced

by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगायैरंगभूषणं । शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 A digit of the moon. -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -**द** *a.* beautifying, adorning. (-**दं**) 1 bile. -2 clarified butter. -**द**, -**दायक**, -**दायिन्** *a.* adorning. -**भृत्** *m.* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. -*m.* The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविकः A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hens) Terrified afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -**कः** 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कुत्सितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -**यं** N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल, कापालिक *a.* [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls. -**लः**, -**लिकः** A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -**लं** A kind of leprosy. -**ली** 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Māl. 4.

कापालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

कापिक *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. -**लः** 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिश A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायन 1 Liquor ; Si. 10.
4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेयं [कपेर्भावः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species. -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron. -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -**Coap.** -अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

कायकरः, -कारः A penitent.
कायकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3, 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. -**मा** Desire, wish. -**मं** 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire of passion. -**संदीपनं** 1. inflaming

fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -**अङ्गुलिः** 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -**अंगः** the mango tree. -**अधिकारः** the influence of love or desire. -**अधिष्ठित** *a.* overcome by love. -**अनलः** see कामाग्नि. -**अंध** *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-**धः**) the (Indian) cuckoo. -**अंधा** musk. -**अन्निन्** *a.* getting food at will. -**अभिकाम** *a.* libidinous, lustful. -**अरण्यं** a pleasant grove. -**अरिः** 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -**अर्थिन्** *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -**अवतारः** N. of Pradyumna. -**अवसायः** suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. -**अशनं** 1. eating at will -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -**आख्या** -**अक्षी** N. of Durgâ. -**आतुर** *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. -**आत्मजः** an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -**आत्मन्** *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -**आयुधं** 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-**धः**) the mango tree. -**आयुस्** *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garûda. -**आर्त** *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -**आसक्त** *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -**ईप्सु** *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -**उदकं** 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -**कला** N. of Rati, the wife of Kâma. -**काम, -कामिन्** *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -**कार** *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-**रः**) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. -**कूटः** 1 the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -**कृत्** *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-**m.**) the Supreme soul. -**केलि** *a.* lustful. (-**लिः**) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -**क्रीडा** 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -**ग** *a.* going of one's own accord, able

to act or move as one likes. (-**गा**) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -**गति** *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -**गुणः** 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -**चर, -चार** *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. -**चार** *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-**रः**) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि संकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -**चारिन्** *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. self-willed. (-**m.**) 1. Garûda. -2. a sparrow. -**ज** *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -**जित्** *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-**m.**) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -**तालः** the (Indian) cuckoo. -**द** *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-**दः**) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -**दा** = कामधेनु q. v. -**दर्शन** *a.* looking lovely. -**दुघ** *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mal. 3. 11. -**दुघा, दुह** *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -**दूती** the female cuckoo. -**देवः** 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -**दोहन्** *a.* granting desires. -**धेनुः** *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिवलती कामधेनु. -**ध्वंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**पति, -पत्नी** *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -**पालः** N. of Balarâma; also of Siva. -**प्रद** *a.* granting desires. (-**दः**) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -**प्रवेदनं** expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. -**प्रश्नः** an unrestrained or free question. -**फलः** a species of the mango tree. -**भोगाः** (pl.) sensual gratifications. -**महः** a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -**मालिन्** *m.* N. of Ganesa. -**मूढ, -मोहित** *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -**रसः** seminal discharge. -**रसिक** *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -**रूप** *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं

कामरूपं मधोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyâdhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -रुता membrum virile. -लेल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3 the mango tree. (-भर) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाह *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्वल *a.* disappointing desires. -वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will,' an epithet of Garuḍa. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृंत the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m*.) N. of Vāsudeva. (-*f*.) N. of Rukminî. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vâtsyâyana. -2. 'thread of love,' love-incident; Mâl. 1. 4. -हैतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; परा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Sânti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या

वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Mâl. 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणात्तिष्ठद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि न चैवैनां प्रयच्छेत्तु गणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ, *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. -कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. -तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदनवृत्तिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगण्डपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous

of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable: सुधा विष्टा च काम्याशनं Sânti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अन्ते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. -अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. -दानं 1. an acceptable gift. -2. a free-will offering voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलुः, कांपिलः, -कांपिलकः N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] 1 A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, -यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः; चि-घञ् अदिः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, es-

pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3.38. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —हेशः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्थः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित a. corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका f.), कायिक(की f.) a. [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —Comp. —वृद्धिः f. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् a. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार a. (री f.) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फृक्कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himâlaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing, slaughter. —Comp. —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a

Nishâda father and Vaidehi mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर a. working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक a. (रिका f.) [कृ-ण्वल्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ, (2) कर्मन्, (3) करण, (4) संप्रदान, (5) अपादान, (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —Comp. —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. खियति कृणाति वेळति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्भवति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिण्या वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज a. Relating to the fingernail.

कारण [कृ-णिच् ल्यट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18; R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted; or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. —5

The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. —6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. —7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. —8 An organ of sense. —9 The body. —10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. —11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —12 Action. —13 A legal instrument or document. —14 Agency, instrumentality. —15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) —16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. —2 Casting into hell. —3 Urging, instigation. (कारणान् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) —Comp. —अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. —उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Ki. 18. 35. —गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause. —बलवत् a. strong by motives; Pt. 5. 29. —भूत a. 1. caused. —2. forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन a. without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. —2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed; °दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितुं, कारयिष्णुं Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः f. Action, act, work. —m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. —ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp).
—*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनालिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2 23.

कारंध्यमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंजा *N.* of a tree (त्रिपुंगु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः *N.* of a tree (किंवाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. -Comp—अगारं, गुहं, वेदमन् *n.* a prison house, a jail; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेश्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. -गुप्तः a prisoner. -पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करीर-अञ्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु *a.* (रू *f.*) [कृ-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. -2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वप्नहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यभीक्ष्णते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are :— तदा च तत्रैवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. -रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. -Comp.

—चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. -जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकः, -का An artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nâg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, -कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त्त)मः-रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्केण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कृकवाक्).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. -र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. -र्णः *N.* of Vṛishaketu. -Comp. -छिद्रकं a sort of well. -वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग *a.* Relating to the कृत-युग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mābīshmatī. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wherever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya

is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20; ° इंडेन K. 82.

कार्तिकः [कृतांतं वेत्ति ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तिकीको नाम भूत्वा भुवं वभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. -कः 1 *N.* of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. -की The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेकः The month of Kārtika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ढक्] *N.* of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [Kartikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikas (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadana-na, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q. v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -Comp. -प्रसूः *f.* Pārvatī, mother of Kārtikeya.

कार्तस्त्र्यं Totality; entirety; तान्निबोधत कार्तस्त्र्येन द्विजाग्न्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठक् वा] Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petition-

er, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पटिकः [कर्पट-ठक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्षण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्षण्या Dk. -2 Compassion; pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg. 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्षाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास a. (सी f.) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. -अस्थि n. the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. -सैत्रिक a. made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक a. (की f.) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कर्म a. [कर्मन्-ण] Laborious, industrious.

कर्मण a. (णी f.) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कामारः An artist, mechanic.

कामारिकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक a. (की f.) [कर्मन्-ठक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक a. (की f.) [कर्मणे प्रभवति उक्ञ् P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. -भृत् m. 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य pot. p. [कृ-कर्मणि ण्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना सोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8. 61; so वडः, विचारः &c.

-र्थे 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; हृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्ति कार्यं declension. -11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kàra*; Pers. *kár*; Prāk. *kajja*; Mar. *kàja*]. -Comp. -अक्षम a. unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. -अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -अधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् a. 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनं seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in any business. -कर a. efficacious. -कर्तृ m. 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131. -कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; ° वर्जितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. ° भावः the relation of cause

and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of the act, deed, or occasion; respect for the performance; U. 7. -चितक a. 1. prudent, cautious, considerate (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत a. out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -जातं, -दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2. inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Māl. 2. 13. -पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. -प्रहेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -भाजनं, -पात्रं any one engaged in active life. -वस्तु n. an aim or object. -विपत्तिः f. a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. -सिद्धिः f. success. -स्थानं a place of business, office. -हन्तृ 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः ind. 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक a. 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् a. 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

काशानिव a. Fiery, hot.

कार्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः, -र्षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि a. Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -र्षिः Fire. -f. 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षावणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्ष्मन् Ved. The goal of a race-course.

कार्षापणः, -णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282. (- कर्ष). -णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक=कार्षापण *q. v.*

कार्ष्ण *a.* (र्ष्णी *f.*) [कृष्ण अण] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu; R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyâsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. -4 Black. -र्ष्ण Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण] Made of black iron; U. 3. 43. -स Iron.

कार्ष्णिः [कृष्णस्यापत्यं-इञ्] An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्यं Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general); विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. -4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. -5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या भुवनफलकं क्रडिति प्राणिशरैः Bh. 3. 39. -8 (a) Yama, the god of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (b) Death, time of death. -9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of Siva. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). -15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. -16 A section, or part -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch -19 N. of an enemy of Siva. -20 (with the Jainas) One of the nine treasures. -21 A mystical name for the letter म्. -ला 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. -ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pârvatî, Siva's wife. -4 A row

of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satya-vatî, mother of Vyâsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgâ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. -11 One of the Mâtris or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhîma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. -लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अयसं iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अगरुः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (-न.) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -आग्निः, -अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्रक्ष). -अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. (-नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. -अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिक्रमः -मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. -अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay; Mâl 2. -अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. -अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. -अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. -अनुनादिन् *m.* 1. a bee. -2. a sparrow. -3. the Châtaka bird. -अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. -2. yellow sandal. -अनुसारिः, -अनुसारिन्, -अनुसारिवा, -अनुसार्यः, -र्यकः benzoin. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1. an interval. -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances; Mâl. 3. 11. -अशुद्धिः *f.* -अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. -आ-

कृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. -2. produced or brought by time. -आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आयसं iron. -उप्त *a.* sown in due season. -कंजं a blue lotus. -कटं-कटः an epithet of Siva. -कटः 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wag-tail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -कंदकः-कंदकः a gallinule. -कंडकः a water-snake. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी misfortune. -कर्मन् *n.* death. -कलायः dark pulse. -कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. -कालः Supreme being. -कीलः noise. -कुं-टः Yama. -कुष्ठः a myrrh. -कूटः, -टं (*a*) a deadly poison; S. 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. -कृत *m.* 1. the sun. -2. a peacock. -3. Supreme spirit. -कृत 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (-तः) the sun. -क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death. -क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time; Me. 22; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुरु Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. -खंजं, -खंजनं, -खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunâ. -ग्रंथिः a year. -घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). -चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (-क्रः) an epithet of the sun. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. -ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. (-ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present, and the future; °दर्शी K. 46. -दंडः death. -दमनी an epithet of Durgâ. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time. -4. fated time, death; न पुन-

जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb. ; परिताः कालधर्मेणा &c. —धारणा prolongation of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. —नाथः, —निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; लक्ष्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. —नेमिः 1. the rim of the wheel of time. —2. N. of a demon, uncle of Râvana, deputed by him to kill Hanûmat. —3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. °अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa. —पक्व *a.* ripened by time, *i. e.* spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. —परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. —पाशः the noose of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hangman. —पृष्ठं 1. a species of antelope. —2. a heron. (—कं) 1. N. of the bow of Karna; Ve. 4. —2. a bow in general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). —भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —भृन् *m.* the sun. —भैरवः an epithet of Siva. —मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a species of ape. —मेष्ठी *f.* the Manjishṭha plant. —यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yâdavas. Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापः, —यापनं procrastination, delay, putting off. —योगः fate, destiny. °तः according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, —रात्री *f.* 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of Yama. —3. the Amâvasyâ on which lamps are lighted (in the Divâlî holidays). —4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgâ). —5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोहं-लौहं steel. —विप्र-कर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः *f.* periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Saturn, *i. e.* a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at

which any religious act is improper. —संकर्षा *a.* girl 9 years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —सरोधः 1. keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long period of time. —सदृश *a.* opportune, timely. —संपन्न *a.* dated, bearing a date. —सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सारः the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, —सूत्रकं 1. thread of time or death. —2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —स्कंदः the Tamâla tree. —स्वरूप *a.* terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —हानिः *f.* delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक *a.* Black, dark-blue. —कः 1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A water-snake. —3 The black part of the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A daughter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. —2 An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgâ.

कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [काल-ठन्-ठक्वा] 1 Relating to time. —2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. —3 Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane. —2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3 Price of an article to be paid by instalments. —4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. —5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold —7 The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor. —11 N. of Durgâ; Si. 17. 44. —12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. —13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. —14 A small singing bird. —5 A kind of fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय *a.* Relating to time, timely. —यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन *a.* [काल-ख] 1 Belonging to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of sandal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishnu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). —2 An assembly of religious mendicants. —3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgâ.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. —2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of the Kalâpa grammar. —5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalâpa. —2. The doctrines or teachings of Kalâpa.

कालिंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [कलिङ्ग-अण्] Produced in, or belonging to, the Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that country. —3 An elephant. —4 A species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous plant. —6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिङ्ग. —गं A water-melon.

कालिंद *a.* (दी *f.*) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunâ. —दी 1 The river Yamunâ; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु कालिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sânti. 4. 13. —2 A sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of Kṛishṇa. —इं A water melon. —Comp. —कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Balarâma q. v. —सूः *f.* Sanjñâ (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—*m.*) the sun. —सौदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् *m.* 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunâ (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28 —Comp. —दमनः, —मर्दनः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः -कं A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood. -5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. -यं 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

कालेयकः A kind of aloe wood. -कं 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. -कः A dog, hound.

कालेयरुः 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

काल्प a. [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) [कल्पना-ठक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः. -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य a. [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -ल्या 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). -ल्यं Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) [कवच-ठक्] Armorial. -कं A multitude of men in armour.

काचारं Moss. -री An umbrella without a stick.

कावृकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरी सतीतां पत्युः शंकनी-यमिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य a. [कवि-यण्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य

is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरिरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरी-तिर्गुणभूषिता। सारंकाररसाऽनेकवृत्तिर्वाक् काव्य-नामभाक् || Chandr. 1. 7. -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purposes of a Kâvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यशसेऽर्थ-कृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये। सयःपरनिर्वृतये कांतासमिततयोपदेशयुजे || K. P. 1). -Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुण्ठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिङ्गं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10; e. g. जितोसि मंदं कंदर्पं मच्चित्तेऽस्ति त्रिलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119. -हास्यं a farce.

काश 1. 4. A. (काश-इय-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च-काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c. -शं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. -शः 1=कास q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि m. pl. N. of a country.

काशिन् a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन् e. g. one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशिल a. Made of Kâsa grass.

काशिष्णु a. Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कांची. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benaras. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. -Comp. -नायः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benaras.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called गंभारी; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कांयष्टिकटीकते Mâl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to, or coming from, Kāshmīra. -राः pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -रः A sort of grape; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पाम-भिसारिकाणां Gît. 11; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -जं, जन्मन् n. saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क a. Born or produced in Kāsmīra.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -पं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kanāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -पी The earth; तान-पि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -पं Flesh. -Comp. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष्-घञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकरिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय a. (यी f.) [कषायेण रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवसनाधवा Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठ [काश्-कथन् Un. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4. 49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ H. 4. 69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for

measuring length. -**Comp.** -**भगरः**, -**रं** a wooden house or enclosure. -**भंबुवाहिनी** a wooden bucket. -**क** इली the wild plantain. -**कीटः** a small insect found in decayed wood. -**कुटः**, -**कूटः** a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). -**कुदालः** a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -**तक्ष** *m.*, -**तक्षकः** a carpenter. -**तंतुः** a small worm found in timber. -**दारुः** the Indian pine tree; also called **देवदारु**. -**द्रुः** the Palâsa tree. -**पुत्तलिका** a wooden statue or image. -**प्रदानं** piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -**भारिकः** a wood-carrier. -**मयी** a funeral pile. -**मल्लः** a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -**लेखकः** a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). -**लोहिन्** *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. -**वाटः**, -**टं** a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world. direction, region (दिश्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशर्णिद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसानुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = $\frac{1}{36}$ Kalâ. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kas-yapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासते, कासित) 1 To shine; see **काश्**. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -**सा** [कास्-घञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -**Comp.** -**कुंठ** *a.* affected with cough. (-उः) an epithet of Yama. -**घ्न**, -**हत्** *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-घ्नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. -**मर्दः** a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः, -**रं** A pond, pool, lake;

Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (शू) *f.* [Un. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious, large. -**लः** 1 A eat. -2 A cock. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. -**लं** 1 Indistinct speech. -2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. -**लं ind.** Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. -**ला** A large drum (military). -**ली** A young woman. -**लः**, -**ला**, -**लं** A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किंवत् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारुः 1 The beard of corn. -2 A heron. -3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [किंचित् शुक इव शुकतुंडसदृश-पुष्पत्वात्तथात्वं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहनिना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Châṇ. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -**कं** The blossom of this tree; किं किंशुकैः शुकमुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palâsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. -2 The blue jay. -3 The Châtaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि.

किकिशः A kind of worm, (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape. -*f.* A jackal; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणत्कनककिंकिणीक्षणक्षणायित-स्यद्मैः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. -2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. -5 The red colour. -**रं** The

frontal sinus of an elephant. -**रा** Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A species of amaranth.

किंचिलि (लु) कः An earth-worm.

किंजं, -किंजलः, -किंजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंज-लकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किट् 1 P. (केटति) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighten, terrify. -3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिमः 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, -किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न°. -**Comp.** -**वर्जितं** semen virile.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. -2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां क इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. -2 A wart, a mole. -3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. -**ण्वः**, -**ण्वं** A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्विन् *m.* A horse.

कित् I. 1 P. (केनति) 1 To desire. -2 To live. -3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. -4 To doubt, suspect. -II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकिति) To know.

कितवः (वी *f.*) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किंधिन् *m.* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. **किम्** *ind.* Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., **किसखा** a bad friend; **किन्नरः** a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. -**Comp.** -**दासः** a bad slave,

or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयौदाहरणं बाह्योर्गर्पयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—री f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किसखा) a bad friend; स किसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमानात्मना विकृत्यते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यन्तमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.', i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपसञ्चनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, i. e. what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राप्तायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c; so कोपि कालस्तस्याआगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Mál. 3. —2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्वित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिज्जाटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Mál. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Mál. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see

अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. —ind. 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिदुन्यते पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपन्त्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थे ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name; किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —इति ind. why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mál. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्सार्थः किमु त्यज्यते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता। एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (री) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतामृदः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिल वृषलं याजयिष्याति Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does

not value moments; H. 2. 91. —गोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तां. तशैशवौ R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. °ज्ञ a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. °कर a. doing something, useful. °कालः sometime, a little time. °प्राण a. having a little life. °मात्र a. only a little. —छंदस् a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore, —नु ind. 1. whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयोपरित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. —2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3. what indeed; किं नु मे राज्येनार्थः —नु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इष्टजनविरहादृते पि बलवदुक्तादितोऽस्मि S. 5. —2. may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, —पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर् ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुषूपद्यते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंभवेष्पत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —भूत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदति, —ती f. rumour, report; मत्संबधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि रुमा किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा शुधमेण व्यापादयामि ibid.; S. Til. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —व्यापार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind. whether, how; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् m., कियती f., कियत्

n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); क्रियान्कालस्तवैवं स्थितस्य संज्ञातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासो विमृश क्रियती याति न दशां Sânti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यासि क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति S. 1. 13; क्रियद्वाशिष्टं रजन्याः S. 4. -2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राज्ञेति क्रियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः क्रियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः क्रियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वद्भिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि क्रियाति चलंती Gît. 6. -Comp. -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् ind. 1. how long. -2. some little time. -चिरं ind. how long; क्रियाचिरं आभ्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; क्रियद्दूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 Ascribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-क्यु Un. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवाकः Ku. 1. 3; Sânti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -Comp. -मालिन् m. the sun.

किरातः [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अताति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क यांतु संव्रस्ताः यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः || Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirâta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -Comp. -अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhâravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirâta or mountaineer is poetically described). -आशिन् m. an epithet of Garudâ.

किरातिः f. 1 The Ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

किराती 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pârvatî in the disguise of a Kirâtî. -5 The celestial Gangâ.

किरिः [किराति भूमिं, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरिदिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, -टं [कृ-किटन्; Un. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटवद्भांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader. -Comp. -धारिन् m. a king. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् a. [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शक्रेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मो किरीटिने ||).

किर्मिः f. 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palâsa tree.

किर्मिरि a. Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Bhîma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -Comp. -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhîma.

किर्मिरित a. Variegated, spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -Comp. -किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; त्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंती किल किंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

किल ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाद्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्यगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा

Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्यः किल विजेष्यते कुरुन् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदन्ति G. M. -6 Contempt; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare). स किलैवमुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mâl. 5. 11. -लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् m. A bamboo.

किलास a. Ved. Leprous. -सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिजं 1 A mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिचं.

किलिजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किलिवन् m. A horse.

किलिवषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः, -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Un. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal, केसारी किशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). -3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किधः, -ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा, -ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु a. Vile, contemptible, bad. -ष्कुः m. or f. 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः, -लं, किसलयः, -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अधरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट a. (टी f.) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. -टाः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. —सं A bone (*m.* also); *Mv.* 5. 19. —**Comp.** —आस्यः, —मुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [*Un.* 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. —2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायते मधुर-मानिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः *Me.* 56; *R.* 2. 12; 4. 73; *Ku.* 1. 8. —3 *N.* of a people. —4 *N.* of the commander-in-chief of king Virâta. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhima, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhima to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhima]. —**Comp.** —जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhîma, the second Pândava prince.

कीज *a.* Vêd. Wonderful.

कीट 10 *P.* (कीटयति, कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. —2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. —टः 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां शिरः *H. Pr.* 45. —2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः *Pt.* 1; &c. —**Comp.** —न्नः sulphur. —जं silk. —जा lac. —मणिः a fire-fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. —कः 1 A worm. —2 A bard of the Mâgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. —2 A poor insignificant creature; *Pt.* 1.

कीटशः, कीटशः (शी *f.*), कीटक्ष (क्षी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्गोः कीटशसौ विवेकावेभवः कीटश्च प्रबोधोदयः *Prab.* 1; *N.* 1. 137.

कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः *Ved.* A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [*Un.* 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. —2 Poor, indigent. —3 Niggardly. —4 Small, little. —शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विधेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातिथिं *Si.* 1. 73. —2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथमयं पीयूषमास्वादयति *Bv.* 1. 58; *N.* 3. 12. —राः (*pl.*) The country and the people of Kâshmîra. —रं Flesh. —**Comp.** —इष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). —वर्णकं a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. —2 A Buddha. —3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः *Ved.* Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. —2 Covered, filled. —3 Placed, put. —4 Injured, hurt. —**Comp.** —वर्त्मन् *a.* strewing the way; *S.* 1. 7.

कीर्णिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Scattering. —2 Covering, hiding, concealing. —3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृत्-ल्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. —2 Praising, celebrating. —3 A temple; any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी *K.* 280; 119. —ना 1 Narration, recital. —2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय = कृत् *q. v.*

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवामोति *Ms.* 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्ति *R.* 2. 64; *Me.* 45. —2 Favour, approbation. —3 Dirt, mud. —4 Extension, expansion. —5 Light, lustre, splendour. —6 Sound. —7 Mention, speech, report. —**Comp.** —भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (*m.*) an epithet of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pândavas. —शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame: *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादित्ये *Vâs.*

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. —2 Mentioned, told. —3 Known; notorious. —4 Praised, celebrated.

कील् 1 *P.* 1 To bind. —2 To pin. —3 To stake.

कीलः [कील्-घञ्] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः *Pt.* 1. 21. —2 A lance. —3 A post, pillar. —4 A weapon. —5 The elbow. —6 A blow with the elbow. —7 A flame. —8 A minute particle. —9 *N.* of Siva. —10 A gnomon. —11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. —2 A fence. —3 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. —2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं *Gît.* 7; सा नश्चेतसि कीलितेव *Mâl.* 5. 10. —3 Staked, impaled. —4 Pierced, transfixed. —5 Set (as a stake or pole). —तं A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. —2 Honey. —3 A beast. —कं 1 Blood. —2 Water. —**Comp.** —जं flesh. —धिः the ocean. —पः a demon, goblin.

कीशः *a.* Naked. —शः 1 An ape, monkey. —2 The sun. —3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. —2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदम्ब), कव् (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रभुः); cf. *Pt.* 5. 17. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. —ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. —ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an *agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river). —चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्मन् *a.* low-born. —तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (—नुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तंत्री a bad lute. —तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. —2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्केष्वभ्यासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् *G. L.* 31. °पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. —तीर्थं a bad teacher. —दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. —2. an evil eye, sinister eye (*fig.*). —3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines;

Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. —2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (—हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. —2. wicked. —नटः 1. a bad actor —2. a sort of trumpet flower. —3. red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill; सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नामन् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). —2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पूय *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —प्लवः a bad boat; कुप्लवैः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, —ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brâhmaṇa. —मंत्रः 1. bad advice. —2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —रूप्यं *tin.* —वंगः lead. —वचस्, —वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (—न.) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered —ष्टलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरिता यथा Pt. 2. 85. —सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. —2. conjuring, magic. —3. roguery. —स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कुवते) To sound. —II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. —2 To cry. —III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स) 1. 10. P. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कुक 1 A. (कोकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकभं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुकु (कू) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघन-कूप); see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशाहं. —2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुकूलः, —लं 1 Chaff; कुकूलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. —2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). —2 An armour, mail.

कुकुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A whisp of lighted straw, a fire-brand. —3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. —2 A small house-lizard. —3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुकुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुकुटिः, —टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुकुभः 1 A wild cock. —2 A cock in general. —3 Varnish.

कुकुरः (री *f.*) [Un. 1. 41] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुकुरैरहरर्जघांतरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. —Comp. —वाच *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्विताध्मातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. —2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus; कुंभीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. —3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). —4 A cavity in general. —5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 N. of Bali. —8 A bay, gulf. —Comp. —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. —2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron; लग्नकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. —2 Saffron paint; Māl.

1. 37. —Comp. —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). —2 To go. —3 To polish. —4 To contract, bend. —5 To be contracted. —6 To stop, impede. —7 To write or delineate. —8 To mix, connect. —II. 1 P., कुंच also (कौचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To make crooked, bend or curve. —2 To move or go crookedly. —3 To make small, lessen. —4 To shrink, contract. —5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच्-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. —Comp. —अग्रं, —मुखं a nipple. —तटं, —तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. —2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा, री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. —3 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. —2 The planet Mars. —3 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa (also called नरक q.v.). —जा N. of Sītâ; also of Durgâ.

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, —रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंच् See कुच् II.

कुंचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. —2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टगुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुंचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. —2 The shoot of a bamboo. —3 A sort of reed. —4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कूज्.

कुंजः, —जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gīt. 5; वंजुललताकुंजे 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. —2 The lower jaw. —3 A cave. —4 A tooth. —5 The tusk of an elephant. —Comp. —कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with

plants and creepers; गुंजकुंजकुटीरकौ-
शिकघटा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; को-
किलकूजितकुंजकुटीरे Git. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः. सोऽस्यास्ति,
कुंजर, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] 1 An
elephant. -2 Any thing pre-emi-
nent or excellent of its class (at
the end of comp. only). Amara
gives the following words used si-
milarly: —स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुं-
जराः । सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थ-
वाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree.
-4 The lunar asterism called हस्त-
-5 Hair. -रा, -री A female elephant.
-Comp. —अनीकं the division of an
army consisting of elephant-corps.
—अशनः the Asvattha tree. —अरा-
तिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabu-
lous animal with 8 feet). —ग्रहः an
elephant-catcher.

कुंजलं Sour gruel.

कुट् I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To
be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or
bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat,
deceive. -II. 4 P. (कुटयति) To break to
pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt.
2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be
warm, burp.

कुटिक-त a. Bent, crooked.

कुटः, -ट [कुट् -क] A water-
pot, a jar, pitcher. -टः 1 A fort,
strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A
tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain.
-Comp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Māl. 9.
15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13;
Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3.
N. of Droṇa. —हारिका a female
servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole.
—कः The post round which the
string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटंकः A roof, thatch.

कुटंगकः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants overrunning a tree.
-2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain
(=कुडव). -2 A garden near a house.
-3 A sage, an ascetic. —पं A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which
the rope of the churning stick
passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A
tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्-इत्] 1 The body. -2

A tree. —f. 1 A cottage, hut. -2
A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a por-
poise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्-इलच्] 1 Crooked,
bent, curved, curled; भेदाद् भुवोः
कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19.
17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, wind-
ing; क्रोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3
(fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dis-
honest; अ° Pt. 1. 126. —ला
1 N. of Sarasvati. -2 A kind
of perfume. —लं 1 N. of a plant
(तगर). -2 Tin. -Comp. —आशय
a. evil-minded, malevolent. —प-
क्ष्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes.
—मति, —बुद्धि a. evil-minded, male-
volent; Mu. 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked
by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Curved, bent, crooked.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as
a hunter on his prey, crouching.
-2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A cottage,
hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11.
73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel
with openings used for fumigation.
4 A nosegay. -5 A kind of perfume
(मुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A
bawd, procuress. -Comp. —चक्रः a
religious mendicant of a particular
order; चतुर्विधाभिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक्रबहूकौ।
हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥
Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who en-
trusts the care of his family to his
son and devotes himself solely to
religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, -रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage;
U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. —रं 1 Sexual
intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by
creeping plants. -2 A creeper wind-
ing round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof.
-4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see
कुटनी.

कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं A household, a
family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुं-
बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11.
12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and
cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R.
7. 71. —बः, —वं 1 A kinsman, a re-
lation by descent or marriage. -2
Offspring, progeny -3 A name. -4
Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr.

1. 92. -Comp. —कलहः, —हं internal or
domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden
of the family; भर्त्रा तदुपितकुटुंबभरेण
सार्धम् S. 4. 19; °चितया Pt. 5. 4.
—व्यापृत a. (a father) who is provi-
dent and attentive to the good of the
family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् m. 1 A house-
holder, married man, a *pater fami-
lias*, one who has a family to support
or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः क-
न्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिन् Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1;
Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One
who takes care of anything. -3 A
peasant. -4 A member of a family;
Sānti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a
householder, a house wife (in charge
of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहू-
य पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवन्त्योऽपि हि भ-
र्तृषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17;
R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large
household or family. -3 A woman
in general.

कुट् 10 U. (कुटयति, कुटित) 1 To
cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3
To blame, censure. -4 To multiply.
-5 To burn.

कुट् a. (At the end of comp.) Di-
viding, cutting; grinding. —टः (in
Math.) A multiplier.

कुटकः 1 A grinder. -2 A kingfisher.
कुटनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3
Abusing, censuring.

कुट (हि) नी A bawd, procuress, a
go-between.

कुटाक a. (की f.) Who or what
divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभक्तुं-
भक्तुकुटाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः
Māl. 5. 32.

कुटित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c.
—ता Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a
lover's endearments or caresses (one
of the 28 graces or blandishments of
the heroine]. The S. D. thus defines
it: —केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेऽपि संभ्रमात् ।
प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविधूननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain. —रं 1 Sexual
intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket.
-3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones,
decorated with mosaic. —मः, —मं 1 An
inlaid or paved floor, ground paved
with small stones, pavement; कांतेंदुकां-
तोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.

-2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टीरकं A small house, hut.

कुट्टमल = कुट्टमल q. v.

कुट्टः A tree; cf. कुट्ट.

कुट्टर See कुट्टर.

कुट्टाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुट्टाटकः, -का An axe.

कुट्टारः-री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh. 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. -रः A tree.

कुट्टारकः A small axe.

कुट्टारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुट्टारिका A small axe.

कुट्टारुः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुट्टिः 1 A tree. -2 mountain.

कुट्टेरः Fire.

कुट्टेरुः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुट्ट 6 P. (कुट्टति) 1 To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुट्टंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुट्टवः (-पः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfals.

कुट्टिः The body; cf. Un. 4. 143.

कुट्टिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुट्टी A hut; cf. कुट्टी.

कुट्टपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुट्टमल a. [Un. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening bud; विजृम्भणोद्गन्धिषु कुट्टमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुट्टमलित a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Māl. 9. 32.

कुट्ट्य 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्ट्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity.

-Comp. -छेदिन् m. a house-breaker, a thief. -छेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound. -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप a. (की f.) [cf. Un. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणारु a. Ved. Crying out, (क्लिन्नशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुटक a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुट 1 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुट a. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुटं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुटत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुटीभवत्युपलादिषु क्षुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुटकः A fool.

कुटित p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेष्यकुटितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुटिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुट् I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुडः, -डी, -डं [cf. Un. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुडं. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -डः (डा f.) A son born

in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222.

-डा An epithet of Durgā. **-Comp.** **-आशिन्** m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. **-ऊधस्** (कुडोर्ध्व) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. **-कीटः** 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chârvâka doctrine, an atheist. -3. a Brâhmaṇa born in adultery. **-कीलः** a low or vile man. **-गोलं, -गोलकं** 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुड and गोलक (taken together).

कुडलः, -लं [कुड-मत्वर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; ओत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुडलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ ब्रूयेति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा । तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवान्तरा विधिः कुडलनां विधोरपि ॥ N 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुडलिन् (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. **-नी** A form of Durgā or Sakti.

कुडलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुडिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

कुडिन् m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुडिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुडि (डी) र a. Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अहो मुहूर्तो विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the manes. **-पं** 1 The Ausa grass

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्त्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; कैलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले । मंजुलवंजुलकंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. -पः 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनैव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Māl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To

abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -तं Censure.

कुथ 4 P. (कुथ्याति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -थं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुहारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kāuchana tree. -लकं A copper pitcher.

कुड्मलं =कुड्मल q. v.

कुड्मकः, -गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुध्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिकुंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेताकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntī.

कुंती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yādava named शूर, adopted by कुंति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them

Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

कुंथ 1. 9. P. (कुंथति, कुंथ्याति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः, -दं [Un. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलंके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -Comp. -करः a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्याति, चुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्याति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यन्ति Susr. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितान्तबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप. &c. -Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious. -क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -रीस, -ज्वलित *a.* inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -वशः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच्] 1 Pas-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a* Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a*. [कुप-णिच् बा० इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a*. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् *a*. [अवश्यं कुप्याति कुप-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि माये कोपिनी Git. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -*m*. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय *a*. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिद See कुविद.

कुपिनिन् *m*. A fisherman.

कूपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कूप्य *a*. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp. -शाला a brazery.

कुवे (वे) रः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां विशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku.3. 25 (*vide* Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kin-naras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -Comp. -अद्रिः. -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailāsa. -दिश *f*. the north.

कुब्ज *a*. [कु ईषत् उब्जनाजिवं यत्र शकं ° Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. -कः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -ब्जा A young female

servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -Comp. -किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् *a*. going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. -लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुब्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m*. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Un. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent. (especially in dramas); विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्वाज्यमस्तमितं श्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rākshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kārtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. -पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Śālīvāhana. -भृत्या 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्, -वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. -सूः *f*. 1. an epithet of Pārvatī. -2. or of the Ganges. (-*m*.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a*. (की *f*.) कुमारिन् (णी-*f*.) *a*. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षित कुमार्युवती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59;

व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sītā. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karna. -श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् *a*. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious. -*n*. 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः, -दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्रासिति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्यैवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. -दं Silver. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nāga who gave his younger sister कुमुदती to Kusa, son of Kāma; see R. 16. 79. 86. -Comp. -अभिख्यं silver. -आकरः, -आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -नाथः, -पतिः -दंधः, -बांधवः, -सुहृद् *m*. the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a*. Abounding in Kumudas. -का N. of a plant, (कटफला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथैवावानंदं व्रजति समुपोदे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -नायकः, -पतिः the moon.

कुमुदत् *a*. Abounding in lotuses; कुमुदत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19. -ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुदती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; 3. 17; कुमुदती भानुमतीव भावं (न बंधं) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंवः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). -2 The upper part of a club. -बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुंभीम कुत्सितं वा उभाति पूरयति उम्-अच् शक्° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्त-कुंभा Jag; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच,° स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुंभ Māl. 5. 32; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि सन्ति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dronas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. -भा A harlot, a whore. -भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -कर्णः 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2, an epithet of Siva. -कामला a bilious affection. -कारः 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वेश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्कर्मकर्या कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (-री), -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. -घोणः N. of a town. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः, -संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-

davas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. -दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. -राशिः the sign Aquarius. -रेतस् *m.* a form of Agni. -लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -मंडूकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. कूपमंडूक. -शाला pottery. -संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes. कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand. कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes. कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -नरकः a particular hell. -मदः rut, ichor. कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons. कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. -Comp. -धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. -धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76. कुंभीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. -का Swelling of the eye-lids. कुंभीरः A shark. कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुंभीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. -लः A crocodile. कुर 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound. कुरंकरः, कुरंकरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी *f.*) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुच भवता किं नाम तमं तपः Sānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्रः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महान्). -Comp. -अक्षी -नयना, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुरचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रंद विमा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. -Comp. -गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुररावं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (बः), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -वं (बं), -व (ब) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. -रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇdavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. -चिह्नः a crab. -जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. -राज *m.*, -राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. -विस्तः a weight of gold

equal to about 700 Troy grains.

—वृद्धः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth.

—टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. —2

The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुड = कुरुट *q. v.*

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुवं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक *q. v.*

कुरुविदः, —दं A ruby. —ई 1 Black salt. —2 A mirror.

कुरुकुटः 1 A cock. —2 Rubbish.

कुरुकुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यन्ति कुरुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 *v. 1.*

कुरुचिका = कुरुचिका *q. v.*

कुर्द, कुर्दन See कूर्द, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) पेरः 1 The knee. —2 The elbow.

कु (कू) पांसः, कु (कू) पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूपसकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. *v. 1.*

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. —2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 *P.* (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. —2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. —3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. —4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. —2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसत्रृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. —3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. —4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यन्तु S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलि-कुलसंकुल Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो°, कुमि°, महिषी° &c. —5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). —6 A country. —7 The body. —8 The front or fore part. —9 A tribe, caste, community. —10 A blue stone. —लः The head of a guild or corporation. —Comp. —अ-

कुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. —2. middling. °तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family; S. 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सद्यः शुक्तिमान् कक्षपर्वतः। विन्ध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सतैते कुलपर्वताः॥ —अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family pride. —आचारः, —कर्मन्, *n.* —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. —2. a genealogist. —आधारकः a son. —आलंबिन् *a.* maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. —2. N. of Siva. (—रा) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट *a.* high-born. (—दः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्बहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्बह. —उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंदकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; गृहे गृह पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्बहन्ति Māl. 7. —करः —कर्तृ *m.* the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. —2. extinction of a family. —गिरिः, —भूभृत् *m.*, —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न *a.* ruining a family; शंभैरैतैः कुलग्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. —2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तीर्थः *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a fa-

mily; Ku. 7. 27. —धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (—नं) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्न-कुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. —धारकः a son. —धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नंदन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Sāktas. —नारी a high-bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. —2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. —3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. —पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. —2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:— मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्नदानादिपोषणात्। अध्यापयति विप्रधिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पांसुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —पालिः, —पालिका, —पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चंबति कुलपुरुषो वैश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. —2. an ancestor. —पूरुगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —मर्यादा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —योषित्, —वधू *f.* a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day; (*i. e.* Tuesday and Friday). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. —2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. —व्रतः, —तं a family vow; गालितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वास्मिन्नधुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —आष्टिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. —2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. -संतति: *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव *a.* of a respectable family. -सेवक: an excellent servant -स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कुष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. -स्थिति: *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -क 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *e. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5 9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलत: *ind.* By birth.

कुलधर *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभर:, -ल: A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. -न: A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born. -ल्य: A respectable man. -ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभो-मि: पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3, 7, 19; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench.

-4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dropas.

कुलक: A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलट: Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं भवति शकं] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पति: a cuckold.

कुलत्थ: A kind of pulse. -त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडक: An eddy.

कुलाश्रुता A bitch.

कुलाभि: A treasure.

कुलाय:, -यं 1 The nest of a bird; कूजत्कान्तकपोतकुक्कुटकुला: कूले कुला-यद्गुमा: U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निलाय: the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थ: a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलाल: [Un. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांड-भांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाह: A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहक: A lizard.

कुलि: A hand.

कुलिग: 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow.

कुलिद: (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिर:, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिश:, -शं 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुण्डि-ताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. -धर:, -पाणि: an epithet of Indra. -नायक: a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -शासन: An epithet of Sâ-kyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीर:, -रक: 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family.

-क: A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीश:-शं Indra's thunder-bolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूत: (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलफ:, -लफं A disease.

कुलमलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. -ष: A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवम: The sun.

कुवर See तुर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्दौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-*m.* also). -Comp. -आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्ययादीक्षित. -ईश: a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Māl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवाट: The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुल: A camel.

कुर्वि (पिं) द: 1 A weaver; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवलं A lotus.

कुश: *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. -श: 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Srâddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टर R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvîpas. -शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. -शी A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. -शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -Comp. -अक्षः a monkey. -अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -अग्रीय a. penetrating, sharp. -अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -अरणिः N. of Durvâsas. -आकरः the sacrificial fire. -आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. -उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. -चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. -ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. -स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvâarakâ.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन a. Furnished with Kusa grass. -m. An epithet of Vâlmiki.

कुशेशयं A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The (Indian) crane or Sârâsa bird.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18.

10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; इदानीं त्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. -लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. -लः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of happiness. -प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. -बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Râma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Mâl. 1; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A news monger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmiki. -द्वौ (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशलापूरणादकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -कुः 1

The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद a. Indifferent, inert. -इ Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः, -ष्ट [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -घ्रा The mouth or opening of a basket. -Comp. -अरिः 1. sulphur. -2, N. of several plants. कुष्ठिन् a. (नी f.), कुष्ठित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. -डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful. -दः (also written as कुशी-धी-द) A money-lender, usurer. -दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. -पथः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -वृद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. -मः A form of fire. -Comp. -अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. -अधिपः, -अधिराज् m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). -अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अवतंसकं a chaplet.

—अस्त्रः, —आयुधः, —इष्टः, —वाणः, —शरः
1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषु व्यापारः Mâl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरवाणभावेन Gît. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; कतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mâl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1 honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, धन्वन् *m.* epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pâtaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुशसीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसूतिः *f.* appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a. creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pâtaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुम्भः, —भं [Un. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुस् *m.* An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः *f.* Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुह्यते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-

ceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Un. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकहर आस्य° &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः, कुह् *f.* 1 New moon day, *i. e.* the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतैव गता यदि कुहुः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहुरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलति कुहुः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंठः, —मुखः, —रवः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1. 6 A. (कवते, कुवते), also कु 9 U. (कु-कु-नाति, कु-कु-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाश्च कुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20, 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कू *f.* A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially

that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Rām. पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —With नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् I. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्वोक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; °वचनं false or deceitful words; °तुला, °मानं &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mâl. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिरोविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-

guity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः, -कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (*-m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण *q. v.* —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, -पर्वः, -पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहन्ति Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter; a potter's kiln. —पाशः, -बंधः a trap, snare; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f., m.* 1. a species of the Sālmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (*-स्थः*) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूड्यं = कुड्य *q. v.*

कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted; Māl. 4. 2. —Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Brāhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूदालः Mountain ebony

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कूप-पक् दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुण-ग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; प्रोदीप्ते भवने तु कूप-खननं प्रत्यक्षमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity; as in जघनकूप; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast; क्षोणी-नौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —वी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel. —Comp. —अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः, -मंडूकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकाव्याय see under व्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कृपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूव (व) र *a.* (रि *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —रि 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Ve. 4.

कूव (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, -रं Food, boiled rice; इतश्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, -र्चं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सिवेशभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्द्वैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Comp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, -शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic; वव्रश्रु-जुष्टुर्गुश्च येमुश्च कूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कुर्पास *q. v.*

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्ध्वगोऽस्य श्वो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विरमा-

त्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishnu in his second or Kûrma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. -मी A female tortoise. -Comp. -अवतारः the Kûrma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Gît. 1:—क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे । केशव धृतकच्छपंरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ -पृष्ठं -पृष्ठकं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूलं 1 A shore, bank; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विलुब्ध तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. -चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः f the land on a bank. -हंडकः -हंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः, -कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mound. -कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंकषेव सिधुः प्रसन्नमंभरतदतरं च S. 5. 21; Mâl. 5. 19. -षः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. -षा A river.

कूलंधय a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्गज a. Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्गह a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कुवर = कुवर q. v.

कुवारः The ocean.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A kind of spell or magical formula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgâ.

कुहा A fog, mist.

कु I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं-

करवाण्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुम्भकारो घटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु; सभां कुरु मर्त्ये भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं क्रियते युष्मदादेशः Mâl. 1; or करिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -12. To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्वाणः Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.); कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिमुरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षां विविधां कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं. -18 To think, regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोधनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in स्वाकृत्य, फूत्कृत्य भुंक्ते; so वषट्कृ, स्वाहाकृ &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); नाधर्मे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury; प्राप्ताभिनिर्वापणगर्वमंबु रत्नांकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide into two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in

सात्); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; भस्मसात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure for oneself. -28 To help, give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. -33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken; so श्वेतीकृ to whiten; घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also; e. g. क्रीडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; भस्मीकृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंहीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयैवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं मैत्री कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; हृदं कृ to inflict punishment; हृदये कृ

to pay heed to ; कालं कृ to die ; मर्ति
बुद्धि-कृ to think of, intend, mean ;
उदकं कृ to offer libations of water to
the Manes ; थिरं कृ to delay ; रुरुं कृ
to play on the lute ; नखानि कृ to
clean the nails ; कन्यां कृ to out-
rage or violate a maiden ; विना कृ
to separate from, to be abandoned
by, as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku.
4. 21; मध्ये कृ to place in the middle,
to have reference to ; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं
कथकैशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कृ to win
over, place in subjection, subdue ;
चमस्कृ to cause surprise ; make an
exhibition or a show ; सस्कृ to honour,
treat with respect ; तिर्यक्कृ to place
aside. —Caus. (कारयति-ते) To cause
to do, perform, make, execute &c. ;
भाज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भूर्यं भूर्ये-
न वा कटं कारयति Sk. —Desid. (चिकीर्षति-
ते) To wish to do &c. ; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् *a.* [कृ-क्तिप्] (Generally at the end
of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker,
performer, manufacturer, composer
&c. ; पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —*m.* 1 A
class of affixes used to form deriva-
tives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from
roots. —2 A word so formed.
—Comp. —अंतः a word ending
with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejec-
tion of kṛit affixes.

कृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Done, performed,
made, effected, accomplished, manu-
factured &c. ; (*p. p.* of कृ 8 U. q. v.).
—सं 1 Work, deed, action ; कृतं न
वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful ; Ms. 7.
197. —2 Service, benefit. —3 Conse-
quence, result. —4 Aim, object. —5
N. of that side of a die which is mark-
ed with four points. —6 N. of the first
of the four Yugas of the world ex-
tending over 1728000 years of men ;
(see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon) ; but,
according to Mb., over 4800 years
of men. —7 The number '4'. —8
A stake at a game. —9 Prize or booty
gained in a battle. —10 An offering.
—Comp. —अकृत *a.* done and not
done ; *i. e.* done in part but not
completed. (-तः) the Supreme
being. —अंक *a.* 1. marked, branded ;
Ms. 8. 281. —2. numbered. (-क्रः) that
side of a die which is marked with
four points. —अञ्जलि *a.* folding the
hands in supplication ; Bg. 11. 14 ;
Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर *a.* following
another's example, subservient.

—अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a.*
bringing to an end, terminating.
(-तः) 1. Yama, the god of death ;
द्वितीयं कृतांतमिवादंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H
1. —2. fate, destiny ; कूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न
सहते संगमं नो कृतांतः Me. 105. —3.
a demonstrated conclusion, dogma,
a proved doctrine. —4. a sinful or
inauspicious action. —5. an epithet
of Saturn. —6. Saturday. —7. the in-
evitable result of former actions.
—8. the second lunar mansion. —9.
the number 'two.' °जनकः the sun.
—अन्नं 1. cooked food ; कृतान्नमुदकं
स्त्रियः Ms. 9. 219 ; 11. 3. —2. digested
food. —3. excrement. —अपराध *a.* guilty,
offender, criminal. —अभय *a.* saved
from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a.*
crowned, inaugurated. (-कः) a
prince. —अभ्यास *a.* practised. —अयः
the die called कृत marked with four
points. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having gained
one's object, successful. —2. satisfied ;
happy, contented ; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि
निर्वर्हिताहसा Si. 1. 29 ; R. 8. 3 ; Ki.
4. 9 ; S. 2. 1 ; Pt. 1. 194. —3. clever.
(कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or
successful. —2. to make good ; क्रांतं
प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः
Amaru. 15 ; so कृतार्थयति to make
fruitful ; Māl. 3. 6.). —अवधान *a.*
careful, attentive. —अवधि *a.* 1.
fixed, appointed. —2. bounded, li-
mited. —अवमर्ष *a.* 1. effacing from
recollection. —2. intolerant. —अवस्थ
a. 1. summoned, caused to be pre-
sent. —2. fixed, settled. —अस्त्र
a. 1. armed. —2. trained in the
science of arms or missiles ; R. 17.
62. —अहक *a.* having performed the
daily ceremonies. —आगम *a.* ad-
vanced, proficient, skilled. (-मः) the
Supreme soul. —आगस् *a.* guilty,
offending, criminal, sinful ; Mu. 3.
11. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. having control
over oneself, self-possessed, of a
self-governed spirit. —2. purified in
mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आवास
a. labouring, suffering. —आलय *a.*
one who has taken up his abode in
any place. (-यः) a frog. —आवास,
a lodging. —आस्पद *a.* 1. governed ;
ruled. —2. supporting, resting on. —3.
residing in. —आहार *a.* having taken
one's meals. —आह्वान *a.* challenged.
—उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort,
striving. —उत्क *a.* one who has

performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह *a.*
1. married. —2. practising penance by
standing with up-lifted hands.
—उपकार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended,
assisted ; Ku. 3. 73. —2. friendly.
—उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्मन् *a.*
1. one who has done his work ; R. 9.
3. —2. skilful, clever. (-मः) 1. the
supreme spirit. —2. a Sannyāsin.
—काम *a.* one whose desires are ful-
filled. —कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done
his work or obtained his object. —2.
having no need of another's aid.
—काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to
time. —2. who has waited a certain
time. (-लः) appointed time ; Y. 2.
184. —कृत्य, -क्रिय *a.* 1. who has ac-
complished his object ; Bg. 15. 20.
—2. satisfied, contented ; Sānti. 3.
19 ; Māl. 4. 3. —3. clever. —4. having
done his duty ; Si. 2. 32 —क्रयः a
purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1. waiting im-
patiently for the exact moment ;
वयं सर्वे सोत्सुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिष्ठामः Pt.
1. —2. one who has got an opportu-
nity. —द्वन् *a.* 1. ungrateful ; Ms. 4.
214 ; 8. 89. —2. defeating all previous
measures. —चूडः a boy on whom
the ceremony of tonsure has been
performed ; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्मन्
a. planted ; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ *a.* 1.
grateful ; Ms. 7. 209, 210 ; Y. 1.
508. —2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञः)
1. a dog. —2. an epithet of Śiva.
—तीर्थ *a.* 1. one who has visited
or frequented holy places. —2. one
who studies with a profes-
sional teacher. —3. fertile in means or
expedients. —4. a guide. —दासः a
servant hired for a stated period, a
hired servant. —धी *a.* 1. prudent,
considerate. —2. learned, educated,
wise ; Mu. 5. 20 ; Bg. 2. 54 ; Si. 2.
79. —नामधेय *a.* named, called as ;
S. 6. —निर्जेजनः a penitent. —निश्चय
a. 1. resolute, resolved. —2. con-
fident, sure. —पुंस्व *a.* skilled in
archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly.
—प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault,
attack and resistance ; R. 12. 94.
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made
an agreement or engagement.
—2. one who has fulfilled
his promise. —फल *a.* success-
ful. (-लः) result, consequence.
—बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise ;
Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. —2. a man of re-

solute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल *a.* blessed, consecrated. -मति *a.* firm, resolute. -मुख *a.* learned, clever wise. -युग the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthaman survived the general havoc of the great Bhârati war. He was afterwards slain by Sâtyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated; शूरोसि कृतविद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपृष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं || Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-र्यः) N. of the father of Sahasrârjuna. -वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Gît. 11. -व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. -शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच *a.* purified. -श्रमः, -परिश्रमः 1. one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. -संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यत्कृत-

कं तत्तदनित्यं Nyâya Sûtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपांते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75; सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of, away; (with instr.); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमश्वेन U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. -करः an epithet of Râvana.

कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनेन, कृत-इनि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च भुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3 51; 12, 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्नु *a.* [कृ-कनु; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -कृत्नुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [कृ-क्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] -1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduc-

ed from allegiance, treacherous; Râj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. -2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कुञ्जद्विरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also एलिम. -त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकृः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

कृकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र *a.* [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छः, -च्छं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). -च्छः Ischury. -च्छं Sin. -च्छं, कृच्छ्रेत्, कृच्छ्रात् *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -प्राण *a.* 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in

mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृतति-कृत्) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. -II. 7 P. (कृणात्ते, कृत्) 1 To spin. 2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृत्तिः f. [कृत्-कृत्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. -वासः, -वासस m. an epithet of Siva; स कृत्तिवासास्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिका (pl.) [कृत्-कृत्तिकन् किञ्च; Un. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) the Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kârtikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -अञ्जिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya. -भवः the moon.

कृतत्रं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृतनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम a. [कृत्या निर्मितः; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °मित्रं, °शत्रुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as 'a child'); see below. -मः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -धूपः, -धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. -पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -भूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

कृत्वन् a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting

&c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eight-fold; so दश°, पंच° &c.

कृत्व्य a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Un. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -रः Sin.

कृत्सन a. [Un. 3. 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्सनां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहु-भुनाक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -रः 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कृपते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप (पा) यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 To mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Sarādvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण a. [कृप्-कृणन् न लत्वम्] 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; काम.र्ता हि प्रकृतिः कृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजीर्णैश्चर्ष्यस्रस्रगहनाक्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. -णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अनश्वन्नेव वित्तानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. -Comp. -धी, -बुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्सल a. kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् a. Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृप्-भिदा° अङ् संप्र.] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोविद्युक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Comp.

-अन्वित a. merciful. -दृष्टिः f. a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां नुदति नुद्-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhāsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु a. [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि० डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Drona. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Drona. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीटं [कृप्-क्रीटन्; Un. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2, the ocean. -3. air, wind. -योनिः fire.

कृमि a. [कृम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Un. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. -मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -Comp. -कंदकं N. of several plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. -करः a kind of poisonous worm. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. -कोशः, -कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. °उत्थं silken cloth. -ग्रंथिः a disease of the ear. -घ्नः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking nut plant &c. -घ्नी turmeric. -जं, -जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. -जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. -जलजः, -वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. -दंतकः tooth-ache. -पर्वतः, -शैलः an ant-hill. -फलः the Udumbara tree. -भोजनः N. of a hell. -रिपुः, -शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). -वर्णः red cloth. -शंखः the fish living in the conch. -शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव्=कृ 5 P. q. v.

कृश 4 P. (कृशयति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). -Caus. To emaciate.

कृश a. [कृश-क्त नि°] (Compar. कृशयस्; superl. कृशिष्ठ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरि &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. -Comp. -भक्षः a spider. -अंग a. lean, thin. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. (-गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. -2. the Priyangu creeper. -उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

कृशानं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश-आनुक्; Up. 4. 2] Fire; गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -Comp. -रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृष् I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतष्टकृशार्गः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रति-लोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छन्ति कर्षन्ति च महद्यशः Mb. -8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). -Caus. 1 To

draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषकः a. [कृष्-कृन्] Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. -कं A ploughshare. (also m.).

कृषाणः, -कृषिकः [कृष्-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vârt.] 1 Ploughing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्लिष्टाऽवृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. agriculture. -जीविन् a. living by husbandry. -फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. -सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-बलच् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. -Comp -उत्त a. sown on cultivated ground. -पच्य, -पाक्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. -फलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. -f. 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of Siva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. -ङ्गः 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakî. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devakî and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surpri-

sing strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshin, Arishtha and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोऽपि भविष्यति नून Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyâsa, the reputed author of the Mahâbhârata. -9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. -ङ्गा 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pândavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. -ङ्गी A dark night. -ङ्ग 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. -Comp. -अगुरु n. a kind of sandal-wood. -अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. -अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. -अध्वन्, -अर्चिस् m. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्मन्. -अयस् n., -अयसं, -आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. -अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -आवासः the holy fig-tree. -उदरः a kind of snake. -कंदं a red lotus. -वर्मन् a. of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. -काकः a raven. -कायः a buffalo. -काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum.

—कोहल: a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. —गति fire: आयोधन कृष्णगति सहाय R. 6. 42. —गर्भा: (f. pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीव: N. of Siva. —चंचुक: a kind of pea. —चंद्र: N. of Vasudeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्णे rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तार: 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general). —देह: a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायन: N. of Vyâsa; तमहमरागमकृष्ण कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्ष: the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पवि: an epithet of Agni. —पि-गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgâ. —मृग: the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्ण-मृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगी S. 6. 16. —मुख: —वक्त्र: —वदन: the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेद: the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —याम: an epithet of Agni. —रक्त: dark-red colour. —रूप्य= चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोह: the loadstone. —वर्ण: 1. black colour. —2. N. of Râhu. —3. a Sûdra. —वर्त्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Râhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनि: a crow. —शार: —सार: —सारंग: the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं ददच्छुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंग: a buffalo. —सख: —सारथि: an epithet of Arjuna. (—खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णल: The Gunjâ plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश a. Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगार: शीत: कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कसर: =कसर q. v.

कृ 1. 6 P. (किरति, चकार, अकारीत्,

अकरि-री-ष्ट, अकीष्ट, करि-री-तुं, कर्ण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंच-चूडश्चमूनामुपरि शरतुषारं कोप्ययं वीर-पोत: किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाग्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87. Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथत्गुणान् भ्रातुरचिकीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृत्, अकल्पिष्ट; कल्पिष्यते, कल्पस्याति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृप्त) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.): कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पु-त्रैरपहतभर: कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरे: प्रीति: Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. —5 To be favourable to, subserve. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयम् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमे-तेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयं Mu. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 27, 14. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कृप्त p. p. [कृप्-क्त] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equip- ped; कृप्ताविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10 decked

in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared, कृप्तकेशनखश्च Ms. 4. 35. —3 Caus- ed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5 Thought of, invented. —6 Formed, framed. —7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूप: frankincense.

कृति: f. [कृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplish- ment, success. —2 Invention, contri- vance. —3 Arranging.

कृप्तिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकय: (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितर: R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dasaratha.

केकर a. (री f.) [के मूर्ध्नि करीतुं नेत्रतारां शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलुक् Tv.] Squint- eyed; Mâl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a. squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-भिर्नीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं तांडवाद्युच्छिखं- ड: Mâl. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिनी: केका: R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावल: —केकिक: —केकिन् m. A peacock; इत: केकिक्रीडाकलकलरव: पद्ममलदृशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत a. [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —त: 1 A house, abode. —2 Living, habitation. —3 A banner, —4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Sum- mons, invitation. —6 Apparition, form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmos- phere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतक: [कित्-निवासे ण्वल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. —2 A banner. —कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकै: सूचिभि- न्नै: Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव वि- धत्ते सूचिभि: केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. —2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित्-ल्युट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमान: केतनं मंगलानां Mâl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके- तना Gît. 7. —2 An invitation, sum- mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban- ner; भग्नं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5 A sign, symbol, as in मकरकेतन. —6 An indispensable act (also religious); निवापांजलिदानेन केतनै: आद्धकर्मभि: तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता- न्यथा Ve. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon,

call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear. -5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित् *a.* 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चाय-तु क्यादेशः Un. 1. 73]
1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. -3 A comet, meteor; Ms 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिकेय (the head being regarded as Rāhu); क्रूरग्रहः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition, form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (भे-
नविन) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 A (केपते) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved. *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः, -रं [के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-
उर किञ्च अलुक् समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोऽज्ज-
लाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a brace-
let.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabār) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल-इन्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुंडल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलि-
परे *ibid*; राधामाधवयोर्जयन्ति यमुनाकुले रहःकेलयः *ibid*; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 307; Ks. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. -2. the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-ला) N. of Kati. -कलावती Kati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -नदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलि-
शयनमनुयातं Gīt. 11. -शुषिः *f.* the earth. -सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept

for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव् सेवने वृषा° कल्] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि मां कामदुषां प्रसन्नां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31. -Comp. -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest Knowledge; Pt 5. 12. -नैयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so °वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Un. 5. 33] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशमाहं युध्यन्ते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -7 A kind of perfume. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head.) -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious

ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. —2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *m.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head) —कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuna. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा दुषदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहाः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —ग्र morbid baldness. —छिद *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाहं the root of the hair. —पक्षः, —पाशः, —हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियस्त्वं शिथिलं चमर्थः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. —बंधः a hair-band. —भूः, —भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रसाधनी, —मार्जकं, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचना dressing the hair. —वेशः a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः *a.* Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशटः 1 A goat. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A bug. —4 A brother. —5 A louse. —6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संत्यस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —वः An epithet of Vishnu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhāsh. —2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Vishnu. —आलयः, —आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवद्युद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. —2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. —3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. —4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. —5 One having fine hair. —Comp. —निषूदनः, —मथनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. —2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna. —3 An epithet of Durgā.

केस (श) रः, —रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्यद्वेऽपि गजान्मृगे-श्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलितामकेसरः Rs. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. —2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरै-रर्धरूढैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. —3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलाकेसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. —4 The Punnāga tree. —5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). —6 Saffron. —7 The hair. —रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. —2 Gold. —3 Sulphate of iron. —Comp. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —अम्लः the citron. —वरं saffron.

केसरिः N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केस (श) रिन् *m.* [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अनुदं कुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमा-युरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. —2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c. —3 A horse. —4 The citron plant. —5 The Punnāga tree. —6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Hanūmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैशुकं A flower of the किंशुक tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः [कैकयानां राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. —यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of

these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैकर्य The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a.* Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishṇu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishṇu]. —भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —अरिः, —जित् *m.*, —रिप्, —हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [कैतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कैतवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 stake in a game. —2 Gambling. —3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वोचस्तद्वैभि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. —4 The lapis lazuli. —वः —1 A cheat, rogue. —2 A gambler. —3 The Dhattūra plant. —Comp. —प्रयोगः a trick, device. —वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कदार *a.* Being on or growing in a field or meadow. —रः Rice, corn. —रं, —कैदारकं, —कैदारिका, —कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a.* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (*scil.* न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. —2 An enemy. —वं The white lotus opening at moonrise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —दी moonlight. —Comp. —बन्धुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् *m.* The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. —2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. —3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

कैराटक: A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात *a.* [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirātas. —तः 1 A prince of the Kirātas. —2 A strong man. —तं A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति) क *a.* Belonging to the Kirātas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिल: An epithet of Yavana.

कैलास: N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himālayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2, 35. —Comp. —ओकस् *m.*, —निकेतनः, —नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्; कैवर्तः; ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv.] A fisherman; मनो-भूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तनूजालीजालं) Sānti. 3.16; Ms. 8, 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [कैवलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. —2 Individuality. —3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. —4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश ठक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. —कः The sentiment of love, lust. —कं A quantity of hair. —की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

कैशोरं [किशोरस्य भावः अञ्] Youth childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशान्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; वनयूथपरिभ्रष्टा मृगी कोकैरिवादिता Rām. —2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना Gīt. 5. —3 A cuckoo. —4 A frog. —5 N. of Vishnu. —6 A wild lizard. —7 A wild date tree. —Comp. —द्वेषः a pigeon. —बन्धुः an epithet of the sun. —शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति ना-

दयति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्निव तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gīt. 10; Si. 4. 46. —2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक्-इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. —2 A fire-brand. —Comp. —आवासः, —उत्सवः the mango tree. —इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyādri and the ocean.

कौकणा N. of Renuka, wife of Jamadagni. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Parasurāma.

कोच *a.* [कुच कर्तरि ण] Drying, becoming dry. —चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher.)

कोजागरः [को जागर्त इति लक्ष्म्या उ-क्तिरत्र काले पृषो^० Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Āsvinā and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-घञ्] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

कोटक *a.* Curving, bending. —कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः, -रं [कोटं कौटिल्यं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखध्रष्टास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरो-वातया गमिते M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. —2 An epithet of the goddess Durgā (represented as naked).

कोटिः, -टी *f.* [कुट् इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow; भुमिनिहितैककोटिकामुक्तं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. —2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरी दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Māl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलक्षं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. —3 The edge or point of a weapon. —4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्याध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. —5 The horns or

digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. —6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. —7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) —8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्य^०, प्राणि^० &c. —10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a millionaire. —जित् *m.* an epithet of Kālidāsa. —उय the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled triangle (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. —पालः the guard of a stronghold. —वेधिन् *a.* (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. —श्रीः an epithet of Durgā.

कोटिक *a.* Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिस्त *a.* Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26

कोटिशः *ind.* By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. —2 An ichneumon. —3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A harrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown. —2 A crest. —3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्गुणयोगपटव्यापारपारगमसुं भज भूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-घञ् नि० गुणः] A fort, castle.

कोट्टवी [कोट् वाति वा-क, गौराञ्जीष् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. —2 N. of the goddess Durgā. —3 N. of the mother of Bāna.

कोट्टारः [कुट्-आरक पृषो^०] A fortified town, strong hold. —2 The stairs of a pond. —3 A well. —4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोठः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. —2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण्-करणे घञ् कर्त्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतन्न तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्म-योः Bv. 2. 173. —2 An intermediate point of the compass. —3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. —4 The

sharp edge of a sword or weapon. -5 A stick, staff, club. -6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn. -9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. -Comp. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयवनवदान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:— ढकाशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यंते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug. -वादिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

कोणपः See कौणप.

कोणाकोणि *ind.* From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि *a.* Having a crooked hand.

कोथ *a.* [कुथ्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain. -2 Churned. -यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene. -4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः, -डं A bow; रे कंदर्प करं कर्धयसि किं कोदंडदंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -डः 1 An eye-brow. -2 N. of a country.

कोदंडिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्त्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृत्तिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः, -का, -कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल *a.* [कु-कलच् मुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Un. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलावेदपानुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. -2 (a) Soft, low; कोमल गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयष्टिकटीकते Mál. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच् लस्य-रः Tv.]

1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). -2 A bud; cf. कोरक.

कोरकः-कं [Un. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यद्यपि स्थितं कुर्वकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, *i. e.* partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेवो हरिः पातु वः Gît. 12. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles

कोरदूषः = कोद्रवः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86. -2 A raft, boat. -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap. -5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. -8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला, -लिः, -ली *f.* See बदरी.

कोलाहलः, -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.); व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदमामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा° Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः, -रं N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः, -शं (षः, -षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारदौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail -2 A bucket, cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexi-

con, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 5. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति कोशगते द्विरेके हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhâsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedânta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification by ordeal. -स्कृत् *m.* a silk-worm. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (षि) न् *m.* The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (= कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ *a.* [कुष्-यन् Un. 2.4] Own. — १ Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. — २ The belly, abdomen. — ३ An inner apartment. — ४ A granary, store-room. — ५ १ A surrounding wall. — २ The shell of anything. — **Comp.** — **अगारं** १. a store-house, store room: पर्याप्तभरितकोष्ठागारं मांस-शोणितैर्मे गृहं भाविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. — २. a treasury. — **अगारिकः** १. an animal living in a shell. — २. the manager of a store-room. — **अग्निः** the digestive faculty, gastric juice. — **पालः** १. a treasurer, store-keeper. — २. a guard, watch. — ३. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). — **शुद्धिः** *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः १ A granary. — २ A surrounding wall. — **कं** A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकीकृ 8 U. To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठघ *a.* [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण *a.* [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कादेशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. — **ष्णं** Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-केकयशासिनां हुहिरः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhyā.

कोहल *a.* [कौ हलति स्पर्धते अच् षष्ठो Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. — **लः** १ A kind of musical instrument. — २ A sort of spirituous liquor. — ३ The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं १ Evil doing, wickedness. — २ Repentance.

कौकुट *a.* [कुकुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

कौकुटिकः [कुकुट-ठक्] १ A poulterer. — २ A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. — ३ (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) १ Tied to, or being on, the sides. — २ Abdominal.

कौक्षेय (यी *f.*) [कौक्ष-ठक्] १ Being in the belly. — २ Being in a sheath; असि कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकाराप-नसं मखं Bk. 4. 31.

कौक्षेयकः [कौक्षौ वदोऽसिः ठक्] A

sword, scimitar; वामपार्श्वदलं विना कौक्षेयकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौकः, कौकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

कौजर *a.* Belonging to an elephant.

कौट *a.* (टी *f.*) [कूट-अञ्] १ Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. — २ Domestic, homely, homebred. — ३ Fraudulent, dishonest. — ४ Snared. — **टः** १ Fraud, falsehood. — २ Giving false evidence. — **Comp.** — **जः** the Kutaja tree. — **तक्षः** (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. — **साक्षिन्** *m.* a false witness. — **साक्ष्यं** false evidence, perjury.

कौटिकः, कौटिकः १ One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. — २ One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक *a.* १ Relating to a snare or trap. — २ Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटिल्य *q. v.*

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कौटवी.

कौटलिकः १ A hunter. — २ A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं १ Crookedness (lit. and fig.). — २ Wickedness — ३ Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. — **ल्यः** 'The crooked', N. of Chanakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākshas; कौटिल्यः कुटिल-मतिः स एष येन क्रोधाद्भौ प्रसभमदाहि नंद-वंशः Mu. 1. 7; स्पृशति मां भृत्यभावेन कौ-टिल्यश्चिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटीर *a.* Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

कौटीर्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब *a.* (बी *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्गणं प्र-योजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. — **बं** Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुटुंबे तद्गणे प्रसृतः ठक्] Constituting a family. — **कः** The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Māl.

5. — **Comp.** — **इंतः** an epithet of Bhī-
shma.

कौण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] १ De-
sire, curiosity, wish. — २ Eagerness,
vehemence, impatience. — ३ Any-
thing creating curiosity or wonder. — ४ The marriage thread (worn on
the wrist); करोयमायुक्तविवाहकौतुकः
Ku. 5. 66; R. 8. 1. — ५ The ceremony
with the marriage thread preceding
a marriage. — ६ Festivity, gaiety. — ७
Particularly, auspicious festivity,
solemn occasion (such as marriage);
प्रस्थान° S. 4; Ku. 7. 25. — ८ Delight,
joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3.
140; रसाः U. 6. 33; Māl. 10. 3;
U. 3. 37. — ९ Sport, pastime. — १० A
song, dance, show or spectacle. — ११ Joke, mirth. — १२ Friendly
greeting, salutation. — **Comp.** — **अगारः, -रं, -गृहं** a pleasure-house; कौ-
तुकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. — **क्रिया, -सं-
गलं** १. a solemn ceremony. — २. parti-
cularly, marriage ceremony; R. 11.
53; — **तोरणः, -णं** a triumphal arch
erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित *a.* Eager, eagerly in-
terested.

कौतुकिन् *a.* Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] १
Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्या-
वृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. — २ Eager-
ness, vehement or eager desire. — ३
Anything exciting curiosity, a won-
der, curiosity. — ४ A solemn cere-
mony.

कौत्सं A Sāman composed by
Kutsa. — **त्सः** १ N. of a pupil of
Varatantu; R. 5. 1. — २ N. of a degrad-
ed family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed
caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A
spearman, lancer.

कौतेयः [कुंत्याः अपत्यं ठक्] 'Son of
Kuntī', an epithet of Yudhishtira,
Bhīma or Arjuna.

कौप *a.* (पी *f.*) [कूप-अण्] Re-
lating to or coming from a well (as
water). — **पं** Well-water.

कौपीनं [कूप-खञ्; see Sk. on P.

V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Kṛishṇa.

कौञ्ज्यं [कुञ्ज-अण्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war; Māl. 1. 1. -री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kārtikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -बंधकी a harlot; Māl. 7. -भृत्य the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. -हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवद्वृतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kārtika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डी-प् Tv.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:—कौ मोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i.e. causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kārtika. -4 The full moon day in Asvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation,

throwing light on the subject treated; i. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Asvina. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishṇu, कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी f.) [कुरोरपत्यं, तदेशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. -वः A descendant of Kuru; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chāṇ. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (so कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-अण्] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्ष्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [कूर्म-अण्] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatāra of Vishṇu as a tortoise; (पुराण). -र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली f.) [कुले भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Sāktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpûr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनेयः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by, or pertaining to, a potter. -कं Earthenware, porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [कुलादागतः

ढक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निवेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Sākta ritual.

कौलीन a. [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स°; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Sākta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; ख्याते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honor.

कौलुतः A king of the Kulûtas; कौलुताश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-ढक्] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. -कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Sākta sect.

कौवे (वे) र a. (री f.) [कुवेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15. 45. -री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरीं भास्वानिव रघुर्दिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

कौश a. (शी f.) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. -शं An epithet of Kānyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकाराविशेषाः Si. 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं ठक् य-
लोः] An epithet of Râma, son of
Kausalyâ.

कौशल्या [कौशलदेशे भवा ङ्य] The
eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother
of Râma.

कौशल्यायनिः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं फिज्]
Râma, son of Kausalyâ; Bk. 7.
99.

कौशांबी [कुशांबेन निर्वृत्ता अण्] N.
of an ancient city on the Ganges
in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-ठञ्,
कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Incased, sheathed.
-2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born
of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken.
-कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र *q. v.*
-2 An owl; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexico-
grapher. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdelium.
-6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-
catcher. -8 The sentiment of love
(शृंगार). -9 One who knows hid-
den treasures. -10 An epithet of
Indra; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet
of Siva. -का A cup, drinking
vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Be-
hâr. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ.
-3 N. of one of the four varieties
of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा
कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते; see S. D. 411
et. seq. also. -Comp. -अरातिः,
-अरिः a crow. -आत्मजः an epithet
of Arjuna. -आयुधं rainbow. -फलः
the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रियः an epi-
thet of Râma.

कौशीधान्यं A leguminous plant,
pulse.

कौशीलवं The profession of an
actor.

कौशे (षे) य *a.* [कौशाद्व्यतिष्ठं ठक्]
Silk, silken. -यं 1 Silk; Pt. 1.
94. -2 A silken cloth in general;
Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower
garment of silk; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपा-
त्तवानमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 7;
विद्युद्गणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 8.

कौसल्य *a.* Belonging to the
people of the Kosalas. -ल्यः A
prince of the Kosalas. -ल्या The
wife of Dasaratha and mother of
Râma. -Comp. -नंदनः, -मातृ *m.*
epithets of Râma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a
loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसीद्यं [कुसीद-प्यञ्] 1 The prac-
tice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery,
flowering. -मं 1 The ashes of brass
(used as a collyrium). -2 Pollen
of flowers (पराग); Si. 7. 57.

कौसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Pre-
pared with safflower. -2 Dyed with
safflower, red. -मः Wild safflower.

कौसृतिकः [कुसृत्या चरति ठक्] 1
A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभो जलधिस्तत्र भवः
अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtain-
ed with 13 other jewels at the
churning of the ocean and worn by
Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं
हृष्यतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -2
A kind of oil. -3 A manner of join-
ing the fingers. -Comp. -लक्षणः,
-वक्षस् *m* -हृदयः epithets of Vishnu.

क्रथ 1. 10. P. To hurt, injure,
kill.

क्रस् 4. 10. P. 1 To be crooked.
-2 To speak. -3 To shine.

क्रूय 1 Δ . (कृयते) 1 To make a
creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To
be wet.

क्रकचः A saw; U. 4. 3. -चा
The Ketaka tree. -Comp. -छदः
the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak
tree. -पाद् *m.*, -पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge.
-2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A
disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-क्रतु Un. 1. 77] 1 A
sacrifice; क्रतोरक्षेण फलेन युज्यतां R.
3. 65; शतं क्रतूनामपदिघ्नमाप सः 3.
38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79. -2 An epithet of
Vishnu. -3 One of the ten Prajâ-
patis; M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence,
talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan,
design, purpose. -7 Resolution, de-
termination. -8 Desire, will. -9 Fit-
ness, adequacy, efficiency. -10 Delibe-
ration, consultation. -11 Inspiration.
-12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering,
worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacri-
fice (these senses are mostly Vedic).
-15 The month Ashâdha. -16
Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An
organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend
khratu]. -Comp. -उत्तमः the राज-
सूय sacrifice. -कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial
ceremony. -द्रुह्, -द्विष् *m.* a demon,
goblin. -ध्वसिन् *m.* an epithet of
Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacri-
fice.) -पतिः the performer of a sacri-

fice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः
an epithet of Vishnu. -भुज् *m.* a
god, deity. -राज् *m.* 1. the lord of
sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद् Ms. 9.
260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. -राजः
the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रथ् 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To in-
jure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person).
-10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं A slaughter. -2 Cutting.
क्रथकशिकः (pl.) N. of a coun-
try; अथेध्वरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39;
M. 5. 2.

क्रंदू 1 P. (क्रंदति, चक्रंद, अक्रंदीत्, क्रं-
दित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं
क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4.
29; क्रंदत्यतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V.
1. 3; चक्रंद विष्मा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68;
15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call
out to, call out piteously to any
one, (with acc.); क्रंदत्याविरतं सोऽथ
भ्रातृमातृसुतानथ Mârk. P. -3 To cry
out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5
To neigh (as a horse). -6 To roar. -7
To creak (as a wheel). -10 P. or
Caus. 1 To cry out continuously. -2
To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.
क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry,
calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद् भावे ल्यट्] A cat. -नं
1 A cry of distress or weeping,
lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance.
-3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रंद-क्] Wept, called
or cried out. -तं 1 Cry of distress
or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति
क्रंदितमाकर्ष्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2
Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2
To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To
go. -5 To long for, desire.

क्रम 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते,
क्राम्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रंस्त, क्रांत)
1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुदिते
सूर्ये वाली व्यपगतक्रमः Râm.; गम्यमानं
न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2;
25. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.);
देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमंत Sat. Br. -3
To pass or go over, go across, tra-
verse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्र-
मेयं Râm. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बंधं
क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9. 5, 51.
-5 To go up, ascend; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भूतो
यस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. -6 (*a*) To cover,

occupy, take possession of, fill ; क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate ; क्रामद्भिर्नपद्भीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel ; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वा क्रांत्वा मेरुवात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.) ; व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk. धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop. ; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदपिन रज्जनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16 ; हत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमीन्मारुतिः पुनः । अशोकनिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.) ; कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170 ; क्रमतेऽस्मिञ्छास्त्राणि, or क्रक्षु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk. क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q v.). -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम arrangement). -Desid. चिक्रमिषाते, चिक्रमसते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः प्लवगेद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order; U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नेत्रत्रमेणोपरुधे सूर्ये R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जित आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11

An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोप्येष क्रांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्देगः an ox. -ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order.

क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text. क्रमणः [क्रामत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमादागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम-उन्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः 1 A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्राविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -दर्शिन a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2 the tropical zone, space

within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविसू n. Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*; L. *caro*] -Comp. -अद्, -अद, -भुज् a. eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.) -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित a. Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect. see कुमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शारन्न theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवाहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (आहु). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion

-15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्याद्वादिनोर्द्वयोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्राप्नोति V. May. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implement. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* practising ritual observances. -अपवर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमाच्चेतत् बीजार्थं यत्प्रदीयते Ms. 9. 53. -अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -इन्द्रिय see कर्तृन्द्रिय. -कलापः the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. -कारः 1. an agent, worker. -2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. -3. an agreement. -द्वेषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -द्वैतं efficient cause. -निर्देशः evidence. -पटु *a.* dexterous. -पथः mode of medical treatment. -पदं a verb. -पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -योगः 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. -लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -वशः necessary influence of acts done. -वाचक, -वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -विशेषणं 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. -शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world) -संक्रान्तिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1. 19.

-समभिहारः the repetition of any act Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रियि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. -विः 1 A cistern, well. -3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) -4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9. U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase: महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यन्न चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणाति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter, exchange; कच्चित्सहस्रैर्मूर्खाणामेकं क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. -3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री *a.* (At the end of comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्रीभावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -Comp. -आरोहः a market, fair -क्रीत *a.* bought. -लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्यमूल्याक्षराच्चितं । पत्रं कारयते यत् क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). -विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. -विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. -विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयणं [क्रीभावे ल्यट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader, dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य *a.* [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82).

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. -तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. -Comp. -अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. -कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेणिः, -णी *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः क्रीडितुमारब्धाः Pt. 1; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 To gamble, play at dice; बद्धाविधं व्यूतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाक्षैः क्रीडित्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्बृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तथ कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Gît. 3; क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाशायप्रहस्यस्तैः क्रीडन्ति धनिनोर्यभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. -WITH अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृंशानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -आ, -परि, -सं (Atm.) to play &c.; संक्रीडन्ते मणिभिर्यत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वन्नामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रे N. 3. 50; संक्रीडन्ति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a.* [क्रीड-घञ्] Playing, sporting. -डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड्भावे ल्यट्] 1 Playing, sporting -2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः, कं, क्रीडनीयं, -यकं A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड्भावे अ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure, तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिलैर्महाङ्गैः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke. -Comp. -आकृतं a sportive purpose. -उद्देशः play ground. -कानः, नः, वनं a pleasure grove, park. -कोप false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. -कौतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse. -गृहं, मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -नारी a prostitute, harlot. -मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. -मृगः a toy-deer. -रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. -वेष्टमन् *n.* a pleasure-house. -शैलः, -पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीडु *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up

(as the Soma).

कुंच 1 P. (कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To curve or make crooked. -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or become small, shrink. -4 To make small, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

कुंच *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A swan.

कुंचः 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain कौच.

कुड् 6 P. (कुडति, कुडित) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

कुथ् 9 P. (कुथति) To kill, slay. **क्रोधः** Murder, killing.

क्रुध् 4 P. (क्रुध्याति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger); हरये क्रुध्यति ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; ममोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c.

क्रुध् *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce; cruel. -**क्रुद्धं** Anger.

क्रुध्मिन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c. -2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -**धा** N. of a daughter of Daksha. -**Comp.** -**इद्ध** *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. -**उज्झित** *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. -**कृत्** *a.* angry. (-*m.*) the Supreme being. -**ज** *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोह ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणं | वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोष्टकः || Ms. 7. 48). -**मूर्च्छित** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. -**वश** *a.* passionate, violent. -**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

क्रोधन *a.* [क्रुध्-युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. -**नः** N. of a son of Kausika. -**ना** A passionate woman, vixen. -**नं** Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. -**यं** Injury.

क्रोधाळ *a.* [क्रुध्-आल्च्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [क्रुध्-णिनि] Passionate, angry. -*m.* 1 A buffalo. -2 A dog.

कुथ् 9 P. (कुथति) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

कुसुकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

कुश 1 P. (कुशति, कुष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for); क्रोशत्यस्तं कपिलस्त्रियः Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

कुश्वन् *m.* A jackal.

कुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. -**ष्ट** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

क्रोशः [क्रुश्-घञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79; समुद्रात्पुरी क्रोशौ (nom.) or क्रोशयोः (loc.). -**Comp.** -**तालः**, -**ध्वनिः** a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. -**नं** A cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृत-रक् धातोः क्रुः cf. Un. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough. -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. -4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. -**रः**, -**रं** Boiled rice. -**रः** 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac -4 N. of a planet (Rāhu or Saturn). -**रं** 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any frightful appearance. -**Comp.** -**आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. (-**तिः**) epithet of Rāvana. -**आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -**आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. -**कृत्** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -**कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). -**गंधः** sulphur. -**दृश्** *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. -2. mischievous, villainous. (-*m.*) N. of Saturn; also of Mars. -**राविन्** *m.* a raven. -**लोचनः** an

epithet of the planet Saturn.

कौचः N. of a mountain; see कौच.

क्रोडः [क्रुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायां घञ्] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोडे मनो धावति Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast; क्रोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरय कः क्रमः || Nāg. 4; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -**डं**, -**डा** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, -**अंग्रिः**, -**पादः** a tortoise. -**पत्रं** 1. marginal writing -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement. -4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडीमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (*ष्टी*) [क्रुश्-तुन् Un. 1. 69]. A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टु and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोष्टुक.

कौचः [कुंच प्रज्ञा° अण्] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरकौचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयन्ति चेतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma); हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौचरं Me. 57. -**Comp.** -**अद्वं** the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. (-**नी**) the seed of the lotus. -**अरातिः**, -**अरिः**, -**रिपुः** 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. of Parasurāma. -**दारणः**, -**सूदनः** an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

क्रौशशतिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas. -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas (as a teacher).

कुथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

कुंद् I. 1 P. (कुंदति, कुंदित) 1 To call out. -2 To cry, lament, weep. -II. 1 A. (कुंदते or कुदते) To be confused. -2 To grieve.

कृष् 1. 4. P. (कृष्मति, कृष्म्यति, कृष्त) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न च कृष्म न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. -Caus. (कृष्मयति-ते) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

कृष्मः, **कृष्मथः**, **कृष्मथुः** Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; **विनोदितारिणकृष्माः** कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

कृष्त p.p. [कृष्-क्त] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपकृष्त R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded; **कृष्तो मन्मथलेख एष नालिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः** S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

कृष्तिः f. [कृष्-क्तिन्] Fatigue. -Comp. -छिद् a. refreshing, invigorating.

कृव् 4 A. (कृव्यते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A also).

क्रिद् 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रेदयत्यापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्रिन्न a. Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). -Comp. -अक्ष a. bleary-eyed. -वर्त्मन् n. watering of the eyes. -हृद् a. tender-hearted.

क्रेदः [क्रिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti 1. 29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.)

क्रेदक a. Wetting, moistening. -कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

क्रेदन् m. The moon.

क्रेदन a. [क्रिद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. -नः Phlegm. -नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

क्रेतुः 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सेनिपात).

क्रिद् 1 U. (क्रिदति-ते) To lament.

क्रिब् f. Ved. The created world.

क्रिश 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रियते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अप्युपदेशग्रहणे नाति-क्रियते वः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे क्रि-इयति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II 9 P.

(क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमारुध्य-मानोपि क्रिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्रिशित, **क्रिष्ट** p.p. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे वंध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19 -ष्ट A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् n. a disease of the eyelids.

क्रिष्टिः f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्रेशः [क्रिश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्रेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; क्रेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां धिक्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह a. allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. -कर a. causing pain or trouble. -क्षम a. capable of enduring trouble.

क्रेशक a. [क्रिश्-कुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्रेशित a. Pained, distressed.

क्रेशिन् a. 1 Causing pain or suffering -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्रीव् 1 A. (क्रीवते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्रीव (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; **क्रीवान्** पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -बः, -वं (-वः, -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्खं फेनिलं यस्य विष्टा चाप्सु निमज्जति । मेदं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्रीवः स उच्यते ॥ Kātyāyana quoted in Dāyabhāga. -2 The neuter gender.

क्रेव्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्रेव्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, coward-

dice; **क्रेव्यं** मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

कु 1 A. (कृवते) To move, go.

केश 1 A. (केशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

कैतकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्रोमं, **क्रोमन्** n. [क्रु गतौ मानिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्रोशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेऽन्योन्यं यत्राः क च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम् क प्रदेशे i. e. कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रसिन्धाः कचिदिगुर्दलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः. कचित्-कचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here; कचिद्वीणावाद्यं कचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचित् घनानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19.

कत्य a. Belonging to what place, being where.

कण् 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपका-हतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिनुपुरौ Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

कणः, **कणनं**, **कणितं**, **कणः** 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

कथ 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

कथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

कथनं [कथ-ल्युट्] Boiling, decocting.

काथित *a.* [कथ्-क्त] Boiled, decocted.
काथः [कथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** -उद्भव blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचित्कः पाठः.

केल् 1 P. (केलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति-ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण (न्) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा, परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण).

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमृषिस्तस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' i. e. I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary', 'temporary.' क्षणात्, क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately).

-**Comp.** -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -दः an astrologer. (-इं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-इ) 1. night; क्षणादथैष क्षणरापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पातिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; सानुश्रवः प्रभुरपि क्षणराचराणां

R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsia. -द्युतिः *f.*, -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वप्नेषु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एक+य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing. -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p. p.* [क्षन्-क्त] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नख° Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्ग्रः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. -हरं aloewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षन्-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विसृज्य क्रियतां वराहत-तिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. -3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, di-

minution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् कृच् Un. 2. 91] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave; (e. g. विदुर). -6 Brahmā. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्ग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -2 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. -त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जातौ वा घः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -यं The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -**Comp.** -हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षदते) Ved 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षयन् *n.* [क्षद् भक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ने, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. — *Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ने, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

क्षप् *f.* Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. —णं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नम्रक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. —2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेटां; क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. —2 Turmeric. —*Comp.* —अटः 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटैः पृथुर्पि-गलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. —आंध्यं night-blindness. —करः; —नाथः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —घनः a dark cloud. —चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वाति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंत्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतु *a.* [क्षम्-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्षम्-अच्] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. —3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम,

निमूलनक्षम &c. —4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly. —मं 1 Propriety, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम्-अङ्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —*Comp.* —जः the planet Mars. —भुजः, भुजः a king.

क्षमावत्, क्षमान्वित, क्षमायुक्त *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*), क्षमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

क्षांत *p. p.* [क्षम्-क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —तः N. of Siva. —ता The earth.

क्षांतिः *f.* [क्षम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चेद्वचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु *a.* [क्षम्-तुन् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —तुः A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर 1 P. [क्षरति; क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —*Caus.* (क्षरयति-ने) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —*With* —वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्यंदते मुंचति वा, क्षर्-अच्] 1 Melting away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —रः A cloud. —रं 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —*Comp.* —जः *a.* (also क्षरेज) *a.* produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाव *a.* mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [क्षर्-ज्वला बा० ण] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारनिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse,' 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —*Comp.* —अच्छं sea-salt. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंबु *n.* an alkaline fluid. —उदः, —उदकः, —उदधिः, —समुद्रः the salt ocean. —कर्मः 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —तैलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —त्रयं, —त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —भूमिः *f.*, —सूक्तिका saline soil; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ प्राणदा यमकूतिका Udb. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —श्रेष्ठं alkaline earth.

क्षारकः [क्षर्-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं, —णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate,

taduce, censure; cf. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कृते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. -WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षात्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मघोषस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gîtâ thus describes them: -शौर्द तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षात्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. see under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना माद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. -मः An epithet of Vishnu. -मा The earth. -मं Destruction. -Comp. -आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. -*n.* Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2.

40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षयति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. -*Pass.* (क्षीयते) 1 To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also) प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मातिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. -*Caus.* (क्षययति or क्षययति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षययतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयाच्चायायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति ह्रियैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices.) -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama. -*Comp.* -कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1. time of universal destruction. -2. the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः *f.*, -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. -णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. -णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्तावि-

व क्षयी R. 17. 71 Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive. -3 Perishable, fragile. -*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. -2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler. -2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [क्षि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. -2 Weakened. -3 Poor, miserable. -तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवासे आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.) -*Comp.* -अदितिः an epithet of Devakî, mother of Kṛishṇa. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कंपः an earth-quake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. -जः 1. a tree. -2. an earthworm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Viṣṇu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जां) an epithet of Sîtâ. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brâhmana. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -धेनुः earth considered as a milchcow; Bh. 2. 46. -नाथः, -पः, -पातिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.*, -रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः 1. the planet Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth. -भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. -मंडलं the globe. -रंध्रं a ditch, hollow. -रुह् *m.* a tree. -वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p. p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्यो क्षीणेषु विन्नेषु (जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विशांति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21,

-8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp. -चंद्र: the moon on the wane. -धन *a.* reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पाप *a.* one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य *a.* one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -मध्य *a.* slender-waisted. -वासिन् *a.* inhabiting a dilapidated house. (*m.*) a dove or pigeon. -विक्रांत *a.* destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति *a.* deprived of the means of support, out of employ. -शक्ति, -बल *a.* weakened in strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणुते, क्षित) To kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षिद्र-रुक्] 1 A disease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अधि, प्रति and आति), 4. P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपे-दस्वद्भ्य इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेप्यते मायि Mb.; R. 12. 95; with प्रति also; Bh. 3. 67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put on or upon, throw into, सजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्याहिकया S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); भृत्ये दोषान् क्षिपाति H. 2. -4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5 (a) To take away, destroy; Māl. 1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी निहुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगा-धिपः Si. 2. 53. -6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8 To pour on, scatter, strew. -9, To strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict; Māl. 4. 8. -WITH पर्या to bind or tie up, collect (as hair); (केशांति) पर्याक्षिपत् का-चिदुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14.

क्षिप् *f.* Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23. 3, 9. 97. 57.

क्षिप *a.* [क्षिप्-क्] Throwing, striking, hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् भावे वा० क्युन्] 1 Send- ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. -णिः A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2 A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु *a.* [क्षिप्-क्युच्] 1 Fragrant, sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -ण्युः 1 The body. -2 The spring season. -3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपतिः (स्तिः) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप्त *p. p.* [क्षिप्-क्त] 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandoned. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis- respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted, mad; (see क्षिप्). -सा Night. -सं A wound caused by shooting. -Comp. -कुक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त *a.* dis- tracted in mind, absent-minded.

-देह *a.* prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षिप्तिः *f.* [क्षिप्-क्तिन्] 1 Throwing, sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid- den meaning (such as solving rid- dles).

क्षिप्तु *a.* 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Killing; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्तुं Bk. 2. 21; Si. 16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप्र *a.* [क्षिप्-रक्] (compar. क्षेपीयस्; superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow). -2 Quick, speedy. -प्रं 1 A mea- sure of time = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Muhūrta. -2 The part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger. -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, speedily, immediately; वि- नाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षिप्-घञ्] 1 Throwing, los- sing, casting, moving about, move- ment (of limbs); कुंक्षेपानुगम Me. 47; भूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dis- patching. -4 Depression; striking down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति चेदंङ्यः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke (of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक *a.* [क्षिप्-क्वल्] A thrower, sender. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). -3 Abusive, disre- spectful. -कः 1 A spurious or inter- polated passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप्-ल्युट्] 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. -2 Spending (as time). -3 Omitting. -4 Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing. -3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय *a.* [क्षिप्-अनीयर] To be thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any instrument for casting missiles, stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् *m.* Great velocity, speed. क्षेप्तु *a.* A thrower, caster, sender. क्षेप्य *a.* To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचार- भेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदार्ति गम- यति Sk.

क्षिब् 1. 4. P. (क्षेवति or क्षीव्यति) To eject from the mouth, vomit, spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, in- jure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in- distinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistl- ing of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीब्, क्षीव See क्षीब्, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमा- दत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2 The milky juice or sap of trees, exudation; resin; ये तत्क्षीरमुत्सुरभ- यो रक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water. -Comp. -अदः an in- fant, a sucking child. -अब्धिः the sea of milk. ° जः 1. the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar produced at the churning of the sea. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl. ° जं sea-salt. ° जा, ° तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आह्वः the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोद्वलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. ° तनयः, ° नंदनः the moon. ° तनया, ° सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदधि= क्षीरोद् q. v. above. -ऊर्मिः a wave of the sea

of milk; R. 4.27. —ओदनः rice boiled with milk; —कंडः, कंडकः a young child (having milk in the throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंडेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं coagulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधादिव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. —2, milk-like water. —3, a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Usinara. (—णं, नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —वारिः, —वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधूक. —2, the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकया स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Udb. —स्निग्ध a. unctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarakosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरिणी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव् 1. 4. P. [क्षीयति, क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षविो दुःशासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि चुक्षुवे मृगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्ष-भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवथुः [क्ष-अथुच्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षुत् f., क्षुतं-ता, -तिः f. A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षुद् below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणाति, क्षुंते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुणाग्नि सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याशिषताक्षौत्सुः पादैर्देवैस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.). —WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद् गदयांगं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षुद्-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual; Māl. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदः Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र a. [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस्; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12. —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कंडुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —घंटिका 1, small bell. —2, a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि a. low-minded, mean. —रसः

honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्ण low or bad gold; i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता, -त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षौत् m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षौदः [क्षुद्-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षौदस् n. [क्षुद्-असृन्] Water.

क्षौदित a. [क्षुद्-णिच्-क्त] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षौदिमन् m. Minutness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्यति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुद् f. क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7. 134, 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाहृद् इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ a. [क्षुभ्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c.; Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid. —3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. -**ब्ध**: A churning stick; शोभैव मंदर-क्षुब्धक्षुभितांभोधिवर्णना *Si.* 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षु-घञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; *Me.* 28, 95; so कानन-क्षोभः &c. -2 Jolting; *R.* 1. 58; *V.* 3. 11. -3 (*a*) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; शोक ° *U.* 3, 3. 29; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावः *R.* 7. 3; अर्थेद्वियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वशित्वा-द्वलवान्निगृह्य *Ku.* 3. 69. (*b*) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः *S.* 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [क्षु-णिच् ल्युट्] Agitating, disturbing. -णः One of the five arrows of Kāmādeva. -2 An epithet of (*a*) Vishnu, (*b*) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The Indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 *P.* (क्षुगति, क्षुरित) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः [क्षु-क] 1 A razor; *R.* 7. 46; *Ms.* 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse. -4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bedstead. -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया the act of shaving; *Pt.* 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भांडं a razor-case. -धार *a.* as sharp as a razor. -प्रः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती *R.* 11. 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -मर्दिन्, मुंडिन् *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल्ल *a.* Small, little. -**Comp.** -तातः the younger brother of one's father; cf. खल्ल.

क्षुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्रं [क्षि-ट्] A field, ground, soil; चयिते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः *Mu.* 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां

Pt. 1. 191; *Bh.* 1. 77; *Me.* 16. -4

A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः *Me.* 48; *Bg.* 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1; *Ms.* 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वति क्षेत्राभ्यंतरवर्तिनं *Ku.* 6. 77; *Bg.* 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आजीवः, -करः, -कृत *m.* a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत *a.* geometrical.

उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. -ज *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; *Ms.* 9. 167, 180; *Y.* 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. *Bg.* 13. 1, 3; *Ms.* 12. 12. -2. the supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgâ at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. -भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* =क्षेत्रज्ञ *q. v.* (-*m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; *Ku.* 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्त्यस्य ठन्] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; *Ms.* 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband;

Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; *Y.* 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; *S.* 5. -3 The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; *Bg.* 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-घ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; हंडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मध्यपातीति साऽब्रवीत् *Bk.* 4. 32. -यं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (*pl.*) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति *Den. P.* To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 *U.* To expose to, to subject to; *Mu.* 7. 4; *K.* 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-मन् *Un.* 1.138] 1 Conferred happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् *Bg.* 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते *Ki.* 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समगम्य (पृच्छेत्) *Ms.* 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति *Pt.* 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमेण ब्रज बांधवान् *Mk.* 7. 7 safely; *Pt.* 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; *R.* 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** -कर, -कार (also क्षेमकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -म्यः An epithet of Siva.

क्षै 1 *P.* [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षैप्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षेत्रं [क्षेत्राणां सङ्ग्रहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षेत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षेत्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षीरे संस्कृतं ढञ्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, **क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under क्षुद्.

क्षामे &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षोमः, -**मं** [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. -**मं** Wove silk.

क्षौणिः, -**णी** *f.* See क्षोणि. -**Comp.** -**प्राचीरः** the ocean. -**भुज्** *m.*, -**पतिः** a king. -**भृत्** *m.*, **धरः** a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -**द्रं** 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water. -5 A particle of dust. -**Comp.** -**जं** wax. -**धातुः** a kind of mineral substance; (माक्षिक). -**मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रेयं Wax.

क्षौमः *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. -**मः**, -**मं** 1 Silken cloth, wove silk; क्षौमं केनचिर्दिदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4.4; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -**मं** 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -**मी** Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. -**री** A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्षणु 2 P. (क्षणौति, क्षणुत) To whet, sharpen. -**With** सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्षणुत *a.* [क्षणु-क्त] Whetted, sharpened.

क्षोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

क्षमा 1 The earth; (पुत्रं) क्षमां लभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one'. -**Comp.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**भुज्** *m.* a king; कविक्षमापतिः Gît. 1; देशानामुपरि क्षमापाः Pt. 1. 155. -**भृत्** *m.* a king or mountain.

क्षमाय् 1 A. (क्षमायते, क्षमायित) To shake, tremble; चक्षमाये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील् 1 P. (क्ष्मीलति) To wink,

close the eyelids.

क्ष्विङ् 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेष्ट or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विङ् 1 A., **क्ष्विङ्** 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -**With** प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्विष्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

क्ष्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved -3 Difficult to be approached. -**डः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुधो गृह्णन्ति बुधेऽविवेच्यः शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound.

-**डा** 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling -2 A hissing pronunciation.

क्ष्वेडितः तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

क्ष्वेल् 1 P. (क्ष्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्ष्वेला, **क्ष्वेलिका**, **क्ष्वेलितं**, **क्ष्वेल्यं** Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. -**खं** 1 The sky; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्भिरः खं मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvâra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, i. e. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदङ्गिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11

Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. -**खा** 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river -**Comp.** -**अटः** (खेऽटः) 1. a planet. -2. Râhu, the ascending node. -**आपगा** an epithet of the Ganges. -**उल्कः** 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. -**उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. -**कामिनी** N. of Durgâ. -**कुंतलः** N. of Siva. -**खोल्कः** 'sky meteor,' N. of the sun. °**आदित्यः** a form of the sun. -**ग** *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड] mov-

ing in the air. (-गः) 1. a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमांसीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्घनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोऽहिमे यदि खगाः स किलेहुवारः Tv. -5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. °**अधिपः** an epithet of Garuḍa. °**अंतकः** a hawk, falcon. °**अभिरामः** an epithet of Siva. °**आसनः** 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. °**इन्द्रः**, °**ईश्वरः**, °**पतिः** epithets of Garuḍa. °**वर्ती** *f.* the earth. °**स्थानं** 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. -**गंगा** celestial Gangâ.

—गति: *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—मः) a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyâdhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—री *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air. (—मः) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितानिभां विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; मुमुचुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower', used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:—मृगतृष्णांभासि स्नातः शशशृंगधनुर्धरः । एष वेध्यासुतो यति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhâsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —वाष्पः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्थ, संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खक्ख 1 P. (खक्खति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खक्खट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खक्खरः A beggar's staff.

खग्गडः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच्च् I. 1. 9. P. (खच्चति, खच्चनति, खच्चित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खच्चयति, खच्चित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच्च्-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलादिखचितं दिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि°, रत्न°; Mâl. 8. 10.

खज्ज 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3 A ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A churning stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिकः A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज *a.* [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः, खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक *a.* Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gît. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खजरोटः, टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खट् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खाटकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खाटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ड) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्ट 10 P. (खट्टयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन *a.* Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः, शी The civet-cat.

खट्टिः *m. f.* A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक *a.* Dwarfish.

खट्ट्वा [खट्ट्-क्वन्; cf. Un. 1. 150] 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. —2 N. of Dilîpa. °धर, भृत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आशुत, आरूढ *a.* 1. lying on a bed. —2. low, vile —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टयति Den. P. To use as a couch; Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट्ट See खड्.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खाडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः, डूः *m. or f.* A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खड्गः [खड्-भेदने गन् Un. 1. 121] 1 A sword; न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खड्गं परामृश्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ङ्ग Iron. —Comp. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आहः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swords-

man. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. —2. a female rhinoceros. —पत्रं the blade of a sword. (—त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard. —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 *ad loc.*

खड्गारीदः 1 A shield. —2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

खड्गवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. —2 A butcher. —3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् a. (नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhinoceros. —2 An epithet of Siva.

खड्गीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सौहार्दं शकटेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. —2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. —3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. —4 To disturb. —5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; °देवकुलं Pt. 2 a temple in ruins. —2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. —3 Defective, deficient. —डः, —डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. —2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कांतिमखंडनेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. —3 A section of a work, chapter. —4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. —5 A term in an equation. —डः 1 Candied sugar. —2 A flaw in a jewel. —डं 1 A kind of salt. —2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). —Comp. —अभ्रं 1. scattered clouds. —2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 2. a measure of oil. —2. a pond or lake. —3. a woman whose

husband has been guilty of infidelity. —कथा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. —2. sweet potato. —काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. —जः a kind of sugar. —धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महेश्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते Mv. 2. 33. —2. an epithet of Parasurāma, son of Jamadagni. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Parasurāma. —3. of Rāhu. —4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. —प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. —2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (—लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. —विकारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड-ण्वल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः, —कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. —2 One who has no nails. —Comp. —आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. —2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gīt. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12. —नं 1 Breaking or cutting. —2 Biting; injuring, hurting; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1; घटयभुजबंधनं जनय रसखंडनं Gīt. 10; Ch. P. 12; दर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. —3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). —4 Interrupting; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. —5 Cheating, deceiving. —6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. —7 Rebellion, opposition. —8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य pot. p. 1 To be broken, frangible, brittle. —2 Destructible. —3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, —लं A piece.

खंडशस् ind. 1 To pieces, into fragments; °कृ to cut into pieces. —2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिकः [खंड-अस्त्यर्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. —2 Pease. —3 The arm-pit. —का 1 The food of pease. —2 A

kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित p. p. [खंड-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. —2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. —3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. —4 Rebelled. —5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवातिविलापं Gīt. 8. —ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nāyikās in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described: पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगचिह्नितः सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैरीर्ष्याकषायिता S. D. 114. —Comp. —विग्रह a. maimed, mutilated. —वृत्त a. immoral, dissolute, abandoned; Mk. 2.

खंडिन् a. [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. —2 Divided. —नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य a. 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. —2 Destructible.

खद् 1 P. (खदति, खदित) 1 To be steady, firm. —2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खदिरः [खद्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. —2 An epithet of Indra. —3 The moon. —Comp. —कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. —पत्रिका, पत्री a sensitive plant. —सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति-ते, खात; pass. खन्यते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. —2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक a. [खन्-कुन्] 1 Digging, dividing. —2 A digger, excavator. —कः 1 A miner. —2 A house-breaker. —3 A rat. —4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. —2 Burying.

खनिः, —नी f. [खन्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. —2 A cave.

खनिवृ a. A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्र] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम a. Ved. Produced by digging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -भू: *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकार: a potter.

खातक: 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -कं A moat, ditch.

खाति: *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. -उदक: the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निका *f.*) [खन्-खुल्] One who digs, a miner.

खानि: *f.* A mine.

खानिक: -कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिल: A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. -यं A ditch, moat.

खपूर: The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. मृदु, इलक्षण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मर: खर: खल: कांत: Kāv. 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Gīt. 10. -7 Hot; खरांशु: &c. -8 Cruel. -र: 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (a) Sūrya, (b) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -Comp. -अंशु: -कर: -रश्मि: the sun. -अब्दांकुरक: lapis lazuli. -कुटी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -कोण: -क्राण: the francoline partridge. -कोमल: the month Jyeshtha. -गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. -णस, -णस *a.* sharp-nosed. -दंडं a lotus. -दला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. -दूषण: the thorn-apple. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -नाद: the braying of an ass.

-नाल: a lotus. -पात्रं an iron vessel. -पादाक्ष्य: the wood-apple. -पाल: a wooden vessel. -प्रिय: a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्द: 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. -शाला a stable for asses. -स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिधम, -य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she ass. -Comp. -जघ: an epithet of Siva. -वृष: a jackass.

खरालिक: 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

खरु *a.* [खन्-कु रश्मांतादेश:] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -रु: 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Likeness for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रु: *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिवरा कन्या Sk.).

खर्ज 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जत] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जु: *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattūra tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जु: *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूर: [Un. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -री The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरक: A scorpion.

खर्द 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite, sting.

खर्पर: 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. -6 An umbrella. -रं=खर्परी *q. v.*

खर्परीका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व (खर्वति, खर्वत) 1 To go, move, go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्व) *a.* [खर्व-अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -र्व: -र्व A large number (10,000,000,000). -3 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. -शाख *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वट: -ट [खर्व-अटन्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्वु (र्वु) जं The water-melon.

खल् 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खल: -लं [खल्-अच्] 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -ल: 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्प: क्रूर: खल: क्रूर: सर्पात् क्रूरतर: खल: । मंत्रौषधिवश: सर्प: खल: केन निवार्यते ॥ Chap. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यातिविषम: खल इति न मृषा वदन्ति विद्वांस: । यद्यं नकुलद्वेषी स-कुलद्वेषी पुन: पिशुन: ॥ Vās. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकार: Mk. 2.] -Comp. -उक्ति: *f.* abuse, wicked language. -धान्यं a threshing-floor. -पू: *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. -मूर्ति: quicksilver. -संसर्ग: keeping company with a wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. -*m.* N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)न: -नं The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 66.

खालिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकार: -कृति: *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलक: A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युवखलति:.

खलतिक: A mountain.

खलि: -ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचाति तिल-खलिनिमधनैश्चन्दनाद्यै: Bh. 2. 100.

खलु *ind.* A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषममिवांति S. 4. 14; अनुत्सक: खलु विक्रमालंकार: V. 1;

न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (=कै अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकोन Mu. 2; न खलुग्रहा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds): निर्धारितेऽथ लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वदधीनं खलु वेहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलुरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खलुः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ल्ली) ट *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वादो विवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खव् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खशः (*pl.*) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशीरः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

खष् 1 P. (*खषति*) To injure, hurt, kill.

खष्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. -2 N. of a country; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसूचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a com-

pound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खस्खसः Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्क् to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [*खट् वा° इन्*] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाड्ग *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खाडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खाडवः Sugar-candy. -वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. -ग्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [*खांडव-ठन् खंड-ठञ्*] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद् 1 P. (*खादति, खादति*) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद् *a.* Eating, devouring. -इः 1 Eating, chewing-2 Food.

खादक *a.* (*दिका* *f.*) [*खाद्-ष्बल्*] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [*खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं यत्राभिधीयते*] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [*खाद्-करणे -त्युट्*] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक *a.* (*की* *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable, -द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a.* (*री* *f.*) [*खादिरस्येदं, अण्*] Made, of or coming from, the Khadira tree; खादिरं युपं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45. -रः Catechu,

खारः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure

of grain equal to 16 *dronas*. -री A scar.

खारि (री) क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khârî of grain.

खारिपच *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (*री* *f.*) -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिद् 1 P. (*खेटति, खेटति*) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेटित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (*खिदति, खिन्न*) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (*खियते, खिन्ते, खिन्न*) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; सपुरुषो यः खिद्यते नैद्विद्यैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गुरुः Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न *p. p.* [*खिद्-क्त*] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगबाणव्रण-खिन्नमानसः Gît. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु परं न्यस्य गन्तासि यत्र Me. 13, 38; तथापि चारांजलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

खेदः [*खिद्-भावे घञ्*] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्धध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अन्ध-खेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -ह Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2

Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद्रः [खिद्र-दैव्ये रक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः -लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium, compilation. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. -लः N. of Brahmā and of Vishnu. [खिल is often used in combination with भू and कृ; (1) खिलीभू (a) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45. (b) to be impossible, be rendered impracticable or stopped; प्रजागराखिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्नसमागमः S. 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.]

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुज् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुड् 1 A. (खुडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर् 6 P (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-stead. -Comp. -आघातः, -क्षेपः a kick. -णस्, -णस a. flat-nosed. -पद्वी a horse's foot-marks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see भुरप्र. -न्यासः prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोगखुरलीकलहे गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकेलिजनितान् 5. 5.

खुराकः, का [खुर-आकन्] An animal in general.

खुरालकः A iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खू) ई 1 A. (खु-खूदते) To play.

खुल a. Small, little, mean, low; see भुद्र. -Comp. -तातः a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेद् 10 P. (खेदयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेद् a. [खे अटति, अद् अच्; खिद्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarâma. -4 A horse. -टः, -टं 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. -टं 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेद् expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration', & may be rendered by 'miserable', 'low', 'vile', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेदं a miserable town.)

खेऽट See under ख.

खेटकः A small village, hamlet. -कः, -कं 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarâma.

खेदिन् m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेटितानः, -लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वैतालिक.)

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल a. 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. -ला Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. -गति, -गमन a. having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. -नी A piece or man at chess &c.

खेलिः f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खैलिक a. Supplementary, additional.

खोंगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोद्, -इ, -र, -ल् 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः f. A cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड a. Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) a. Limping, lame.

खोलः a. Lame. -लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (m. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यापयति-ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात p. p. [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. -तं 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातव्य a. 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः f. [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp. -कर, -जनक a. glorious.

ख्यापक a. 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —**गः** 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Gaṇesa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —**गा, -गं** A song.

गगनं (गं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—**फाल्गुने गगने केने णत्व-मिच्छन्ति बर्बराः**) 1 The sky, atmosphere; **अवोचरेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः स्वरेण** R. 3. 43; **गगनमिव नष्टतारं** Pt. 5. 6; **सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात्** S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —**Comp.** —**अग्र** the highest heavens. —**अंगना** a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —**अध्वगः** 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —**अंबु** *n.* rain-water. —**उत्सुकः** the planet Mars. —**कुसुम-पुष्पं** 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. —**गतिः** 1. a deity. —2 a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —**चर** (also गगनेचर) *a.* moving in the air. (—**रः**) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —**ध्वजः** 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —**विहारि-न्** *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—*m.*) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —**सर्व** *a.* dwelling in the air. (—*m.*) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —**सिंधुः** *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —**स्थ, -स्थित** *a.* situated in the sky. —**स्पर्शनः** 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग्ध 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गम्-गन्; Un. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; **अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोक्रमथवा** Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that

a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhīshma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जहु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. —**Comp.**

—**अंबु-अंभस्** *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —**अवतारः** 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; **भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः** K. 32 (where गं° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). 2. N. of a sacred place. —**अष्टकं** a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —**उद्गदः** the source of the Ganges. —**क्षेत्रं** the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —**चिल्ली** Gangetic kite. —**जः** 1. N. of Bhīshma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —**दत्तः** an epithet of Bhīshma. —**द्वारं** the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —**धरः** 1 an epithet of Siva. —2 the ocean. °**पुरं** N. of a town. —**पुत्रः** 1. N. of Bhīshma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brāhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —**भूत्** *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —**मध्यं** the bed of the Ganges. —**यात्रा** 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —**लहरी** N. of a poem by Jagannātha paṇḍita. —**सागरः** the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —**सुप्तः** 1. an epithet of Bhīshma. —2. of Kārtikeya. —**हृदः** N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges.

गंगीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. —2 The period

(*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math).

गज 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; **जगजुर्गजाः** Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant; **कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ** Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number ' eight '. —3 A measure of length, a *Gaja* or yard, (thus defined:—**साधारणनरांगुल्या त्रिंशदंगुलको गजः**). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —**Comp.** —**अग्रणी** *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. —**अधिपतिः** lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —**अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of elephants. —**अपसदः** a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —**अशनः** the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (—**नं**) the root of a lotus. —**अरिः** 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —**आजीवः** ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants ', an elephant-driver. —**आननः**, —**आस्यः** epithets of Gaṇesa. —**आयुर्वेदः** science of the treatment of elephants. —**आरोहः** an elephant-driver. —**आह्वं, -आह्वयं** N. of Hastināpura. —**इन्द्रः** 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; **किं रुष्टासि गजैर्द्रमंदगमने** S. Til. 7. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. °**कर्णः** an epithet of Siva. —**कंदः** a large esculent root. —**कूर्माशिनं** *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —**गामिनी** a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —**छाया** a portion of time proper for a Srāddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; **सैहिकेयो यदा भानुं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता आह तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥** —**दध्न, -द्वयस** *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. —**दंतः** 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. °**मय** *a.* made of ivory. —**दानं** 1. the fluid

(ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. -2. the gift of an elephant. -नासा the trunk of an elephant. -पति: 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. -2. a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. -3. an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -पुटः a small hole in the ground for fire. -पुरं N. of Hastinâpura. -बंधनी, -बंधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. -भक्षा the gum olibanum tree. -मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. -मंडलिका, -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. -माचलः a lion. -मुक्ता, -मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -मुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः epithets of Ganesa. -मोटनः a lion. -यूथं a herd of elephants ; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् *a.* fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -वीथिः, -थी *f.* the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरस्; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरो गजवीथ्यभिधीयते. -व्रजः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant ; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, end by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants ; Si. 12. 50.

गजवत् *a.* Having elephants ; R. 9. 10.

गञ्ज 1 P. (गंजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. -2 A treasury. -3 A cow-house. -4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. -5 Disrespect, contempt. -जा 1 A hut, hovel. -2 A tavern. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A mine, jewelmine. -जं 1 A mine. -2 A treasury.

गंजन *a.* 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling ; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वयं)

Gît. 10 ; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12 ; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. -2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gît. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गड् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. -2 To run (as a liquid). -10. P. (गडयति) To cover, hide.

गडः [गड्-अच्] 1 A screen. -2 A fence. -3 A ditch, moat. -4 An impediment. -5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. -उत्थं, -देशजं, -लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड.

गडयंतः, गडयितुः A cloud.

गडिः [गड्-इन्] 1 A young steer. -2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद्गुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वापिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10.

गडु *a.* [गड्-उन्] Crooked, hump-backed. -डुः 1 A hump on the back. -2 A javelin. -3 A water-pot. -4 An earth-worm. 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object ; see अंतर्गडु. -6 A goitre, excrescence on the neck. -7 A hump-backed person.

गडुकः 1 A water-pot. -2 A finger-ring.

गडुर, -ल *a.* Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गडेरः A cloud.

गडोलः 1 A mouthful. -2 Raw sugar.

गडुरः, -लः A sheep.

गडुरिका [गडुरं मेषमनुधावति ठन्] 1 A line of sheep. -2 A continuous line, stream, current; °प्रवाहः ' a stream of sheep, used to signify ' blindly following other people like a flock of sheep,' cf. इति गडुरिकाप्रवाहेऽपि भेदः K. P. 8.

गडुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयांचकार, अजीगणत्-त, अजगणत्-त, गणयितुं, गणित) To count, number ; enumerate ; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84 ; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. -2 To calculate, compute ; Si. 6. 15 ; 15. 61. -3 To sum or add up, reckon. -4 To estimate, value at (with instr.) ; न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि. -5 To class with or among, reckon among ; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. -6 To take into account, give

consideration to ; वार्णी काणभुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. -7 To regard, consider, think or take to be ; त्वया विना सुखमेतावदजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20 ; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75 ; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27 ; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहित-हुताशविकल्पं Gît. 4. -8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) ; जाड्यं हीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. -9 To attend to, take notice of, mind ; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापद्रतस्य V. 4. 13. -10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind ; न महंतमपि क्लेशमजीगणत् K. 64 ; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9 ; Sânti. 1. 10 ; Bk. 2. 53 ; 15. 5, 45 ; H. 2. 142 ; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. -WITH अधि 1 to praise. -2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गण् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection ; गुणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. -2 A series, a class. -3 A body of followers or attendants. -4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop ; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कवनां &c. ; गणानमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71 ; Me. 33, 55, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small body of troops (a subdivision of अक्षौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series ; *e. g.* भ्वादिगण *i. e.* the class of roots which begin with भू. -14 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अग्रणी *m.* N. of Ganesa. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Ganas of Siva. -अधिपः, =अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva ; Si. 9. 27. -2. N. of Ganesa. -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or ani-

mals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4, 209, 219. —अभ्यन्तर *a.* one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः *N.* of Ganapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Pârvatî. °भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Siva. —उत्सः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhimasena. —कृत्वस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —छंदस् *n.* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a.* forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them :—आदित्याविश्वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः, —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Ganesa. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —पः, —पतिः 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. *N.* of Ganesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse; and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekdanta, Ekdanshtra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe

from the god Brahman.] —3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. —4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणचल. —पाठः a collection of gaṇas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) *N.* of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5, 42. —2. of Ganesa. —3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं *N.* of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रं a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छंदस्. —हासः, —हासकः a species of perfume. गणक *a.* [गण-गुल] (गिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1 An arithmetician. —2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि । केनैष धेन मम पश्यति भर्तुं वा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhâsh. —3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer.

गणता-त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. —2 A cabal. —3 Collusion. —4 Classification. —5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Counting, calculation. —2 Adding, enumerating. —3 Considering supposing, regarding. —4 Believing, thinking. —5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. —Comp. —गतिः *f.* =गणगति q. v. —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. —2 To be classed. —3 Numerable.

गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* [गण-इन्] Counting. —*m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठञ्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणा-

नुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. —2 A female elephant. —3 A kind of flower. —4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p.* [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. —2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. —2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाथिगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. —3 The sum of a progression. —4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. —2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीभूत *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. —2 Calculated, counted.

गण्य *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted. —2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karnikâra tree. —*f.* 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. —2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mál. 2. 5; तदीषदार्द्रारुणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. —2 An elephant's temple; Mál. 1. 1. —3 A bubble. —4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गंडस्योपरि पिष्टिका संवृत्ता S. 2. —5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. —6 A joint, knot. —7 A mark, spot. —8 A rhinoceros. —9 The bladder. —10 A hero, warrior. —11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. —12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e.g. राक्षसः-अपि नाम चाणक्यबहुः —दौ-जयतु —रा. अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात्. —दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 14; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. —दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1 -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. —अंगः a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. —कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, —प्रदेशः, —स्थलं, —पाली, —पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Māl. 9. 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्ध-गंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्गिरास्यकमलैः प्रम-दाः Si. 9. 47. —भित्तिः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशस्तौ गंडौ गंडभित्ती, see *et seq.*), 12. 102. —मालः, —माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मुख्य a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साह-या N. of a river, also called गंडकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थले-षु मन्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Comp. —वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. —पुत्रः, —शिला the Sāli-grāma stone.

गंडलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dûrvā.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (ङुः) m. f. 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडूः f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. —पदः a kind of worm. भवं lead. —पदी a small गंडूपद.

गंडूल a. Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः —षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, गति, &c. see under गम्.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगा-दाथे गदामजं Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद् पुरस्ता-त्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; शुद्धातरक्षया जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enu-merate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति-ते &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind of poison. -Comp. —अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. —अमजः an epithet of Kṛishṇa; Si. 2. 69. —अमणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. —अंबरः a cloud. —अरातिः a drug, medica-ment. —गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. —तुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. —अमपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. —धरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace.

(-m.) an epithet of Vishṇu. —युद्धं a fight with clubs. —हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदिते p.p. [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् a. (नी f.) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. —m. [गदा अस्त्यस्य इनि] An epithet of Vishṇu.

गद्गद a. Stammering, stuttering faltering; तर्किक रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगलरुयुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरिरित्युवाच Gīt. 10. —दं ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विलला-प स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43; नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः, —द 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. —ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —वाच् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित a. Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. —द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न, ल) कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjās.

गध् 4 P. (गध्याति) To be mixed.

गध्य a. Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध-पचायच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; अपघ्नंतो दुरि-तं हृद्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि मुखं; शालि-निर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहृति ° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas

of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अश्मन् *m.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; सज्जन्तोत्तम-गंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन् *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाप्राप्य न तिष्ठति प्रति-द्विपाः ॥ स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतोर्वजयावहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -चेलिका musk. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधेभ. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तूर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared

with fragrant substances. -दारु *n.* aloe-wood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the muskrat. -नालिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-ष्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंधुः the mango tree. -मातृ *f.* the earth. -मादन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvana. (-नः -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -माहिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet cat. -मुखा, -मूषिकः -मूषी *f.* the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. °अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः -वृक्षः the Sala tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (ककोल.) -सुडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal -2. a kind of jasmine. -सुखी सुखी the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf गंधकारिका. गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गंध-लुट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. -धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. -*m.* A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kâlidâsa observes, कथमप्यबाधवृत्ता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गभः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गभस्ति *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. The shaft (of a car). -3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. -**स्ति**: The sun. -*f.* An epithet of Svâhâ, the wife of Agni. -**Comp.** -करः, -पाणिः, -मालिन् *m.*, -हस्तः, -मत् *m.* the sun. -**नेमि**: N. of Vishnu.

गभस्तिमत् *m.* The sun ; घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. -*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

गभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् भां-तादेशश्च Un. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. -**वेध** *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गभोलिक: A small round pillow.

गम् 1P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमन्, गमिष्यति, गंतुं, गत *desid.*, जिगमिषति, जिगांसते *Atm.*; *freq.* जंगम्यते; जंगमीति or जंगंति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्या पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यद्गम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 199; so धरणि मूर्ध्ना गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku.

1. 26 went by or received the name of Umâ; so तृप्ति गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृत्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -**Caus.** (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?' -2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रासादप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सद्गगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यः सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to; e. g. आपद्गतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भर्तृगतया चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ सुखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद् Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. -**तं** 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3 An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first member of comp. translated by

'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.') -**Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* sightless, blind. -अध्वन् *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशीयुक्ताऽमावास्या). -अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगतिकां लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -अंत *a.* one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -असु, -जीवित, -प्राण *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Mâl. 9. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -आधि *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -आयुस् *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -आर्त-वा 1. a woman past her child-bearing. 2. a barren woman. -उत्साह *a.* dispirited, dejected. -ओजस् *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -कल्मष *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. -कृम *a.* refreshed. -चेतन *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं, -दिवसः the past day, yesterday. -दिनं *ind.* yesterday. -प्रत्यागत *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. -प्रभ *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -प्राण *a.* lifeless, dead. -प्राय *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (=प्रोषितभर्तृका). -लक्ष्मीक *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -वयस्, -वयस्क *a.* advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -वर्षः, -वर्ष the past year. -वैर *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. -व्यथ *a.* free from pain. -शैशव *a.* past child-hood. -संग *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. -सत्त्व *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सन्नकः an

elephant out of rut. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतकं Going, motion.

गतिः *f.* [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. —2 Access, entrance; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —3 Scope, room; अल्लगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. —4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि चित्रा, Mu. 7. 16. —5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. —6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्मतिर्गतव्या Dk. 103. —7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवन्ति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. —8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. —9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. —10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिलं पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. —11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. —12 A way, path. —13 A march, procession. —14 An event, issue, result. —15 The course of events, fate, fortune. —16 Course of asterisms. —17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. —18 A running wound or sore, fistula. —19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. —20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. —21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक). —22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. —23 Position of a child at birth. —Comp. —अनुसरः following the course of another. —ऊन *a.* impassable, desert. —भंगः stoppage. —हीन *a.* without

refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गतिकं 1 Going, motion. —2 Curse. —3 Condition. —4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. —2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गतिला 1 A series, succession. —2 A river.

गत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. —2 Transient, perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गन्तव्य *pot. p.* To be gone, to be gone to or attained. —2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गन्तुः [गम्-तुन्] 1 A way, course. —2 A traveller.

गन्तु *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. —2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गन्त्री A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम *a.* [गम् भावादौ अप्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. —2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. —3 The march of an assailant. —4 A road. —5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. —6 Superficiality, careless perusal. —7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; शुर्वगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. —8 A game played with dice and men. —Comp. —आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [गम्-प्बुल्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7. —2 Convincing. —कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमथः 1 A traveller. —2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-ल्युट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रीणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने S. Til. 7. —2 Going, motion, considered as one of the five *karmanas* by the Vaiseshikas. —3 Approaching, going to. —4 March of an assailant. —5 Undergoing, suffering. —6 Obtaining, attaining. —7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संबृत्ता S. 1. —2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. —3 Fit to be practised

or observed. —4 Relating to sexual intercourse; गुरुस्त्री° Ms. 11. 103 (पापं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामगमी. —*m.* A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. —2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. —3 Intended, implied, meant. —4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. —5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रामां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. —6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. —म्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous, man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र; गम्-ईरन् नि° भुगागमः] = गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं द्विरदस्येव यन्ता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayâ and the district inhabited by them. —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household, family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री *f.*) [गीर्धेत गृ-कर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गरा also in this sense). —4 A factitious poison. —रः, -रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lâkshâ. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —घ्न *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —श्रीः a kind of fish. —ह *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (—हं) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृ भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.

गरभः [गु बा० अभच्] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः, -लं [गिरति जीवनं, गु-अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुबलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलद्युतिः Gīt. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. -ल A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गरालिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Māl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. -2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* Heaviest. -2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24, 36.

गरुडः [गरुड्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो० तलोपः; गु-डडच् Un. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. -2 A building shaped like Garuda. -3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अमजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकः an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकितं, -अदमन् *m.* -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -व्यूहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गु-गु-वा डति Un. 1. 94] 1

The wing of a bird. -2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -योधिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuda. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuda, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. -री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जत) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सांनसि शैलकुञ्जे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि शूराः Rām.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदुर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A (roaring) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, -ना [गर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach. -**गर्जा, गर्जिः** The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज्-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. -तं A The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः, -र्त, -र्त [गु-तन् Un. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्त्यस्याः ठन्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द् I P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी *f.*) [गर्द्-अभच् Un. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अवि-श्रान्तं वहद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chāṇ. 70. -2 Smell, odour. -भं The white water-lily. -भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cowdung. -Comp. -अंडः, -डकः N. of two trees इक्ष्वा & पिप्पली. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. -भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध =गृध् q. v.

गर्धः [गृध्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवान्नामिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः [गु-भन् Un. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. -2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy; conception; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधरराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भे वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः S. 3. 3; शुक्रं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; °पत्रं U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्निगर्भो शमीमिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of

the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंटक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas) One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भेऽंकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bâlarâmayana. The S. D. thus defines it :—अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमान् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भकः सबीजः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवक्रांतिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -अस्पन्दनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगारं 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमावद्धमालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. -2. one of the Samskâras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आस्रावः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. 'born in the purple'); a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unreasonable gestation. -उपपत्तिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in

the air shows the first signs of life. -कोशः, -षः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेदमन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनान् Mâl. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -द्रुह् a. (nom. sing. ०द्रक्-ड) causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -नुद् a. causing abortion. -परिस्रवः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिराश्वैरथ गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. -मंडपः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः, a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. (-णं) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child-birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus.

-संभवः, -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2. interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भस्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् a. Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गो-गर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपंकठविपिनावलयो भवन्ति Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants, -दौहदं the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. ' science of the progress of pregnancy ', (a particular head in medical works.)

गर्भेत्सु a. 1 ' Contented in the womb ', as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्मुत् f. 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty; (used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); को-थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपधनविव्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानधीनपरावहेलनं R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीवियासत्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [गर्वै कर्त्तरि क, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतिच् वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमां हि दशां

प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [गर्ह ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p.p.* [गर्ह-क्] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्हा *a.* [गर्ह-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्य कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादि-न् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगल, अगलीत्, गलितं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलसन्नोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोदा जगलः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्धम्मि Gīt. 2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रे Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289, विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1, Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43, R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). -Caus. or 10 U. (*p.p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -WITH निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल्-भक्षणे वाकरणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओघः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः, ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— *i. e.* the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but im-

mediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् *n.* the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तस्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. -2. a parasite. -विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -व्रतः a peacock. -शुडिका the uvula. -शुडी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. -हास्तित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् बा० वुन्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasī &c.) placed below.

गलित *p.p.* [गल्-क्] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 Untied, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्थिषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत *a.* toothless. -नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. -यौवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gestulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse

hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गडिः, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ् 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसमार्णवं Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चानुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्बर्क below.

गल्लर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लर्कप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लर्कशतपरिवृतः &c.

गल्बर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह् 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलोलेनैव भ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा बभूवुः R. 7. 11; कुवलचितगवाक्षां लोचनैरंगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. -अग्रं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्रं). -अग्रं pasture or meadow grass. -अग्नी 1. a pasture. -2. a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. -अविकं cattle and sheep. -अशनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an outcast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आ-

कृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. —2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्वयैर्विविधैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —ल Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. —2 A cowherd. —3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालुकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष, —गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. —2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्टः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. —2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). —3 Proper or fit for cattle. —4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. —2 Pasture-land. —3 The milk of a cow. —4 A bow-string. —5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A bow-string. —4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. —2 Desire, fervency. —3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). —4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. —2 Desiring cows or milk. —3 Fervent, eager. —4 Desirous of battle.

गव्युतं, -तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः, -धुः, धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. —डुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति,

गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्यतां Ks. 25. 176. —2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for. —षः Search, inquiry.

गवेषणं *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. —2 Desirous of combat. —णं, —णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). —2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. —2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. —3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sânti. 1. 8. —4 Grave, dignified; Mâl. 1. 4. —5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6.33. —6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sânti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. —7 Deepened, intensified; Mâl. 1. 30. —नं 1 An abyss, depth. —2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; Bv. 1. 25. —3 A hiding-place. —4 A cave. —5 Pain, distress. —6 An ornament. —7 Water. —नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* 1 Relating to a cave or thicket.

गह्वन् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गह्वं 1 Depth. —2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. —2 A thicket, forest. —3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. —4 An inaccessible place. —5 A hiding-place. —6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. —8 Weeping, crying. —9 Water. —10 A deep sigh. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A, 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. —2 To come to any

state or condition. —3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] Being in or on the Ganges. —2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं कञ्ज-लाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. —गः 1 An epithet of Bhîshma. —2 Of Kârtikeya. —गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). —2 Gold. —गी An epithet of Durgâ.

गांगटः —ट्यः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं ङिञ्] N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. —यः N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya. —यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गांजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. —2 Relating to Gaṇeśa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Gaṇeśa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Gaṇeśa. —2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Gaṇeśa.

गांडि (डी) वः, —वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववनं; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. —2 A bow in general. —Comp. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pândava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. —2 A singer. —3 A celestial chorister. —4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The large

black bee. — Ved. —6 Going, motion. —7 Free place for moving. —8 The earth. —9 A refuge. —10 way, course. —11 Access, egress. —12 Progress; increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गै-त्रन् गात्रिदम् वा, अण्; cf. Un. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. —2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हेति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. —3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. —त्रा The earth. —**Comp.** —अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. —आवरणं a shield. —उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कर्षण a. emaciating or weakening the body. —मार्जनी a towel. —याष्टिः f. a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. —रुहं the hair on the body. —लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. —संकोचिन् m. the pole-cat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). —संघवः a small bird, the diver. **गात्रकं** The body.

गाथ, गायक See under गै.

गाथ् 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. —2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाधितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. —3 To seek, search or inquire for. —4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध a. [गाध्-भवादौ घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाधाः पथश्चाद्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाध. —घं 1 A shallow place, ford. —2 A place, site. —3 Desire of gain, cupidity. —4 Bottom.

गाधिः, गाधिन् m. [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvâmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausâmba). —**Comp.** —जः, —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः an epithet of Visvâmitra. —नगरं, —पुरं an epithet of Kânyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाधेयः An epithet of Visvâmitra.

गांतुः 1 A traveller. —2 A singer.

गात्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. —2 N. of a princess of Kâśī, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrûra. —**Comp.** —सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhîshma. (2) of Kârtikeya.

(3) of Akrûra.

गांदी The mother of Akrûra.

गांधर्व a. (र्वी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. —र्वः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. —2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गांधर्वः समयात्मिथः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). —3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sâmaveda; see उपवेद. —4 A horse. —र्व The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वं श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —र्वी 1 Speech. —2 An epithet of Durgâ. —**Comp.** —चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व (र्वी) कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). —2 Red lead. —3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandâhâra. —5 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum myrrh.

गांधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी [गांधारस्यापत्यं इञ्] N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gândhâras and wife of Dhritarâshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

गांधारियः [गांधार्या अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधो गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् a. [गम्-णिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अलस° Amaru. 51. —2 Riding; हिरद° R. 4. 4. —3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द

एष नः R. 3. 49. —4 Leading or going to, accruing to; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. —5 United with; सदृशभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. —6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

गामुक a. Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्य [गंभीरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). —2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्ये Râm.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-ण्वल्] A singer, musician; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. —2 An actor.

गायत्रः —त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. —2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at his Sandhyâ (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो न प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatrî metre. —**Comp.** —वह्मभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् a. (णी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmaveda.

गायनः (नी f.) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनाकृताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. —नं Singing, a song. —2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. —2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. —डः, —डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. —2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). —3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. —4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuḍa. —5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत a. (ती f.) [गरुत्मान् अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. —2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्ग *a.* Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

गार्ग्य *a.* Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्द्ध्य Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र *a.* (भी *f.*) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —र्ध्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्य). —2 An arrow. —Comp. —पक्षः, —वासस् *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्], **गार्भिक** (की *f.*) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. —2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणं, —ण्यं [गार्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा° अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायां व्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. —2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्यं The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध *a.* (धी *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —धः The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —2 Domestic affairs, household. —3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य *a.* Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. —2 Dropping. —3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. —2 A kind of ebony. —3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः *f.* [गल्-इन्] 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; वदतु वदतु

गालीगालिमंतो भवंतो वयमपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. —2 Distilled. —3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —2 Sick, diseased. —3 Foolish. —ते Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaṇa.

गाह 1 *A.* [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहितुं, गाढं, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तास्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171; Ki. 13, 24. —3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). —5 To hide oneself in. —6 To destroy. WITH से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहिष्ट चांबरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ *p. p.* [गाह्-क्त] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. —3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः R. 16. 60; गाढालिगन Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. —4 Thick, dense. —5 Deep, impervious. —6 Strong, vehement excessive, intense; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep; 20 °उद्देग excessively tormented; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12; गाढोत्कंडाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15; Me. 83; प्राप्तागाढप्रकंपा S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; so also गाढतप्तेन तप्तं Me. 102. —ढं *ind.* Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —Comp. —अंगद *a.* having closely fitting armlets. —आलिगनं a close embrace. —कर्णः an attentive ear. —मुष्टे *a.* close-fisted,

avaricious, miserly. (—ष्टिः) a sword.

गाह *a.* [गाह्-वञ्] Diving into, bathing. —हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. —2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह् ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. —2 Penetrated, entered into; see गाह्.

गाहितृ *a.* 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. —2 One who penetrates. —3 Shaking or agitating. —4 Destroyer.

गिंदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. —2 N. of a tree; see गेदुक.

गिर *a.* [गृ-क्लिप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. —*f.* (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीभ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवासिते तास्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 3. 72; भवतीनां सूनृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशा गिरः Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. —2 Invocation, praise, song. —3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning —Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —2 a learned man so गिरीशः, —रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा (बा) णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाण-चेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं cloves.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि *a.* [गृ-इ किच् Un. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. —रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; पश्यथाधःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. —2 A huge rock. —3 A disease of the eyes. —4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; e. g. आनंदगिरिः —5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. —6 A ball with which children play (गेदुक). —7 A cloud. —8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. —रिः *f.* 1 Swallowing. —2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरी in this sense). —Comp. —इंद्रः 1. a high mountain —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. the Himālaya mountain —4. a term for the number 'eight'. —ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —2. an epithet of Siva; सुतां गिरीशप्रतिसक्तमा-

नसां Ku. 5. 3. —कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. —कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. —कदंबः, —चक्रः a species of the Kadamba tree. —कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कार्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. —काननं a mountain-grove. —कूटं the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. —गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर *a.* roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (—रः) a thief. —ज *a.* mountain-born. (—जं) 1. talc. —2. red chaik. —3. benzoin. —4. bitumen. —5. iron. (—जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Himâlaya). —2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली) —3. the Mallikâ creeper. —4. an epithet of the Ganges. °तनयः, —नंदनः, —सुतः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —2. of Ganesa. °पतिः an epithet of Siva. °मलं talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk. —ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakṣiṇâpatha. —नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —नद्ध (नद्ध) *a.* enclosed by a mountain. —नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. —2. of the Ganges. —3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain;) कलिदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्रुमालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. —णितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. —पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. —प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. —प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. —बांधवः an epithet of Siva. —भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra. (—*f.*) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू *a.* mountain-born. (—भूः *f.*) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. of Pârvatî. —मल्लिका the Kutaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मृद् *f.*, —मृद्भवं 1. red chalk. —2. mountain soil. —राज *m.* 1. a high mountain. —2. an epithet of the Himâlaya. —राजः the Himâlaya mountain. —त्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (—गं)

the peak of a mountain. —षट् (सट्) *m.* an epithet of Siva. —सानु *n.* table-land. —सारः 1. iron. —2. tin. —3. an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —सवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरौ कायति कै-क] 1 N. of Siva. —2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि (री) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी बाह् ० ड; गिरिरस्यास्तीति लोमादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15 Vârt.] An epithet of Siva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गृ).

गिल *a.* [गिल्-क] Who or what swallows or devours; *e. g.* तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोप्यस्ति राघवः; see तिमिगिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. —2 A crocodile in the Ganges. —Comp. —गिलः, —ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः *f.* Swallowing, eating up.

गिलयुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त *a.* Eaten, swallowed.

गि (गे) णुः [गै-इणुच् आहुणः] 1 A singer. —2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sâma-veda and who chants them.

गीत *p. p.* [गै-क्त] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1; चारण-द्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. —2 Declared, told, said; गीतश्चायमर्थोऽगिरसा Mâl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारि-णा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्साहकारि मृगाणां K. 32. —Comp. —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, *i. e.* a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ *a.* versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय *a.* fond of song or music. (—यः) an epithet of Siva. (—या) N. of one of the Matris attending on Skanda. —मोदिन् *m.* a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क्त] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; *e. g.* शिवगीता, राम-गीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgîtâ; गीता-सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasvâmin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A song; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुताप्स रोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. —2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. —2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*). One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीथा 1 Song. —2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. (गुवति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. —II. 1A. Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, —लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). —2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.); अक्षणोर्निक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयो-स्तापिच्छगुच्छावालं Gît. 11; Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229. —3 The plumage of a peacock. —4 A necklace of pearls (in general). —5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. —Comp. —अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (—र्धः, —र्धे) half of a cluster. —कणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine. —2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज 1 P. (गोजति), often गुंज 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. गुंजः 1 Humming. —2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose

gay; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुञ्ज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for °य्यः) होता बहिर्धैव मनोरमाः। गुंजाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वने-चराणां Vikr. 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average $1\frac{5}{16}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about $2\frac{3}{8}$ grains. -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation, -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Gunjâ* plant.

गुंजितं Huming, murmuring; स्वच्छंदं दलदराविंद ते मरं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिहाः Bv. 1. 15; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोष्टगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी =गुटिका q. v.

गुड 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडौदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उद्गवा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -तृणं, -दारुः, -रु n. sugar-cane. -त्वच् -चा f. the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी Mar.). -धेनुः f. a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brâhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the *Pilu* tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a cupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in

molasses; (Mar. मुरावळा).

गुडकः [गुडेन पक्कः वा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डि-का 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11. 7 (and in several other places of the *Gitâ*.) -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (डू) ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* (Mar. गुळवेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण्-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 (a) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते गुणाः Mâl. 1; वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (b) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5.; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां 8. 7. 4; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10 25, 6. 7. -5 (a) A single thread or string. (b) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यन्ते मत्तदन्तिनः H. 1. 35; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 (where गुण also means 'a merit'). -6 The bow-string; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिण्गुतडिद्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument; Si. 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padârthas* of the *Vaiseshikas*, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three proper-

ties belonging to all created things; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. -13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting 'folds' or 'times', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा। षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः॥ Châp. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. Mammata thus defines गुण.—ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः। उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुणाः॥ K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as Vâmana, Jagannâtha Paṇḍita, Daṇḍin and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. Mammata, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यैजःप्रसादाख्यास्यस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8). -20 (In gram. and Mīm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः and दित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वैध or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.).

-24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhîma; as in युधिष्ठिरोपि गुणप्रियः Vas. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यप्रयत्न); they are eleven. -Comp. -अयं a principal quality; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबन्धित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधानुः M. 1.6. -अन्वितः, -उपपन्नः, -युक्तः, -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of Siva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakûṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओघः-घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2. a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i.e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेताऽश्वस्य सुघ्नं सुघ्नस्य वा, सुघ्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2.

an epithet of Bhîma. -कीर्तनं, -आवा, -स्तुतिः f. praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृध्नु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits, appreciative; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवन्ति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; i. e. सत्त्वं, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice; °कथा; Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -महत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of Siva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वाहः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of

the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण-गुल्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण-ल्युट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभगने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण भावे युच् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः। हे-तुः परिचयस्थैर्यै वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (आग्नेडितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; हरिद्राणां चिंतामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गुण करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The possession of good qualities ; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence, superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित *p. p.* [गुण् कर्मणि क] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् *a.* [गुण-इन्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः ; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious ; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणिनोरेव संबन्धः. -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinate. -3 Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -व्यंग्यं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it: —अपरं तु गुणीभूत-व्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये । 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंद् 10 U. (गुंठयति-ते, गुंठित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंठनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंठनं.

गुंठित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुंङ् 10 P. (गुंङ्याति, गुंङित) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंङः [गुंङ्-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. -2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंङकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An

oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal

गुंङनं Concealing, covering, hiding.

गुंङिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंङित *a.* 1 Pounded, ground. -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्सः =गुच्छ *q. v.*

गुत्सकः [गुत्स-स्वार्थादौ कन्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. -4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुद् 1 A. (गोदंते, गुदित) To play.

गुदं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136.; 8. 282. -Comp. -अंकुरः piles.

-आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels.

-उद्धवः piles. -ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. -कीलः, -कीलकः piles.

-ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. -भ्रंशः prolapsus ani. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the anus.

-स्तंभः constipation.

गुध् I. 4 P. (गुध्याति, गुधित) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe.

-II. 9 P. (गुध्नाति) To be angry.

-III. 1 A. (गोधते) To play, sport.

गुधित *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुधेर *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंदलः The sound of a small ob-

long drum.

गुंदा (द्रा) लः The Châtaka bird.

गुंद् 10 P. (गुंद्रयति) To lie.

गुंद्रः A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप्त) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते Amaru. 22; see गुप्त. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप्) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl., sometimes acc. also); पापाञ्जु-

गुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामजुगुप्सिष्ठाः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To conceal; तव गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कवि-

रहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमि-

मां चतुरब्धिसीमां पापाञ्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-

दैव । विचं न गोपयति यस्तु वर्णयिकेभ्यो धीरो

न गुप्यति महत्यापि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुपिलः A king. -2 A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* [गुप् कर्मणि क] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined.

-सः An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brâhmana; गुप्त, भूति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Sûdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा त्राता च भूभुजः । भूतिर्देवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -सं *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. -सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपन वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjarî 24. -Comp. -कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -गतिः a spy, an emissary. -चर *a.* going secretly. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarâma. -2 a. spy, an emissary. -दानं a secret gift or present. -वेशः a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* [गुप्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारासु कोषगुप्तिः K. 11. -4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 38 -7 Confinement, prison; सरभस इव गुप्तिस्फोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः (पी *f.*) [गुप्-अच्] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [गुप् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy,

jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre. गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्, गोपिल *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोपू *a.* (प्री *f.*) [गुप्-तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वनं गोपति गाहमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. -प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुफ् 6 P. (गु-गुं-फति, गुंफित) -1 To put string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरसि देण्योऽभवन् Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरागुणगौरवगुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) फित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः [गुंफ-घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना [गुंफ-युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and their senses), good composition; शब्दे शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुंफना मता.

गुर I. 6 A. [गुरते, गूर्त-गूर्ण] 1 To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. (p. p. गूर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी) *f.* [गृ-कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतां गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचि-

क्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear); कांतविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; e. g. ई in ईङ् or त in तस्कर. (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c.). -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Grievous. -रुः 1 (a) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूद्वेदधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (b) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारण्या R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुगुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णा R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुनृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. -6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यातुगां बिभ्रद्वांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine. -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. -10 N. of Drona, teacher of

the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas (called after him Prābhākara). -12 The supreme spirit. -Comp. -अक्षरं a long syllable. -अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. -अर्थ *a.* important. (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R. 5. 17. -उत्तम *a.* highly revered. (-मः) the Supreme soul. -कारः worship, adoration. -कार्यं 1. a serious or weighty affair. -2. the office of a spiritual teacher. -कृत *a.* 1. worshipped. -2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. -क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. -घ्नः white mustard. -चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. -जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. -तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. -2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. -तल्पगः, -तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). -2. one who defiles his step-mother. -दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. -दानं a guru's gift. -दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. -पत्रा the tamarind tree. -पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. -पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. -2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. -प्रसादः the product of a guru's blessing, i. e. learning. -भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. -मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. -रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gem brought from the Himālaya and the Indus. -लाघवं relative importance or value. S. 5. -वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. -वारः, -वासरः Thursday. -वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. -व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. -शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himālaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy.

-2 Long (in prosody.)

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता, -त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble. -3 Dignity, greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयति H. 2 46; Si. 16. 27. -4 Respectability, venerableness. -5 The office of a teacher. -6 Importance. -7 Universal gravitation.

गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of Gujarâth. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarâth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणीं नानुगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वलां. —वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द See गूद.

गुर्व 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. -2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुंछः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकर्णोपण-मार्गपुष्पं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, -ल्मं [गुड् मक् डस्यलः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 A tent. —Comp. —केतुः a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केश *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगूहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूढ, अघुक्षत्-त, गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितुं, गोदुं, गूढ) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह-क] 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishnu; also of Siva. —Comp. —राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. —Comp. —आहित *a.* placed in the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. —शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 A tortoise. —ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. —Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly. —निष्यंदः urine. —पुष्पः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). —भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. —मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. —Comp. —अधिपतिः

—ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह-क] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. —ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. —Comp. —अंगः a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद् वर्णोगमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पृषोदरः) the Supreme soul. —उपन्नः, —जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गूहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —चार-चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (—*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. —नीडः the wag-tail. —पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. —पाद्, पादः a snake. —पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. —भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. —मार्गः 1. a passage under-ground. -2. a defile. —मैथुनः a crow. —वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथः -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर = गूर *q. v.*

गूरणं See गुरण.

गूर्त (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्तिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द (गूर्द) 1 A. (गू(गु) दैते) 1 To play, sport. -2. To leap, jump. —II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्दः A jump.

गूर्ध् 10 P. (गूर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gānjā*. -**नं** The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृडि (डी) वः A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -**त्सः** The god of love.

गृध् 4 P. (गृध्रति, गृध्र) 1 To covet; desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -**Caus.** (गृध्रयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (*Atm*).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-कु] Lustful; libidinous. -**धुः** The God of love.

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-क्नु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृधुरादेरे सोऽर्थे *R.* 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्य- *a.* [गृध् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्-क्रन्] Greedy, covetous. -**ध्रः**, -**ध्रं** A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि शेषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्भवः *H.* 1. 56; *R.* 12. 50, 54. -**ध्री** The female vulture. -**Comp.** -**कूटः** *N.* of a mountain near Rājagriha. -**पतिः** -**राजः** the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jaṭayu; अस्थैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः *U.* 2. 25. -**वाज**, -**वाजित** *a.* furnished with vulture-feathers (as an arrow).

गृण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures a daughter of Kasaypa and Tāmra.

गृधू *a.* Bad, wicked. -**f.** 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभ Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, ग्रह् कर्तृणि क्तिच् प्रथो *TV.*] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः) आपीनभारोद्धनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः *R.* 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृत् पठति दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिः सूसूशब्दं करोति *Mk.* 3. -2 (In comp. with the

names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः ' a young she-elephant. ' -3 A woman who has one child only. -*m.* A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् नेहार्थे क *TV.*] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते *Pt.* 4. 81, 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता *Pt.* 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय *R.* 7. 71, 5. 10; *Mv.* 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -**हः** (*m. pl.*) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः *Mu.* 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तिरि-कभित्तयः *N.* 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं *Me.* 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -**हः** Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by ' domestic, ' ' household ' or ' tame ' ; *e. g.* ° कपोतः ' a tame pigeon ' ; ° कार्याणि-कर्मणि ' household duties ' ; ° शकुंतिका ' tame bird ' *U.* 1. 45 &c. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः** 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -**अयनिकः** a house-holder. -**अर्थः** domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया *Ms.* 2. 67. -**अभिपालिन्** *m.* a watchman. -**अम्लं** a kind of sour-gruel. -**अवग्रहणी** the threshold. -**अदमन्** *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (*Mar.* पाटा). -**आगत** *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. -**आचारः** household or domestic business; *U.* 2. -**आरामः**, -**वाटी**, -**वाटिका** a garden attached to a house. -**आशया** the betel-tree. -**आश्रमः** the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -**आश्रमिन्** *m.* a householder. -**उत्पातः** any domestic nuisance. -**उपकरणं** a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -**कच्छपः**=गृहादमन् *q. v.* -**कपोतः**-**तकः** a tame or domestic pigeon. -**करणं** 1. household affairs. -2. house-building. -**कर्तृ** *m.* ' a house-builder, ' a kind of

sparrow. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. household affairs. -2. a domestic rite. ° करः, ° कारः, ° दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणक्षणानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः *Bh.* 1. 1. -**कलहः** domestic feuds, intestine broils. -**कारकः** a house-builder, mason; *Y.* 3. 146. -**कारिन्** *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp. -**कुक्कुटः** a domestic cock. -**कार्यं** household affairs; *Ms.* 5. 150. -**गोधा**, -**गोधिका** the small house-lizard. -**चूली** a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. -**छिद्रं** 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. -**जः**, -**जातः** a slave born in the house. -**जनः** family, members of a family, especially the wife; *Mu.* 1. -**जालिका** deceit, disguise. -**ज्ञानिन्** (also गृहज्ञानिन्) ' wise only in the inside of the house ' , inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -**तटी** a terrace in front of the house. -**दाहः** setting a house on fire, incendiarism. -**दासः** a domestic slave. -**दीप्तिः** *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -**देवता** the goddess of a house; (*pl.*) a class of household deities. -**देहली** the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां *Mk.* 1. 9. -**नमनं** wind. -**नाशनः** a wild pigeon. -**नीडः** a sparrow. -**पतिः** 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2. a sacrificer. -3. the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5. the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. -**पत्नी** Ved. ' the mistress of a house, ' the wife of the householder. -**पालः** 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -**पोतकः** the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -**प्रवेशः** a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -**बभ्रुः** a domestic ichneumon. -**बलिः** a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; *Ms.* 3. 265. ° प्रियः a crane. ° भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीडारंभे गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः *Me.*

23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4. failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ m. the master of a house. —भूमिः f. the site of a house. —भेदिन् a. 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् m. an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका a bat. —मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ a. 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—धः) 1. a householder. —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मधिन् m. a householder, a married Brâhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मधन्ते संगच्छन्ते Malli.) ; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (—नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंभ्र family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहितामीनां प्रत्यवायै गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाप्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the

mistress of the house; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् a. [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —m The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्वषदुःखैर्नैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sânti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20.

गृह्य a. [गृह कृप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'. —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. —Comp.

—अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक a. 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under गृह्.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ I. 9 P. (गृणाति, गूर्ण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke, नामापि नाम गृणताममृतत्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिद्धीताः प्राञ्जलयो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —WITH अनु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिरति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —WITH अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमापैश्च पिशाचैर्मांसशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

ग्रीर्ण a. [गृ कर्मणि-क्] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

ग्रीर्णिः f. [गृ भावे क्तिन्] 1 Praise. —2 Fame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(दु)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेष्ठते, गेष्ण) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारी विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form aluk Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेक्ष्वेडिन् a. 'bellowing at home only', i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिन् a. 'sharp at home only' i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् a. 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् a. 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् a. (नी f.) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sânti. 4. 9; मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य a. Domestic, being in a house.

—ह्यं 1 Domestic affair. —2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गारयति, गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्चायमर्थो गिरसा Mâl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारुणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य a. To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ a. (त्री f.) [गै-गाने तृच्] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —m. 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गयः A song, singing.

गायकः-यिकः [गै-यकन्] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purāṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prākṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryā metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prākṛita verses.

गायिका A song, verse, Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् a. 1 Going, moving. —2

Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot. p.* [गै कर्तरि नि० यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. —2 To be sung. —यं 1 A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनन्ता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्यैव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै इष्णुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (री *f.*) [गिरौ भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिरौ भवः ठञ्] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भवः ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth; दुसोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेक्रोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 30. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गोडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरद्व. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow-sacrifice. —11 A house. —*Comp.* —कंदकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2. the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ears. (—र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the

tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger). —5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6. a kind of deer. —7. a kind of arrow. —किराटा-किराटिका the Sârikâ bird. —किलः, —कीलः 1. a plough. —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Gît. 4; गोकुलम्यनृषार्तस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. squint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgâ. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं —रकं a cow's-hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुगं a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रथिः 1. dried cowdung. —2. a cow-house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, —घातकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसन्नगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power, or range of; अवाः ड्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धिः, दृष्टिः, श्रवणं &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (—रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b*) an abode, dwelling-place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range, in general; हर्तुर्ग्राति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. (*fig.*) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरंतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमक्षोः U. 6. 26; Mâl. 5. 24; अपि नामनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the

planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha:—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्वोचर्म चोच्यते ॥ °वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (—कः) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तर्पि a cowhouse. —त्रं [गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मादरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation; जगाद् गोत्रस्खलिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see °स्खलित below; मद्रोत्रां-कं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्रातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. —14. a caste, tribe, caste according to families. (—त्रः) a mountain. (—त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. —2. the earth. °कर्तृ, —कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद *m.* an epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गात्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. (—दः) brain. (—दा) N. of the river Godâvarî. —दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (—त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (—त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (—तं) 1. yellow orpiment. —2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. —2. the ceremony of tonsure or cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3.

33; (see Mallinâtha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Râm. explains the word differently). -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a river in the south. -दुह *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker' a cowherd. -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्रवः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरः a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धुनः, -धूनः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णे wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Sârâsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. N. of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahâbhâshya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman. -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नासं a kind of gem. -निष्यंदः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindâvana. °अध्यक्षः, °इंद्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the betel-nut tree. °भद्रं the fibrous root

of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूदी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूदीहूलचौराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (-पक्रः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdess -2. protectress. (-पी) a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdresses of Vrindâvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports). -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress. -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Kṛishṇa -7. N. of Siva. -8. N. of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पाः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. 1. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed, -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94). -पीतः a species of wagtail. -पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mâl. 9.1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayû. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -भृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattle or

cows. -मंडलं 1. the globe. -2. a multitude of cows. -मतं = गव्युति *q.* *v.* -मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषदा N. of one of the Mâtris attending on कार्तिकेय. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal अनुहंकुरुते वनधनि. न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. (-खी) the chasm in the Himâlaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यथेकांतरमर्थयोः गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्रहर्षुस्करं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2. a form of calculation. -मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). -मेदः a gem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेघः, -यज्ञः a cow-sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or tending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबू *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence. को रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -रादिका, -रादी the Sârîkâ bird. -रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रूपं the form of a cow. (-पः) N. of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोच-

ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. —लांगु (गू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Māl. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world. —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. °आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंशवन the country about Mathurâ. ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Kṛishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛishṇa's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Kṛishṇa. —3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फल्गुन. —विष् *f.*, विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some, हस्त, चित्रा and स्वाती. —वीथे the price received for milk. —वृंहं a drove of cattle. —वृंशरकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Śiva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brāhmaṇa. —शालं, ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, र्षे a kind of sandal. —षड्गवं three pairs of kine. —षन्, षा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow-herd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). —(स्त्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day

of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (*e. g.* वेदवेगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हलं (sometimes written हलं) cow-dung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. —(तः) N. of Viṣṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, यं Cow-dung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपल-शकलमेतद्देहकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung —2. a gad fly. —छत्रं, प्रियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds. —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं [गावस्तिष्ठत्यत्र घञर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठं only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. —2 A station of cowherds. —ष्ठः An assembly or meeting. —3 An epithet of Śiva. —ष्ठः A purificatory श्रद्धा ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेडिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः, शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; *i. e.* a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footprint will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadā and Kṛishṇā.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satānanda and husband of Ahalyā. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyāya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyā, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satānanda.

गोध्या [गुध्यते, वेष्टयते बाहुरनया करणे घञ] 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गौर्नेत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इन्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangesitic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः, ला, लं [गुड् अच् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Māl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere; anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgā. —7 N. of the river Godāvarī. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhāskarāchārya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गुड् ण्वल् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Mo-

lasses. -7 Gum myrrh. -क The heaven of Kṛishṇa.

गोलासः,-ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट 1 A. (गोष्ठे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः-ष्टी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; **गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं** Bh. 1. 28; Mâl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. ° **पतिः** 1. the chief of an assembly, president. -2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्यति सो-क] 1 Gum myrrh. -2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौजिकः,-गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे । गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ -2 A particular subdivision of Brâhmanas. -डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauḍa. -डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; **गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा** Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Râginis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the Rîtis or Vrittis or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four Rîtis, while K. P. only three, गौडी being another name for परुषा वृत्ति; ओजः-प्रकाशकैस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (i. e. गौडी) M. P. 7; ओजःप्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्विध आडंबरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. -डं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक a. Relating to molasses. -कः Sugar-cane. -कं Rum.

गौण a. (णी f.) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); **गौणे कर्मणि रुद्धादेः प्रधाने नीहकृष्वहां** Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or

sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in **गौणीलक्षणा**. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. -पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhâradvâja; (2) of Satânanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -Comp. -संभवा the river Godâvarî.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipî, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mâhabhâshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ a. Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौप्तेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर a. (रा or री f.) 1 White; **कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः** R. 2. 35; **द्विरदशनच्छेदगौरस्य तरय** Me. 59, 52; Rs. 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red; **गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे** Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65; **गौरांगि गर्वे न कदापि कुर्याः** R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. -रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. -रं 1 The filament of a lotus.

-2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. -आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. -खरः a wild monkey. -सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरवं a. [गुरोर्भावः कर्म० वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. -वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); **जघनं** S. 3. 8; **सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात्** R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; **स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं** R. 14. 18; 18. 39; **कार्यगौरवेण** Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6. 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; **तथापि यन्मद्यपि ते गुरुत्व्यस्ति गौरवं** Si. 2. 71; **प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु** Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; **कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं** Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning); **यच्चार्यतो गौरवं** Mâl. 1. 7. -Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour. -ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated. **गौरवित** a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pârvatî; as in **गौरीनाथ**. -2 A young girl eight years old; **अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी**. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना). -8 The wife of Varuṇa. -9 The Mallikâ creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishthâ plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -गुरुः the Himâlaya mountain; **गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश** R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. -जः N. of Kârtikeya. (-जं) tale. -पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbolizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N. of Kârtikeya. -ललितं a yellow orpiment. -सुतः 1. N. of कार्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौलिमकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्टीनं The site of an old cow-pen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

गिधः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

गना Ved. A woman.

गमा The earth.

ग्रथ् or **ग्रंथ्** 1 *A.* (ग्रथने, ग्रथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; (न also in these two senses).

ग्रथनः [ग्रथ् बा० नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रथ् संदर्भे क नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरेव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. -तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ् 1. 9. *P.*, 10 *U.*, 1 *A.* (ग्रंथति, ग्रंथयति, ग्रंथयति-ने, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; *Bk.* 7. 105; सज्जो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. -3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रथनामि काव्यशशिर्न विततार्थरश्मि *K.* *P.* 10. -5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथनंति बाष्पाविदुनिकरं पक्ष्मपङ्क्तयः *K.* 60; *Bk.* 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारम्भे, ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre. -**Comp.** -कर्तृ, *m.* -कारः -कृत् *m.*, a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे समुचितेष्ट-

वतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति *K.* *P.* 1. -कूटी, -कूटी 1. a library. -2. a studio. -विस्तरः, विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. -संधिः a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना [ग्रथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशाविद्युपामितौ *Bh.* 3.20; so मेदेग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 18; *Mk.* 1. 1; *Ms.* 2. 43; *Bh.* 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् *Pt.* 1. 11. -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -**Comp.**

-छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे *Ms.* 9. 277; *Y.* 2. 274; *S.* 6. -पर्णः, -र्ण 1. *N.* of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरन्ति कस्तूरिकागन्धमृगास्तृणेषु *Vikr.* 1. 17. -2. a kind of perfume. -बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāṭa. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् *m.* 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः *Ms.* 12.103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् *a.* Knotty, tied by a knot; *Ku.* 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल *a.* [ग्रंथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा० लच्] Knotted, knotty. -लं 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् *I.* 1 *A.* [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume;

स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः *Mb.*; *Bg.* 11. 30. -2 To seize. -3 To eclipse; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशा-प्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ *Bh.* 2. 34; हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्मन्दिनः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -**With** सं to destroy; *Bk.* 12. 4. -**II.** 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (ग्रसति, ग्रसयति-ने) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु *a.* Accustomed to swallow. -*m.* The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त *p. p.* [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° *U.* 6. 39. -3 Slurred; °मुक्तं *U.* 5. 13; °आमिषं *Pt.* 1.193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken, seized. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -**Comp.** -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः *f.* The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रसः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; *Ms.* 3. 133; .6. 28; *Y.* 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. -8 An eclipse. -**Comp.** -आच्छादनं food and clothing; *i. e.* bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह् 9 *U.* (In Vedic literature ग्रह्; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत *caus.* ग्राहयति; *desid.* जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगहनुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी *R.* 1. 57; आलाने गृह्येत हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते *Mk.* 1. 50; तं कटे जग्राह *K.* 363; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भृत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् *R.* 1. 18; *Ms.* 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture,

take prisoner ; बन्दिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch; Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chan. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावाहिनितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) ; as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेताल-गृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; द्युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहगणः Si. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि सृष्टिपडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 : एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णीत योः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृहीयात् पर्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water.) -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. -Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage; Ku. 1. 52 -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To be-

come familiar with. -WITH अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहाति, ग्राहयति-ते) To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत *p. p.* [ग्रह कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. -2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह). -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* knowing the meaning or sense ; अग्रहीतार्थे आवाम् S. 6. -गर्भा a pregnant woman. -दिश् 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. -देह *a.* incarnate. -नामन् *a.* called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° 'whose name is auspiciously invoked' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. -विद्य *a.* versed in science, learned. -वेतन *a.* paid, remunerated. -श्वपद *a.* the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् *a.* Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीतीषदस्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be taken or received. -2 To be sized. -3 To be observed, perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on ; to be honored. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. -ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, रुरुधुः कचग्रहैः K. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold ; कर्कटकग्रहान् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting ; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing ; अंगलीयभेदस्य छेद्येऽग्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse ; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine :—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चो राहुः केतुश्चोति ग्रहा नव ॥) ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसकुलापि (रात्रि) R. 6. 22 , 3. 13, 12. 28 ; गरुणा स्तनभोरण मुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । शनैश्चराभ्यां पादभ्यां रेजो ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning ; utterance, repeating (as of a name) ; नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark,

crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving ; प्राण° Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन *a.* subject to planetary influence. -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). -आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces ; इधेनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कलोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चितकः an astrologer. -दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निग्रहौ (du.) reward and punishment. -नेमिः the moon. -पातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse ; शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91 ; H. 1. 51 ; Pt. 2. 19. -पुषः the sun. -भक्तिः *f.* division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. -मंडलं, -ली the circle of the planets. -यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -युतिः conjunction of planets. युद्ध opposition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -शान्तिः *f.* propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. -शृंगाटकं triangular position of the

planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह् भावे ल्यट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽशुचिः Ms. 5. 130. —2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. —3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. —4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छ-इमग्र्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. —5 An eclipse : Y. 1. 218. —6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. —7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिप्येथा-इमग्रहणं वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रनावि-शत् R. 3. 28. —8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणगुहभिर्गमितैर्नर्तयथः Me. 44. —9 The hand. —10 An organ of sense. —11 A prisoner, captive. —12 Taking by the hand, marrying. —13 Taking captive, imprisonment. —14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. —15 Choosing. —16 Taking or drawing up. —17 Attraction. —18 Con- taining, enclosing. —19 Under- taking, undergoing. —20 Service. —21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. —22 Acceptation, meaning. —23 Assent, agreement. —24 Inviting, calling, addressing. —Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. 1 An imaginary or- gan supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. —2 The small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. —3 Diar- rhoea, dysentery. —Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. —2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद् ग्रहि- लेव मानिनी N. 2. 77

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. —2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). —3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण-ग्रहीतृ q. v. —2 Perceiver, observant. —3 Debtor. —4 Purchaser.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह् भावे घञ्] Seiz-

ing, clutching; taking, holding, re- ceiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasp- ing. —2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्रहव- ती Bh. 3. 45. —3 A prisoner. —4 Accept- ing. —5 Understanding, knowledge. —6 Persistence, importunity. —7 De- termination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. —8 A disease. —9 Any large fish or marine animal. —10 Morbid affec- tion, disease. —12 Beginning, un- dertaking. —ई A female crocodile.

ग्राह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; ब्राह्मणः गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह्-क्वल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. —2 A curer of poison. —3 A purchaser. —4 A police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feel- ing; Mál. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. —2 A swoon.

ग्राहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् a. [ग्रह्-णिन्] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. —2 Picking, gather- ing. —3 Containing. —4 Drawing, at- tracting, alluring. —5 Obtaining, gaining. —6 Searching through, scrutinizing. —7 Choosing, selecting. —8 Perceiving, observing. —9 Accept- ing. —10 Astringent. —11 Obstructing. —m. The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूला).

ग्राह्ण a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ग्रह्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. —2 To be un- derstood; Pt. 1. 47. —3 Acceptable. —3 To be received in a hospitable manner. —5 To be admitted in evi- dence. —ह्यं A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रस्-मन् आदन्तादेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थं ग्रामस्यार्थं कुलं त्यजेत् । ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं स्वात्मार्थं पृथि्वीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. —2 A race, com- munity. —3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रिय-ग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. —4 A gamut, scale in music. —Comp. —अधिकृतः —अध्यक्षः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a vil- lage; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. —यं space near a village; —आचारः a

village custom. —आधानं hunting. —उपाध्ययः the village priest. —कंदकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer. —काम a. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a do- mestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beauti- ful in a village. —2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sûdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herds- man of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; (स्त्रीसंभोग) —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. —ज, —जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —णीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —त-क्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a com- munity or village. —महगुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —याजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a de- graded Brâhmana. —2. the attend- ant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —षंडः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ a. 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The col- lective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miser-

able village; कतिपयग्रामिकापर्यटन-
दुर्विद्वत् P. R. 1.

ग्रामपति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Rural, rustic
-2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude.
-कः 1 The headman of a village;
Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. -2
Libidinous. -*m.* 1 A villager, pea-
sant. -2 The head of a village. -णी
The indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ग्रामि भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar,
rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging
to a village. -णः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-
वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तीनामुपरि व्य-
लोक्यन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. -2
A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village.
-यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Village-born,
rustic. -यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to
or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7.
120. -2 Living in a village, rural,
rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मि-
ष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domestic-
ated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cul-
tivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild').
-5 Low, vulgar, used only by low
people (as a word); चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये
कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G., or कटिस्ते हरते
मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य
expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene.
-7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8
Relating to a musical scale. -म्यः
1 A tame hog -2 The first two
signs of the zodiac, Aries and
Taurus. -म्या The Indigo plant.
-म्यं 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food pre-
pared in a village. -3 Sexual inter-
course. -4 Acceptance. -Comp.
-अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् *n.* 1 the occupa-
tion of a villager -2. sexual plea-
sure. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the
duty of a villager. -2. sexual inter-
course, copulation. -3. the right of a
villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse').
-पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि *a.*
boorish, clownish, ignorant. -वृगः
a dog. -वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute.
-सुखं sexual intercourse, copula-

tion

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. -*m.* 1 A
stone or rock; किं हि नामैतद्वृत्ते मज्जं-
त्यलाबुने ग्रावणः संभवत इति Mv. 1;
अपि ग्रावारे रित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं
U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain.
-3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरत्यनवा, गृ-वनिप् नि० Un. 1.
152] The neck, the back part of
the neck; ग्रीवाभंग भिरामं मुहुत्पतित
स्यंने इत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -घंटा
a bell hanging down from the neck
of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-
necked. -*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [प्रसते रसान्; प्रस्-मनिन्
Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. -ष्मः 1
The summer, the hot season, cor-
responding to the months of Jyesh-
tha and Shāḍha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य
गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35.
-2 Heat, warmth. -ष्मी The नवमल्लि-
का plant. -Comp. -कालीन *a.* per-
taining to summer. -उद्भवा, -जा,
-भवा the Navamallikā creeper,
(double jasmine).

ग्रुच् 1 P. (ग्रेचति) 1 To steal,
rob. -2 To go.

ग्रव (वी *f.*), ग्रैवेय (यी *f.*) *a.*
[ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or
belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10.
-वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -
A chain worn round the neck of an
elephant; नाससत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदी-
च्छंदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्]
1 A neck-ornament; e. g. अस्माकं स-
खिवाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S.
D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the
neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक *a.* Relating to
summer.

ग्रैष्मिक *a.* (ष्मिका *f.*) 1 Sown in
summer. -2 To be paid in summer
(as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat,
devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लाह-
यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by

gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-
player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-
ख्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.
-3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing.
-5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice,
game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लेचति, ग्लुक) 1 To
go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To
take away, deprive of; बहूनामग्लुचत्
प्राणानग्लेचिच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. -2
To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor
or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble.
-3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, wor-
ship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search,
investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel
aversion or dislike, be unwilling or
disinclined to do anything (with
inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied,
feel tired or exhausted. -3 To de-
spend, sink in spirit, be dejected;
Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane,
fade, faint away. -Caus. (ग्ल-ग्ल-
पयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to
fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku.
3. 49. -2 To tire out, exhaust. -3
To injure, trouble, hurt. -4 To
emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up.
-2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ग्लै कर्तरि क्त] 1 Weary,
languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.
-2 Sick, ill. -नं 1 Exhaustion. -2
Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaust-
tion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानि-
वृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्लानिं सुरतज-
नितां Me. 70, 31; Sānti. 4. 4. -2 De-
cay, decline; आत्मादयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं
नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि
धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3
Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure,
unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लास्तु *a.* [ग्लै-स्तु] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.
-3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. —2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घष् 1 *A.* (घषते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. —2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ 1 *P.* (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. —2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् 1 *A.* (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटितं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); दयितां त्रातुमलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं योजुमघटिष्ट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. —2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाऽभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Māl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योऽयमर्थः प्रसूनैर्वादिचसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य N 22. 22; उभयथापि घटते Ve. 3; प्रसदिदिति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. —3 To be united with; Māl. 2. 8. —4 To come to, reach. —*Caus.* (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन मैत्रीं घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; क्रुधा संधि भीमो विघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. —2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांचीं Git. 12. —3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदर्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनीय ह्मदिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. —4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वैतत्यं...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कान्ते कथं घटितवानुपदेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटय भुजबन्धनं Git. 10. —5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहौघो घटयति मां तथापि दक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. —6 To rub, touch. —7 To exert oneself for. —8 To move, agitate. —II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To

hurt, injure, kill. —2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. —3 To shine.

घटः [घट अच्] A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. —2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). —3 An elephant's frontal sinus. —4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. —5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. —6 A part of a column. —7 A border. —8 A peculiar form of a temple. —**Comp.** —आटोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधस् *f.* (forming घटोद्धी) a cow with a full udder; गाः काटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोद्धीः R 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. —2 a piece of a broken jar, pot-herd; जीय्य येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghaṭ. 22. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water-bearer. —दासी a procuress; cf. कुंभदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgā.

घटक्र *a.* [घटयति घट-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. —2 Bringing about, accomplishing. —3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. —2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. —3 A genealogist.

घटनं, —ना [घट-त्यट्] 1 Effort, exertion. —2 Happening, occurring. —3 Accomplishment, bringing about,

effecting; as in अघटितघटना. —4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तमेन तमस्यसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनारचितं K. 239; U. 3. 13. —5 Making, forming, shaping. —6 Motion. —7 Strife, hostility; Pt. 1. 159. —8 (ना) A troop of elephants. **घटा** [घट् भावे अङ्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. —2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U 2. 29; 5. 6; Māl. 5. 19; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. —3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. —4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति टन्] A waterman. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः श्मशानघटिका इव वजनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikās of the day. —4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क्त] 1 United, joined, connected; Māl. 10. 23. —2 Planned, devised. —3 Happened. —4 Effected, produced. —5 Made or composed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikās or time of the day. —**Comp.** —वारः a potter. —ग्रह, —ग्राह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यन्त्रं 1. a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघह. —2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghaṭikās or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhîma by a female demon named हिडिंबा.

He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

घट् 1 A (घट्ते), usually 10 U. (घट्ति-ते, घट्ति) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुगतिना लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विद्वन्नामवादिनेषु योगा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट-घट्ट] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll station. °प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन् m. 1. a ferryman. 2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वैश्यायां रजकाज्जातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घटनं Shaking, moving.

घटना [घट्टयुञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घटित a. [घट्ट कर्मणि क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणुते) To shine.

घट् 1. 10. P. (घटति, घटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घट a. Shining, splendid -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घट्ट-अच्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -तडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दशधन्तरो राजमार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kautilya). -2. N. of Mallinâtha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारविकाव्यमध्ये घंटापथं

कमपि दूतनातनिष्ये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell. -m. An epithet of Siva.

घंटुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंडः A bee.

घन a. [हन् मूर्त्तौ अप् घनदेशश्च Tv].

1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संज्ञान् घनाघनः Mâl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनावेरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटप्रति घणुते कुचयुगगगने मृगमदरुचिरूषितं Git. 7; अगुरुवृत्तुक्तं भवति गुरुद्वौ घनकुचयुग्मे शशिवदनाऽसौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Mâl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse, gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Mâl. 1. 32; निवृत्ति ° U. 6. 11. -नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक्तदनतरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रभ्यः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रभ्यो रुद्रभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रभ्यो ये ये रुद्रभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रभ्यो ये. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp -अत्ययः, -अंतः ' disappearance of the clouds ', the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरट्); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgâ. -अंबु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः ' the approach of clouds ', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजनप्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmos-

phere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face. -उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar. -गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. -घनः the cube of a cube. -जंबालः thick mire. -ज्वाला lightning. -तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). -तोलः the Châtaka bird. -धातुः lymph. -ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). -नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदं the cube root. -पदवी ' the path of clouds ', firmament, sky; कामिर्ध्वनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषंडः a peacock. -फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. -मूलं cube root (in math.). -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n.). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). -वर्तन् n. the sky; घनवर्तनं सहस्रं व कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वल्ली का, -वल्ली lightning. -वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वीथिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -इयाम a. ' dark like a cloud ', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -सनयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः, -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीभू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-

cation. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घं 1 A. (घंभंत) To go, move.

घर् 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घरवा पारश्म-
शानं सरित् Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2
Murmuring, muttering (as clouds).
-रः 1 An indistinct or low
murmur, a low, murmuring or gur-
gling sound. -2 Noise in general.
-3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking,
crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass
of a mountain. -6 A sliding door,
curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An
owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा,-री 1 A bell used as an
ornament. -2 A girdle of small
bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind
of lute. -5 A bell hanging on the
neck of a horse. -6 One of the
notes in music (n. also).

घर्घरिका 1 A bell used as an or-
nament. -2 A kind of musical in-
strument. -3 Fried grain.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्व 1 P. (घर्वाति) To go.

घर्मः a. [घरति अंगात् ; घृ-सेके कर्तरे
मक् नि° गुणः Un. 1. 146] Hot.
-र्मः 1 Heat, warmth ; H. 1. 97.
-2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वा-
सहार्याशुक्रमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेशमिवोप-
देष्टु R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspira-
tion ; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron,
boiler -5 Sunshine ; U. 2. 9, 3. 5.
-6 A cavity in the earth shaped like
a boiler. -7 A hot day. -8 Ved. A
sacrifice. -9 Juice. -10 Milk (of
cows). -Comp. -अंशुः the sun ; S.
5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season.
-अंबु, अंभस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat,
perspiration ; S. 1. 30 ; Māl 9. 17,
1. 37. -चर्चिका eruptions caused by
heat and suppressed perspiration.
-छेदः cessation of heat. -दीधितिः
the sun ; R. 11. 64. -दुधा, -दुह f.
a cow giving warm milk for offer-
ings. -द्युतिः the sun ; Ki. 5. 41.
-पयस् n. sweat, perspiration ; Si.
9. 35. -दिमः 1. the sun. -2, heat,
radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved. coming with
splendour, or showering down
water, or coming to the oblation

(Sāy) ; perspiring with heat (B.
and R).

घस् 1. 2. P. (घसति, घस्ति, घस्त)
To eat, devour (a defective root
used only to form certain tenses
of अद्).

घसः The eater, devourer.

घासिः Ved. Food.

घस्पर a. [घस् -कमरच्] 1 Vora-
cious, gluttonous ; दावानलो घस्परः
Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer ;
दुपदसुतचमूघस्मरो द्रोणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

घस्र a. [घस् -रक्] Hurtful, in-
jurious. -स्रः 1 A day; घस्रो गनिष्यति
भविष्यति सुप्रशेषं Subhāsh. -2 The
sun ; Mv. 6. 8. -स्रं Saffron.

घासः [घस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Food. -2
Meadow or pasture grass ; घासाभावा-
त् Pt. 5 ; घासमुष्टिं परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं
तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदं, -स्थानं a
pasture. -कूटं hay-rick.

घासिः [घस् बा० इण्] 1 Fire. -2
Grass.

घाटः,-टा [घट् -अच्] The back
of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A
landing place.

घांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A
bard who sings in chorus, especi-
ally in honour of gods or kings.
-3 The Dhattūra plant.

घातः [हन्-णिच् घञ्] 1 A blow, stroke,
bruise, hit ; ज्याघात S. 3. 13 ; नयनश-
रघात Gīt. 10 ; so पार्श्वघातः, शि-
रोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, de-
struction, slaughter ; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः
स खलु रिपुघ तावाधेरभूत् U. 3. 44 ; प-
शुघातः Gīt. 1 ; Y. 2. 159 ; 3. 252.
-3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The
product of a sum in multiplica-
tion. (In comp. translated by
' inauspicious ' ; °दिवसः). -Comp.
-चंद्रः the moon when in an in-
auspicious mansion determined by
one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an
inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an
inauspicious constellation. -वारः an
inauspicious day of the week. -स्था-
नं a slaughter-house, place for exe-
cution.

घातक a [हन्-णिच् घुल्] Killing,
destroying, a killer, destroyer, mur-
derer &c.

घातन a. [हन्-णिच् भावे ल्यट्] A
killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking,
killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as
an animal at a sacrifice), immolat-
ing.

घातिः [हन्-णिच् इण्] 1 Striking,
killing. -2 Catching or killing birds.
-f. A bird-net.

घातिन् a. (नी f.) [हन्-णिच्-णिनि]
1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or
killing (birds &c.) -3 Destructive,
-Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk
falcon.

घातुक a. (की f.) [हन्-णिच् उकञ्]
1 Killing, destructive, mischievous,
hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, feroci-
ous.

घात्य a. [हन्-णिच् ण्यत्] Proper
or fit to be killed.

घारः See under घ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन निर्वृतः ठञ्] A kind
of dish or cake prepared with clari-
fied butter which is full of small
holes ; and hence one of the learned
fools in the Panchatantra says
on seeing the cake served to him ;
“ छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति ”.

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घुत) To sound,
make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a
pigeon.

घुट् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To
strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To
protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. (घोट-
ते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To
barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f., घुटिकः, -का The
ankle.

घुड् 6 P. (घुडाति) To prevent,
defend.

घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घुणाति, घु-
णित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel.
-II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घृण्-क] A particular kind
of insect found in timber. -Comp.
-अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in
wood or in the leaf of a book made
by an insect or worm and resembl-
ing somewhat the form of a letter.
°न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुटः, घुटकः, घुटिका The ankle.

घुटिकं Cow-dung found in woods.

घुडः A large black bee.

घुर 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To
sound, make a noise, snore, snort ;
grunt (as a pig, dog &c.) ; कः कः
कुत्र न घुर्ययितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छुकरः K.
P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible.
-3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुर्यायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छुकरः K. P. 7.

घुरुरः 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुरुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुरुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुरुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घोषित, घृष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष् a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घुष् क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यहारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथ°, नूर्य°, शंख° &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपास्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva. -घं Bell-metal.

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् a. Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -ती A lute

घोषणं, -णा [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्भलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयितु 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृण-घुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow. -नदिनी the Ganges.

घूत्कारः Hooting; Māl 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घूर् 4 A. (घूर्यते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णत] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णुर्वैभ्रमातिशयपूर्षे वपूषि Si. 10. 32; भयात्केचिदघूर्णेषु Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमहिरोन्मीलन्मदघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -Caus. (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरूपानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89 (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण a. Shaking, moving to and fro. -र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp. -वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घृष्-भावे-ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घूर्णिः [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित). To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्ति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. (घृणोति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत a. [घृ-क्त] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. -तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्पिल्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sāy.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. -अन्नः, -अर्चिस् m. blazing fire. -अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee.

-आहवनः fire. -आहुतिः f. an oblation of ghee. -आह्वः 1. the Sarala tree.

-2. turpentine -उदः 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. -ओदनः,

boiled rice mixed with ghee. -कुल्या a stream of ghee. -केशः 1. fire. -2.

one whose locks are unctuous. -दीधितिः fire. -धारा a continuous

stream of ghee. -निर्णिज् a. shining. (-m.) fire. -परी an epithet

of the goddess Ilā. -पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee.

-पूरः, -वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also °पूर्वकः. -पृच् a. accompanied with ghee. -पृष्ट a. having a shining body. -प्रतीकः, -प्रयस् m., प्रसक्तः fire.

-मंडः the scum of melted butter. -योनिः fire. -लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् a. Greasy.

घृतिन् a. Containing ghee.

घृतेली A cock-roach.

घृण् 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण्ण) To shine, burn. -II 1 A (घृणते) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A Day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे

घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust,

aversion, contempt; तत्याज तोषं परपुष्टघृष्टे घृणां च वणिगाकाजिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. -3 Re-

proach, censure. -Comp. -अर्चिः m. fire.

घृणालु a. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि a. [घृ-निनिङ्गुणाभावः] 1 Dis-

pleasing. -2 Shining. -णिः 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3

The sun. -4 A wave. -n. Water.

-Comp. -निधिः the sun. (f.) the Ganges.

घृणिन् a. Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious,

abusive.

घृताची a. 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3

Shining. -f. 1 Night. -2 N. of

Sarasvatī. -3 N. of an apsaras; N. 2. 109 (the following are the prin-

cipal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सु-

केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽप्सरसो वृधैः).

-Comp. -गर्भसंभवा large carda-

moms.

घृष् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub,

strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुण्डल-

घृष्टमारयं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2

To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To

crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष q. v.).

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grind-

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. —कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. —ण 1 Rubbing, friction. —2 Grinding, pounding. —णी Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [कर्मणि-क्त] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्तिच्] A hog. —*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. —2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः A hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः A horse —Comp. —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका A mare, horse in general; आटीकसेऽग करिघोटीपदाति-जुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं Mk 9. 16. —2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); घुर्गुरायमाणघोर-घोणन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोरा The jujube tree. —2 The betel-nut tree. —3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घृ-अच् Un. 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विकृतेति तां R.

12. 39; or तार्किक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके पितृमयशः U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. —2 Violent, vehement. —3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. —रः N. of Siva. —रा Night. —रं 1 Horror, awfulness. —2 Poison. —3 Venerableness. —4 Magic formulæ and charms. —5 Saffron. —Comp. —आकृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. —घुष्यं bell-metal. —घोरतरः Siva. —घुष्यं brass. —रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः, -वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः, -लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तत्तु सस्नेहमजलं माथितं घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घनी *f.*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न &c.

घ्नसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, जघ्रौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रासीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. —2 To kiss. —Caus. (घ्रापयति) To cause

to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क्त] Smelt. —णः, -णं 1 Smell. —2 Smelling. —3 The nose (also *n.*). —णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरा हन्ति Ms. 3. 241. —2 Odour, scent. —3 The nose: बुद्धिर्द्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगाख्यानि Sān. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, Rs. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. —Comp. —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the eyes', blind (who smells out his way). —तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं) fragrance, odour. —पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled smelled at. घ्रातय *a.* To be smelled at. —व्यं Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरग्रेयमद्ययोः Ms. 11. 68. —2 Smell. —3 The nose.

घ्राय *a.* To be smelled at. —यं Smell, odour.

ड.

(No word in general use begins with this letter).

डः 1 An object of sense. —2 Desire, wish. —3 An epithet of Siva.

डु 1 A. (ड्वते) To sound.

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. —2 Bad, vile. —चः An epithet of Siva. —2 Chewing, eating. —3 The moon. —4 A tortoise. —5 A thief. —*ind.* A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each

of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5;

कुलेन क्रांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. —2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. —3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पन्थानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.;

ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टो स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जी-
वितुं चेच्छसे (= इच्छसे चेत्) मूढ हेतुं मे
गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्)
गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. 1. -5 It is
often used expletively (पादपूरणार्थे);
भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexico-
graphers give, besides the above, the
following senses of च which are
included in the general idea of co-
pulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining a sub-
ordinate fact with a principal one;
भो भिक्षामद गां चानय; see अन्वाचय.
-2 समाहार collective combination;
as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -2 इतरत-
रयोग or mutual connection; as प्रक्षश्च
न्यग्रोधश्च प्रक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समुच्चय aggre-
gation; as पचति च पठति च). च is
frequently repeated with two as-
sertions (1) in the sense of 'on the
one hand-on the other hand',
'though-yet', to denote antithesis;
न सुलभा सकलैर्दुमुखी च सा किमपि चेद-
मनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R. 16.
7; or (2) to express simultaneous
or undelayed occurrence of two
events (no sooner than, as soon
as); ते च प्रपुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपू-
षः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; 11. 50, 81;
Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mā. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To
be satiated, be contented or satisfied.
-2 To repel, resist. -3 To shine.

चकित a. [चक् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Shaking,
trembling (through fear); भय°, सा-
ध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made
to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचकि-
ता हिरणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amar. 46;
Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, ap-
prehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा
Gīt. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R.
10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm,
fear. -तं ind. With fear, in a
startled manner, alarmingly, with
awe; चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1
11; सभयचकितं Gīt. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-
स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत् चकासित) 1
To shine, be bright; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति
नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gīt. 10; च-
कासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk.
3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or
prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चि-
राय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.
-Caus. To cause to shine, illumi-
nate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine,
be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid,
bright.

चकोरः [चक्-तृती ओरन् Un. 1.
64] A kind of bird, the Greek
partridge (said to feed on moon-
beams); ज्योत्स्नापानमहालसेन वपुः म-
त्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोरा-
क्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25;
रफुद्धरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति
लोचनचकोरं Gīt. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक् 10 P. (चक्यति) 1 To suffer.
-2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चकल a. Round, circular.

चकसः Dishonesty, crookedness,
fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि°
द्विवम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage;
चक्रवत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H.
1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A
sharp circular missile weapon, a
disc (especially applied to the weapon
of Vishnu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A
circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं
Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multi-
tude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7
A realm, sovereignty. -8 A
province, district, a group of
of villages. -9 A form of military
array in a circle. -10 A circle or
depression of the body. -11 A cycle,
cycle of years. -12 The horizon.
-13 An army, a host. -14 Section
of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16
The winding of a river. -17 An
astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac.
-18 Circular flight (of birds &c.).
-19 A particular constellation in
the form of a hexagon. -20 Range,
department in general. -21 The
convolutions or spiral marks of the
शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudu-
lent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy
goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A
multitude, troop, group. -Comp.
-अंगः 1. a gander having a curved
neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy
goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a
parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake-
catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat.
-3. a particular coin, a *dīnāra*.
-अधिवाहन् m. the orange tree
-आकार, -आकृति a. circular, round.
-आरुधः an epithet of Vishnu.
-आवर्तः whirling or rotatory
motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the
ruddy goose; -ईश्वरः 1. lord

of the discus', N. of Vishnu.
-2. the officer in charge of a
district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-
man. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind
of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow.
-गतिः f. rotation, revolution.
-गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी
f. a rampart, an entrenchment.
-चर a. moving in a circle. (-रः) a
juggler. -चारिन् m. a chariot. -चू-
डामणिः a round jewel in a coronet
or diadem. -जीवकः, -जीविन् m. a
potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place.
-हंष्टः a hog. -धर a. 1. bearing or
having a wheel. -2. carrying a dis-
cus. -3. driving in a carriage. -(रः) 1.
an epithet of Vishnu; चक्रधरप्रभावः
R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor
or ruler of a province. -3. a village
tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake.
-धारा the periphery of a wheel.
-नदी the Gandakī river. -नाभिः
the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1.
the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a
pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1. the
leader of a troop. -2. a kind of
perfume. -नेभिः f. the periphery or
circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्गच्छ-
त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109.
-पाणिः an epithet of Vishnu.
-पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an
elephant. -पालः 1. the governor
of a province. -2. an officer in charge
of a division of an army. -3. horizon.
-4. a circle. -5. one who carries a
discus. -फलं a kind of discus.
-बंधुः, -बंधवः the sun. -बालः, -डः,
वालः, -लं, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a
collection, group, multitude, mass;
कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयसि कि-
मुच्चैर्निचषां चक्रवालं Ratn. 4. 16; Mv.
6. 4; Mu. 3. 21.; K. 126, 178.
-3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range
of mountains supposed to encircle
the orb of the earth like a wall
and to be the limit of light and
darkness. -2. the ruddy goose.
-बालधिः a dog. -भृत् m. 1. one who
holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishnu.
-मेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः f. a
lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रभ-
मिमुष्णते जारस्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति
R. 6. 32. -भ्रान्तिः f. revolution of
wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् m. a
species of cobra. -मुखः a hog.
-मुषलः a battle carried on with
the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-

carriage. —रुः a hog. —वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितीश Ak.); पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12; तव तन्वि कुचावेनौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ । आसमुद्रक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करप्रदः ॥ Udb. : (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); —2. (hence) head, foremost; आपहतः किल महाश-यचक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुद्गारभावं Bv. 1. 70. —वाक्रः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकी नि-वैकां Me. 83. °बन्धुः the sun. —वाटः 1. a limit, boundary. —2. a lamp-stand. —3. engaging in an action. —वतः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. —2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. —व्यूहः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति कै-क] Wheel-shaped, circular.

—कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य मत्पृ मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. —2 Circular. —3 Armed with a discus. —*m.* 1 An oilman. —2 A sovereign emperor. —3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus-bearer. —का 1 A heap, troop. —2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. —2 Bearing a discus. —3 Driving in a carriage. —4 Circular, round. —5 Indicative (सूचक). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. —2 A potter. —3 An oilman. —4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. —5 The governor of a province. —6 An ass. —7 The ruddy goose. —8 An informer. —9 A snake. —10 A crow. —11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिकृ 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवन् *m.* An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses). 1 To see, observe, perceive. —2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). —3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्ष् -ल्युट् न ह्यदेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. —2 Speaking, saying. —3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् असि न ह्यदेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. —2 An epithet of Brihaspati. —*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. —2 The act of seeing, being seen. —3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस् *a.* [चक्ष् करणे डसि Un. 2. 118] Seeing. —*n.* 1 The eye; दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे ददक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. —2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीते Ms. 4. 41, 42. —3 Light, clearness. —4 Lustre, splendour. —Comp. —गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. —ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —बन्धः blinding the sight; Vās 67. —मलं the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षुरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. —2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; पुरश्चक्षुरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कोकिलेषु न परकचक्षुषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिश्रान्तिषु कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —श्वस् *m.* a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरा-

सीदामरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य *a.* [चक्षुषे हितं यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si. 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्याः, —व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः, —रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चक्रमणं *a.* [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यञो लुक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; विष चक्रमणं रात्रौ Chāṇ. 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिभचक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग *a.* 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् *m.* Beauty.

चंच् 1 P. (चंचति, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चंच पंचचूडधमूनां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चंचच्चू Nāg. 4; चंचत्पराग Git. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Git. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चंचः [चंच-अच्] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचांगुलं मानं). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of a man.

चंचत्क *a.* 1 Leaping, jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् *m.* The large black bee; करी वरीरिति चंच दिशं सरीरिति कां। स्थिरी चरीकरीति चंच चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, —चंचरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकयनि महीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; कुंदलताया विमुक्तमकरंदरसाया अपि चंचरीकः । प्रणयप्ररुद्धप्रेमभरभजनकातरभावभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल *a.* [चंच-अलच्, चंचं गार्तं लाति ल

-क वTv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; भ्रुत्वैव भीतहरिणीशि-
शुचंचलाक्षी Ch P. 27; चंचलकुंडल Gīt. 7;
Amaru. 79. -2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle,
unsteady; भोगा मेरवितानमध्यविल-त्सौ-
दामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19;
मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1
The wind. -2 A lover -3 A libertine.
-ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the
goddess of wealth.

चंचु *a.* [चंच-उन्] 1 Celebrated, re-
nowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षर-
चंचु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामोष्ठैर्वचंचुवनचंचुता
Si. 2. 14; see चंच. -चुः A deer. -चुः,
-चूः *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. -पुटः,
-ट the bill of a bird when shut;
चंचुपुटं चपलयन्ति चकोरपोताः R. G.;
Bv. 2. 99; अमोघं चंचुपुटमौनमुद्रा वि-
हायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; द्य-
लिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru.
13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak.
-भृत्-नत्, *m.* a bird. -सूचिः the
tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To
break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain.
-3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटति-ते)
1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce,
break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow.
-2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2
Falling off in small pieces.

चटः, -टु *n.* [च-उन्] 1 Kind or flat-
tering words; see चट. -2 A scream.
-3 A devotional posture among
ascetics. -टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट-उलच्] 1 Trembling,
tremulous, unsteady, moving about,
shaking; आयस्तपैक्षत जश्चटुलाग्रपादं
Si. 5. 6; वासातिमात्रचटलैः स्मरतः सु-
नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटलशफराद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि
Me. 40; Mu. 3 24; Si. 5. 10, 13. -2
Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.).
किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयंह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां
दशां Amaru. 14; चटलप्रेम्णा दयितेन
71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable;
इति चटुलचटुलचारु मु वैरिणो राधिका
मधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous.
-2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking
sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clash-

ing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle,
rattle.

चटचटयन् Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2
To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Renowned, celebrated, skilled in,
famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The
chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि
चणकः शकः किं भ्रष्टकं भक्तं Pt. 1.
132. -Comp. -भ्रूलं sour pease.
-आत्मजः the sage चणक.

चंड *a.* 1 (a) Fierce, violent,
impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry,
wrathful; अथैकधनोऽपराधचंडात् गुणैः
कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3.
20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm;
as in चंडांग. -3 Active, quick. -4
Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous
evil. -6 Circumcised. -डः 1 An
evil being or demon. -2 Siva. -3
Skanda. -4 The tamariud tree. -ड
1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath.
-adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily.
-Comp -अंशुः, -शीघ्रिः, -भानुः the
sun. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā
-मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चंडुड q
v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम
a. of impetuous valour, fierce in
prowess.

चंडवत् *a.* Violent, warm. -ती N.
of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā.
-2 A passionate or angry woman; चं
डी चंडं हेतुं भ्रुयता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी
मामवधूय पदपतितं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4.
38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -डी 1 A
term of endearment applied to one's
mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp
-इश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva;
पुणं याय स्त्रिभुवनगरोर्ध्वं चंडीश्वरस्य
Me. 33 -कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f.*, चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन *m.* 1 Passion, violence, im-
petuosity, wrath -2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृ 8 U. To enrage, make angry
or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -क A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड-आलच्] Wicked or
cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कू-
कर्म्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A gene-
ral name for the lowest and most

despised of the mixed castes origi-
nating from a Sūdra father and a
Brāhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this
caste, an outcast, चंडालः किमयं द्वि-
जतिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131;
10. 12, 16; 11. 176. -Comp. -वल्ल-
की the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a com-
mon or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.
-2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse.
-2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg,
request. -2 To go. -Caus. (चतयति-
ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare,
terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत) Hidden;
made to disappear.

चात *a.* Driving away, removing.
-नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2
Removing, scaring away.

चतुर *num. a.* [चत्-उरन् Up. 5.
58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*;
चत्सः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वा-
रो वयमृत्विजः Ve. 1 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था
वात्यं क्रौमारं यैव न वार्धक्यं चेति;
चत्वारि शृंगा त्रयो अयं पाशः &c.; शेषान् मा-
सान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me
110. -ind. Four times. [cf. Zend
chathru, Gr. tessares; L. quatuor].
[In comp. the र् of चतुर is changed to
a visarga (which in some cases be-
comes श्, ष् or स्, or remains unchang-
ed) before words beginning with hard
consonants]. -Comp. -अंशः a
fourth part. -अंग *a.* having 4 mem-
bers, quadripartite. (-गं) 1. a com-
plete army consisting of elephants,
chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको
हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति
चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंग-
लो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांग-
बलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhash. -2. a
sort of chess. -अंगिन् *a.* having four
parts. (-नी) a complete army, see
चतुरंग. -अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of
the hand. -2. four fingers broad. -अंत
a. bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चि-
राय चतुरंतरीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता
the earth. -अशीति *a.* eighty-fourth.
-अशीति *a.* or *f.* eighty four. -अश्र,
-अस्र *a.* (for अश्र-सि) 1. four cor-
nered, quadrangular; R. 6 10. -2.
symmetrical, regular or handsome
in all parts, वभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रगोभि वपुः
Ku. 1. 32. (-श्रः, -स्रः) 1. a square.

-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —आननः, -पुखः an epithet of Brahmā; इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सह चतुर्गानन Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —उत्तर *a.* increased by four. —उ-षणं the four hot spices, *i. e.* black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (च-तु-कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण *a.* four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) *a.* forty-four; °रिंश-शतम् forty-fourth. —णवत् (चतुर्विंशत्) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्णवत् शतं 'one hundred and ninety four'. —इतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश *a.* fourteenth. —दशान् *a.* four-teen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāśṭakaः—
लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वतर्हिन्द्रमा
गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजा रमादिदेवांगनाः
अश्वः सप्तमुखः विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चाब्धे
रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं ॥).
विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lore; (they are:— षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं
मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥).
—दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collec-
tively. —दिशं *ind.* towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः—लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नव-
ति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four. —पंच *a.* (च-तु-पंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचा-
शत् *f.* (चतुपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty-four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brāhmaṇa. —पद *a.* (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (-दः) a quadruped. (-दी)

a stanza of four lines; पद्य चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1 —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पद्) *a.* 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-*m.*) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes: *i. e.* plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वे the four sides of a square. —बहुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु *n.*) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishnu. —भुज *a.* 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangu-
lar figure. -3. square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months. (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brahmā; त्वत्तः सर्वं चतुर्मुखत् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मुडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; *i. e.* ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्ण-
मयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2 four principal colours. —वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश *a.* 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति *a.* or *f.* twenty-four. —विदतिक *a.* con-
sisting of twenty-four. —विद्य *a.* one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध *a.* of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद *a.* familiar with the four Vedas. (-दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings,

a quadrangle enclosed by four build-
ings; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि *a.* or *f.* 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the Rigveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. °कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति *a.* or *f.* seventy-four. —समं an unguent of four things, sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk. —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, -ण *a.* four years old; (the *f.* of this word ends in आ if it refers to an in-
animate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [चतुर्णां पूर्णः इदं युक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश *a.* receiving a fourth part. (-शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmaṇa's religious life, Sannyāsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त *a.* eating the fourth meal. —भाज् *a.* receiving a fourth part of every source of in-
come from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक *a.* The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —यिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क *a.* [चतुरव्यवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (*i. e.* 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —कं 1 The number 'four'. -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pil-
lars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —क्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four'.

चतुष्टय *a.* (*यी f.*) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तयप्] Four fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —यं A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुःयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. —2 A square. —3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. —4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चतुर *a.* [चत्-उरच्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दुती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुररति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. —2 Crooked gait. —3 An elephant's stable. —रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. —2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-वरच् Un. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. —2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु श्रष्टिचत्वरं निवसति Mk. 2. —3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. —4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. —2 Kusa grass. —3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद्-किरच्] 1 The moon. —2 Camphor. —3 An elephant. —4 A snake.

चत् 1. 6. P. [चनाति] 1 To sound, —2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. —2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. —2 To eat. —3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *n.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see

under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंशति, चंशित] 1 To shine. —2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंद्रः 1 The moon. —2 Camphor.

चद्रकः The moon. —2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः -नं [चंद्-ण्यतात्-ल्यु] Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलायगुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयनन्धत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. —2 Anything most excellent of its kind. —(Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, -भद्रिः the Malaya mountain. —उद्रकं sandal-water. —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. —2. a kind of alkali (वज्रसार).

चदनिन् *a.* Rubbed with, or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया A kind of yellow pigment (गेरुचन).

चंदिरः [Un. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. —2 The moon; अपि च मानसमंजुनिधयः शो विमलशारदचंदि (चंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुद्रुदुखचंदिरे चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चंद्-णिच्-रक्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold). —2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चद्रश्चांडालवेदमार्गं H. 1. 61; मुखं, वदनं &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). —2 The moon, as a planet. —3 Camphor; विलेपनस्य धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाश्चापल्लाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. —4 The eye in a peacock's tail. —5 Water. —6 Gold (*n.* also). —7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. —8 A spot similar to the moon —9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. —10 A reddish kind of pearl. —11 The fifth lunar mansion. —12 The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small

Cardamoms. —2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. —3 An awning, a canopy. —Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. —2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आतपः 1. moon-light. —2. awning. —3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मनः, -भौरसः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (-नः) an epithet of Kārtikeya. —आपीडः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. —2. awning. —3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —कला 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलाभिवाननचरीं देवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. —2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, -मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवाते च हिनरदनावुद्रते चद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. (-तः -तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal-wood. —कांता 1. a night. —2. the wife of the moon. —3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light. (-न) silver. —क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. —गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रथः a deceased progenitor, the manes. —गोलिका moon-light. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चं वला a small fish. —चूडः, -मौलिः, शेखरः, -चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्यपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —दाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. —द्युतिः sandal-wood. (-*f.*) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar.

—पादः a moon-beam; Me. 70; Mál. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बाल 1. large cardamoms. —2. moon-light. —विंदु the sign for the nasal (उ). —भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा *N.* of a river in the south. —भासः a sword; see चंद्रहास. —भूति *n.* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —मंडले 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2. the lunar sphere. —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, —लौहं, —लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* a moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण q. v. —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.); विद्यदत्तः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिभुमुखराः करोति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः *N.* of Budha or Mercury. (—वा) small cardamoms. —संलोक्य attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Râhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Râvana; हे पाणयः किमिति बांछथ चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. *N.* of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhârmika. [He was born under the Mûla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon: नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि उग्रोत्तिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 A month —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमप्युत्तरलोकं गति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः

कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्ष्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका; cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhâgâ. —6 The Mallikâ creeper. —Comp. —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्रावः the moon-stone. —पायिन् *m.* the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिन् *a.* Ved 1 Golden, possessing gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.* The planet Mercury (son of the moon).

चंद्रिना Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप् I. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. (चपयति-ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः =चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [चप्-मंदायां गतौ कल उप-धोकारस्याकारः Tv.; cf. Un. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धैतमूलाः S. 1. 15; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sânti. 2. 12; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile; (गतं) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash; cf. चापल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Châtaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुरवकुकुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने Gît. 7. —2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand; खडिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चोटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चांत) 1 To drink, sip, drink off; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16; तद्देश्या वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot

चमत्कारिन् *a.* Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अरच् Un. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). —2 The female Chamara; यस्याथर्युक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48; Si. 4. 60; Me. 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidâra tree.

चमसः, —सं [चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-अ-सच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c. चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम्-ऊ Un. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general); पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43; गजवती जवतीव्रह्मया चमूः R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer; चक्रासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंप 10 U. (चंपयति-ते) To go, move.

चंपः [चप्-अच्] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चांक्रः [चप्-क्वल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower

of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचपकदा-
मगैरी Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a
variety of plantain. -Comp. -माला
1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by
women. -2. a garland of Champaka
flowers. -3. a kind of metre (see
App.). -रभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit
tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an
ancient city on the Ganges, capital
of the Angas and identified with
the modern Bhāgalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपूः f. A kind of elaborate and
highly artificial composition in which
the same subject is continued
through alterations in prose and
verse; गद्यपद्यनयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधी-
यते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू,
नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंब 1 P. (चंबाति) To go, move.

चाम्रिष a. Ved. Contained in the
sacrificial vessel (as libations)
(चमसस्थ); Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय 1 A. (चयते) To go to or to-
wards, move.

चर 1 P. (चरति, चचार, अचारत्, चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चर्ण) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander; नष्टाशका हरिणशिशवो मंदमदं चरन्ति S. 1. 15 (चर may mean here 'to graze' also); इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेहरास्य रामस्येव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person); चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also अचर). -4 To graze; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be diffused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -Caus. (चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform

or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. curro.]

चर a. (री f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking; grazing &c.; धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9 -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable; see चराचर below; Ms. 3. 201; Bg. 13 15. -5 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः अध्यापकचर late teacher &c. -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karana in astrology. -8 The Karanas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. -10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर a. 1. moveable and immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-रं) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. -2. the sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-री) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुष्टः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः -णं [चर्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं Ve. 3. 38; जात्या काममवध्योसि चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणगुरुवः Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour

(moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c). -Comp.

-अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed.

-अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot.

-आयुधः a cock -आस्करं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रथिः m.,

-पर्वन् n. the ankle. -न्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105.

-पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा

1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चरणिः A man (मनुष्य); Rv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्य a. Ved. moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living. -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर्-अमच् Up. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -मं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp.

-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -क्षमाभूत् m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old, aged; Māl 6. 2.

चरिः [चर्-इन्] An animal.

चरित p.p. [चर् कर्मणि क्] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. -2 Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds;

उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वे खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति 1.81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दिवौकसस्त्वच्चरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, due or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has ac-

-2 To suck up.
-3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, -णा [चर्व् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chew-
ing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3
Food which must be chewed, solid
food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing,
enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणैवात्र स्वानिने वि-
दुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्वणा आ-
स्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भ-
व इत्युक्तप्रकारः); so also; निष्पत्त्या च-
र्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वा [चर्व्-अङ्] 1 A blow with the
flat of the hand (said to be also च-
र्वन् m.). -2 Chewing.

चर्वित p. p. [चर्व् कर्मणि-क्त] 1
Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted.
-Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the
chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless
repetition, profitless reiteration.
-पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य p. [चर्व् कर्मणि-क्त] To
be chewed, chewable. -र्व्य Solid
food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षणि a. [कृष् अनि आदेश्च चः Tv.]
Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving,
moveable. -3 Swift active, -णिः A
man. -f. A disloyal woman (बंधकी).

चल् I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते,
चंचाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित)
1 To shake, tremble, move, throb,
palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्चेलः क्षणं भुजाः
Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोद्विग्विवाचालीत् 15.
24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on,
walk, stir or move (from one's place);
पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; च-
लत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chan.
32; चंचाल बाला स्तनभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5.
84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed
(on one's way), depart, set out,
start off; चेलुश्चैरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92
vl. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed,
confused or disordered (as mind),
be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि च त-
स्तस्य दर्शनचंचलते मनः Pt. 1. 400;
लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To
deviate or swerve (with abl.); च-
लति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10.
29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15;
Y. 1. 361. -Caus. (च-चा-लयाति, चलित,
चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake,
stir; R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away,
dismiss, remove or expel from; चा-
णक्ये चलिताधिकारां मुखे Mu. 4. 15.
-3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish,
foster (चालयति only). -5 To dis-
turb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ई-
क्षते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6 P. (चलति,
चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल a. [चल-अच्] 1 (a) Moving
trembling, shaking, tremulous, roll-
ing (as eyes &c); चल पांगां दृष्टि
स्पृशति S. 1. 24. चलकाकपक्षकैरनात्य-
पुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16.
(b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), mov-
ing; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चल-
लक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady,
fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed;
दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं
सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरव-
माश्रितेषु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory, pe-
rishable; च ग लक्ष्मीश्चलः प्राणाश्चलं जी-
वितयौवनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. -लः
1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. -2
Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The su-
preme being. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the
goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3
A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचल
a. 1. moveable and immoveable. -2.
fickle, unsteady, very transitory.
(=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म
एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीनिव
चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30 (चलाचल=चंचल,
Malli.); कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं
Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow.
-आतंकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a.
inconstant, fickle-minded. -इन्द्रिय
a. 1. sensitive. -2. sensual. -इषुः
one whose arrow flies unsteadily or
misses the mark, a bad archer.
-कर्णः the true distance of a planet
from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora
bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded.
-दलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree. -संधिः
moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन a. [चल भावे ल्युट्] Moving,
tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः
1 A foot. -2 A deer. -नं 1 Trem-
bling, shaking or shaking motion;
चलनात्नकं कर्म T. S.; हस्तं, जानु
&c.; तरलदृगंचलचलननोहरवदनजनित-
रतिरागं Gīt. 11. -2 Turning or leav-
ing off. -3 Roaming, wandering.
-नी 1 A short petticoat worn by
common women. -2 The rope for
tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन्] A short
petticoat worn by low women, -नि-
का Silken fringes.

चलित p. p. [चल्-क्त] 1 Shaken,
moved, stirred, agitated. -2 Gone,
departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः. -3
Attained. -4 Known, understood.
-5 Removed, displaced. (see चल).
-तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going,

walking. -3 A kind of dance; चलि-
तं नाम नाट्यमंतरंग M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उन्] A mouthful (of
water).

चलुकः [चलना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1
Water taken up in the hollowed
palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A
handful or mouthful (of water);
cf. चलक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian
cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चष् I. 1 U. (चषति ते) To eat.
-II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure,
hurt.

चषकः-कं [चष्-करणे कन्] A vessel
used for drinking spirits, a goblet,
a wine-glass; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव
R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाक्लृप्तं पिबति चषकं
सासवमिव Sauti. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56,
57; Māl. 5. 18. -कं 1 A kind of spiri-
tuous liquor. -2 Honey.

चषतिः [चष्-भावे अति] 1 Eating.
-2 Killing. -3 Decay, infirmity,
decline.

चषालः 1 A wooden ring on the
top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron
ring at the base of the post. -3 A
hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति ते)
1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, de-
ceive. -3 To be proud or haughty.
-4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक्र a. (क्री f.) [चक्रेण निर्वृत्ते अण्]
1 Carried on with the discus (as a
battle). -2 Circular. -3 Relating
to a wheel.

चाक्रिक a. (की f.) [चक्रेण चरति
ठक्] 1 See चाक्र above. -2 Relating
to a company or circle. -कः 1 A
potter. -2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165
(=तैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक
or cartman according to others). -3
A proclaimer. -4 A bard, chorister.
-5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or
oil-maker.

चाक्रेय a. [चक्र-ठञ्] Relating to
a wheel.

चाक्षुष a. (बी f.) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, च-
क्षुस्-अण्] 1 Depending on, or pro-
duced from, sight. -2 Belonging to
the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. -3
Visible, to be seen. -षः N. of the

sixth Manu. —बं Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-व्यञ्ज] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरन्ति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः, -टु *n.* 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विरचित-चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sânti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं वि-लोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चाणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्ज] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः *N.* of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubt-

able wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, -सूदनः *N.* of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 *N.* of Durgâ.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वल्] *N.* of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतन्ति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयो-विश्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दनः 1. the rainy season. —2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. —3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी *N.* 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चातुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, -चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अङ्गि भवः ठक् वृश्वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —शं A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सी 1 *N.* of a sacrifice (इष्टि). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-व्यञ्ज] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —र्ण्ये 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मे चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (यी) Knowing the four Vedas. —द्यं The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे घृन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की. *f.*) [चंदनेन संपद्यते ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री. *f.*) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रचांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -**द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. -**द्रं** 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q.v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. -**द्री** Moonlight. -**Comp.** -आख्यं fresh ginger. -भागा the river Chandra-bhâgâ. -मास. a lunar month. -**व्रतिकः** one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी. *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसोमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. -सं 1 The constellation मृगशिरस्. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपक्षत् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की. *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; तति चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called Sagittarius.

चापिन् *a.* [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति] Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac Sagittarius.

चापलं, -ल्यं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा

अण् पक्षे व्यञ्ज] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; धिक् चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधूयंते निचुलतरुभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अद्वयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रव्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -**पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः** 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie*.

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इति] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgâ; Mâl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यति ||).

चांपिला The river Champâ; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. -**यं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चायिरे

विकाशविस्फुरितविभ्रमेक्षणाः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः; शनिचार, राहु° &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. -**रं** An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -अंतरितः a spy. -ईक्षणः. -चक्षुस् *m.* ' using spies as eyes ', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kâmandaka:—गावः पश्यन्ति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजानश्चक्षुर्म्यामितरे जनाः || also Râm.:—यस्मात्पश्यन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः । चारेण तस्मादुच्यन्ते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः || -**चण, -चंचु** *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -**ज्या** the sine of the ascensional difference. -**पथः** a place where two roads meet. -**भटः** a valourous man, warrior. -**भटी** courage. -**वायुः** summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. -**कः** 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brâhmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -**Comp.** -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणस्वं The art of dancing.

चारय *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर्-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171; चरि-त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारि-त्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्र्यभ्रंश-कारणं Mk. 3.26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-दयोऽपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1.43. -3 Chasti-ty, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -**Comp.** -कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. -दे-वता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or री *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चर-उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, wel- come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10; सर्वे प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चकासतं चारुचमूरुच-र्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -**Comp.** -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -घोण *a.* handsome-nosed. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. -धामा, -धारा, -रावा Sackī, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -पुटः a particular time in music. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. -शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चारिचक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चारिचक्यं 1 Perfuming the per- son, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्मी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. -णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृतः ठक्] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A num- ber of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propound- ed the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Bra- hmana and reviled him and the assem- bled Brahmanas, but he was soon de- tected, and the real Brahmanas, fill- ed with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to de- ceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वा 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Caus- ing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चाषः-सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच्-अच्] The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिका-चा-य, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचैष्ट, चेतुं, चित्; *caus.* चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, *desid.* चिचीषति, चिकीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पु-ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्म-

वतामलध्वी भूते Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैर्षुवान-रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. -*pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते वालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चा-पचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय्.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तु-षारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term in- creases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a pro- gression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoard- ed, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कृमिकुल-चितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजालियाचितश्चि- तां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. -**Comp.** -**भ-** मि: the funeral fire. -**चूडक** a pyre.

चिति: *f.* [चि-आघारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -*m.* The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). -**त्यं** 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. -**त्या** 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. -*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सक: [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सन् Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. -**तं** Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिल: Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. -**तं** Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. -**र:** 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानः...कुसुमानि Git. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुगानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake.

-**Comp.** -**उच्चयः**, -**कलापः**, -**निकुरः**, -**पक्षः**, -**पाशः**, -**भारः**, -**हस्तः** a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकुरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूर: The hair.

चिक् 10 U. (चिक्रयाति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक् *a.* Flat-nosed. -**क:** The musk-rat. -**का** 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक् -किप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परित्रायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुशतैलचिक्रणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. -**ण:** The betel-nut tree. -**णा** An excellent cow. -**णं** A betel-nut.

चिक्रणा, -**णी** 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्रस: Barley-meal.

चिक्रिण =चिक्रण q. v.

चिक्रि: [चिक् वा० इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्रिः Moisture; freshness.

-**इ:** The moon.

चिखलु: Mud, mire.

चिगट: A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिड: A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिला: (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नेषुनचेतन्नस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचेत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यारुह्य-

माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, preception. -2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. -**आत्मकं** consciousness. -**आभासः** the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). -**उल्लासः** gladdening the heart or spirit. -**घनः** the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -**प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* reflection, thinking. -**रूप** *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (-**पं**) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. -**शक्तिः** *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity. -**स्वरूपं** the Supreme spirit. -**ind.** 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कयं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). -**यं** 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p. p.* [चित्-क्] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. -**त्तं** 1 Observing, attending. -2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention; (b) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16. -3 The mind; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Sânti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below.

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** -**अनुवर्तिन्** *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. -**अपहा क,** -**अपहारिन्,** -**आकर्षिन्,** -**हारिन्** *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -**आभोगः** attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -**आसंगः** attachment, love. -**उद्वेकः** pride, arrogance. -**ऐक्यं** agreement, unanimity. -**उन्नतिः,** -**समुन्नतिः** *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -**कलित** *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated. -**चारिन्** *a.* acting according to the will of another. -**जः,** -**जन्मन्** *m.*, -**भूः,** -**योनिः** 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्भवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Māl. 1. 20. -**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the mind of another. -**नाशः** loss of conscience. -**निर्वृतिः** *f.* contentment, happiness. -**प्रमायेन्** *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -**प्रशम** *a.* composed, tranquil. (-**मः**) tranquility of heart. -**प्रसन्नता** joy, pleasure. -**भेदः** 1. difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -**मोहः** infatuation of the mind. -**रागः** affection, passion, desire. -**विकारः** change of thought or feeling. -**विक्षेपः** distraction of the mind. -**विष्टवः,** -**विभ्रमः** aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -**विश्लेषः** breach of friendship. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. -**वेदना** affliction, anxiety. -**वैकल्यं** bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -**संख्य** *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -**हारिन्** *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1. Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2. Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Think-

ing, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise. **चेतक** *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -**की** N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन *a.* (नीच.) [चित्-ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -**नः** 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -**ना** 1 Sense, consciousness; चुल्लयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -**नं** 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -**Comp.** -**जन्मन्,** -**भवः,** -**भूः** *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -**विकारः** disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच्; चि-ष्टन् वा Up. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 musing, interesting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -**त्रः** 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. -**त्रं** 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्त्वनयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्राकृता कां-

ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of Kāvya (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थवाच्यचित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्ययं त्वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R.G. भिन्नानिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशास्त्रवशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥ -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -**त्रं** *ind.* Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्ये व्यते Sk. -**Comp.** -**अक्षी,** -**नेत्रा,** -**लोचना** *a.* kind of bird commonly called Sārikā. -**अंग** *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-**गः**) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-**गं**) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -**अंगद** *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-**दा**) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvāhana. -**अंगदसूः** *f.* an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -**अन्नं** rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -**अप्पः** a kind of cake. -**अर्पित** *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °**आरम्भ** *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -**आकृतिः** *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. -**आयसं** steel. -**आरम्भः** a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. 1. -**उक्तिः** *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयति ते पंचमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -**ओदनः** boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -**कंठः** a pigeon. -**कथालापः** telling agreeable or charming stories. -**कंबलः** 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -**कर.** 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-*m.*) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2.

a painter. चित्र m. 1. a painter. -2. a magician. -कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिकां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâsara). -कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayâga; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. -कृत् a. astonishing, surprising. (-m) a painter. -कोलः a kind of lizard. -क्रिया painting. -क्षत्र a. Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. -ग, -गत a. 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. coloured, variegated. -गंध yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room. -जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. -तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. -त्वच् m. the Bhûrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-plant. -न्यस्त a. painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the francoline partridge. -पटः, -टः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. -पद् a. 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. -पादा the bird called Sârikâ. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पुंखः a kind of arrow. -पृष्ठः a sparrow. -प्रतिकृतिः f. representation in colours, a painting, picture. -फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. -वर्हः a peacock. -भानु a. of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ बह्वौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. -भूत a. painted. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -मृगः the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a peacock. -योधिन् a. fighting in a wonderful manner. (-m.) an epithet of Arjuna. -रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. -लिखनं painting.

-लिखित a. 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). -लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Gît. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture. -2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushâ, daughter of Bâna. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -वदालः the sheat-fish. -वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. -वाजः a cock. -विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated. -2. multi-form. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. -शिखांडिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -शिरस् m., -शर्षिकः a kind of venomous insect. -श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. -संस्थ a. painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. -कः 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree. -कं 1 A sectarian mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. -अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. -ईशः the moon. -मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women:—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी,

शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा लिङ्गनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकटिनकृचाद्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित a. 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (णी f.) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इनि वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रिकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चित् 10 U. (चित्ताति-ते, चितित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चित्तयामास Pt. 1 चित्तय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. -2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चित्तं) न चित्तयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य; वधं राजा मनसापि न चित्तयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चित्तयेष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोप्युपायश्चित्तयतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चित्तक a. [चित्-क्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चित्तनं, ना [चित्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचित्तनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चित्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration. -4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानाप्तेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D.

201. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्यान विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sānti 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चितापरिश्रममपेक्षते Māl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिता न चिंतामणिमप्यनघ्ये N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmā. -वेदमन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [चित् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटः *a.* See चिपट.-Comp. -ग्रीव *a.* short-necked. -नास, -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चिर-क्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरहः चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. Note.—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally'; न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शसंज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26, 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) a god. -आरोधः

a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन् *a.* long-lived (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिव्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long-lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृषो० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (ली *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थे ट्यल् तुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1 : किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरायति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning,

चिल् 1 P. (चिलति, चिलित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल् *a.* [चिल्-अच्] Blear-eyed. -लः 1 A bleared or sored eye. -2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल् also in this sense; बंधनभट्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -Comp. -आमः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्का, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट =चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* =चिह्न q. v.

चिहुर =चिकुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्याति-ते) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पद°. -5 Aim, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्नितं राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीक्याति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषीदति चीत्काराद्बभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. -अंशुकं, -वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-

मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीचमनस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पटं lead. —पिटं 1. red lead. —2. lead. —वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle; flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च; Un. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. —8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp —परिमह, —वासस् a. 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dressed in rags or tatters. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. —भवन्ती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित a. Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् a. [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः f. [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. (चर्-नक् पृषो० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studied, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjūra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To seize. —II. 10 U. (चीवयाति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ध्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Un. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोमया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक् 10 U. (चुक्याति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Un. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —क्रं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूकं wood-sorrel.

चुककं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् m. Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः, —कं, चुचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट् 10 P. (चुटयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड् 1 P. (चुडति) 1 To dally, sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणाति) To cut off, pierce.

चुट् I. 1. 10. P. (चुटाति, चुटयति) To cut off. —II. 1. P. To become small.

चुण्ड् I. 1 P. To become small. —II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुटा, —डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयाति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward,

urge or drive on, push on; चोदया-श्वान् S. 1. —2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. —3 To hasten, accelerate. —4 To question, ask. —5 To press with a request. —6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. —7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. —8 To request, solicit. —9 To help on. —10 To bring or offer quickly. —11 To fix, settle, direct. —12 To be quick. —II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. —2 To offer quickly (Soma). —3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति च्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —दः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चद्-ण्वल्] Driving, urging. —कः 1 Directing, invitation. —2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन a. [चद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. —नं 1 The act of driving. —2 Invitation. —3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. —2 Urging or driving onward. —3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. —4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. —Comp. —गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. —2 Urged on, driven. —3 Incited, prompted, inspired. —4 Put forward as an argument. —5 Thrown, cast. —6 Appointed. —8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. —2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. —3 To be mentioned. —द्य 1 Objecting, asking a question. —2 An objection. —3 Wonder, surprise.

चुदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपाति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. —नं Moving slowly.

चुवुकः The chin.

चुव्रं The mouth, face.

चुब् I. 1. 10. U. (चुवति-ते, चुवयाति-ते, चुवित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुवति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gīt. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुष-श्चुब्हे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. —2 To touch softly, or graze;

-WITH परि to kiss; Rs.6.18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुंबः, वा [चुंब-भावे घञ् अच् वा] A kiss.

चुंबकः [चुम्-ण्वल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [चुम् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुंबित p.p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन् a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Mâl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 3. 95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरचंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चौ) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery; विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -त Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः =री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुल्-उकञ्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुल्लुकात् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -क Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलुप् 1 P. (चुलुपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate.

-WITH उड् 1. to swing. -2. to agitate; अंभोधेर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकैरुचुलुं त्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुपः Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल् 1 P. (चुलति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. -की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire-place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, -स्तं [चु क् वा० सुट्] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3; 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूडिक, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडारलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूर्ण 10 P. (चूर्णयति) 1 To con-

tract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [चू-क्, चोतति रसं चूत-अच् वा षष्ठी० Tv.] 1 The mango tree; ईषद-खरजः कणाग्रकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतांकुरास्वादकपायकंडः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्धते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [चूर्ण कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-burner. -कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवलिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडः-डं 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. -पद् a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. -पारदः vermilion. -मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्ण स्वार्थे क] Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. -2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. -3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णः-र्ण f. 1 Pounding, powder. -2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः *f.* Going.

चूलः Hair. —**ला** 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् *a.* Having a crest.

चूलिका [चुल् समुच्चये ण्वुल् ण्योन्दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (In dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage; अंतर्जवनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [चूष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं = चूष्य *q. v.*

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (चर्तति, चर्तयति-ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yâdava prince, who fought on the side of the Pândavas in the great war.

चेटः (डः) [चिट अच्, वा टस्य डः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

चेटि (डि) का, चेटिः (टी) (डी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वरामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् —न 'if it be urged that...(we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

चोदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमस्त

मा Si. 2. 95, 63. —**Comp.** —**पतिः**, —**भूभृत्** *m.*, —**राज्** *m.*, —**राजः** N. of Sisupâla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

चेल 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भार्याचेलं 'a bad wife.' —**Comp.** —**आशकः** a moth. —**प्रक्षालकः** a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेलु 1 P. (चेलति) To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेवं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Mâl. 8. 8; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do (anything). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —**WITH** वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

चेष्टक *a.* [चेष्ट्-ण्वल्] Making efforts. —**कः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट्-अङ्] 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3; Mâl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —**नाशः** destruction of the world. —**निरूपणं** observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित *p. p.* [चेष्ट्-कर्तरि क्त] Moved, stirred &c. —**तं** 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or work.

चेतन्यं [चेतनस्य भानः ष्यञ्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36.

—3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedânta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —**न्यः** N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishnava faith.

चेत्तसिक *a.* Relating to the mind.

चेत्त *a.* [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —**त्तं** Memory.

चेत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चेत्य *a.* Relating to a pile. —**त्यः** 1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.) —**Comp.** —**तरुः**, —**द्रुमः**, —**वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. —**मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि ट्ण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रायां भवः अण् वा] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrâ (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. —**त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. —**Comp.** —**आवलिः** *f.* the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —**सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (थ्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्यः N. of Sisupâla; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासु Si. 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. —**लं** A piece of cloth, garment. —**लः** A month. —**Comp.** —**धावः** a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. —2 Honest. —3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. —4

Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोच 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice; चोडी also.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) [चुल् कर्मणि घञ्] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. -लं A garment. -**Comp.** -उडुकः a diadem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark, rind.

चोलकिन् *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोलं (लौ) डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse.

चौक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी *f.*), चौल (ली *f.*) *a.* [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चूडा० णः वा डस्य लः] 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. -डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -**Comp.**

-रतं secret sexual enjoyment; Pt. 1. 174. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also); S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिरंबुदः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave (duty &c.); (with abl.) अस्माद्धर्माच्च च्यवेत् Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वानृपतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. -**Caus.** (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate. -2 (A.) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away; Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. -II. 10 P. (च्यावयति) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन *a.* Causing to fall. -नं Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [च्यु-क्त च्युत्-क वा] 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,

erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -**Comp.** -अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office. -आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः *f.* [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारे च्युततयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योसयाति) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्यूतः The mango tree.

च्यौत्न *a.* [च्यु गतौ करणे लृण्] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned; wicked, void of virtue. -त्नं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छ *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. -छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. -छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. -छं A house.

छगः (गी *f.*) A goat.

छगणः -णं, Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -ला, -ली A she-goat. -लं A blue cloth. -**Comp.** -अंशिका, अंशिः a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सदाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Māl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Māl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छातेतरांबुच्छटा K. P. 1. -**Comp.** -आभा lighting. -फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. -त्रं 1 A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of

one's teacher. -**Comp.** -धरः, धारः the bearer of an umbrella. -धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पातिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. -भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -**त्रिका** Mushroom. -**कं** A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176, also **छत्राकी-कं**.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. -*m.* A barber.

छत्वरः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छत्र, छदित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैमैश्छत्रा Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पक्षमभिश्छादयन्ती Mo. 90; छन्नोपांतः...काननात्रैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयन्ते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुग्रहरति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः, -छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभूतच्छदच्छवेः Si. 16. 50; च्छद-हेम कषात्रिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -**Comp.** -**पत्रः** the Bhūrja tree.

छदिः *f.*, -**छदिस्** *n.* [छद-कि-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *n.* [छादते स्वरूपमनेन; छद् -मानिन् Un. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलित-छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽन्यथा सवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मा मृतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -**Comp.** -**तापसः** a religious hypocrite. -**रूपेण** *ind.* incognito, in disguise. -**वेशिन्** *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणछद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c.; see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. -**न्नं** A secret.

छन्नच्छन्न *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति वाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

छन्द 10 U. (छन्दयति-ते, छन्दित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax.

-3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छन्द *a.* [छन्द-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छन्द इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले स्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छन्दवर्ती V. 2. 1; Git. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छन्दं according to one's free will, independently. -3 (Hence) subjection, control. -4 Meaning, intention, purport. -5 Poison. -6 Appearance, look, shape. -7 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** -**अनुवृत्तं, -त्तिः** indulgence of whims, humouring, compliance.

छन्दकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छन्दन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छन्दस् *n.* [छन्दयति असन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयात्) मूर्खे छन्दोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Chāṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छन्दसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुले छन्दसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छन्दसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋक्छन्दसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छन्दसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -**Comp.** -**कृतं** any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोक्तेन विधिना नित्यं छन्दस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. -**गः** (-छन्दोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छन्दोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) -**भंगः** a violation of the laws of metre. -**विचिन्तिः** *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्प्रपञ्चो निर्दिष्टः Kāv. 1. 12. -**वृत्तं** a metre in general. -**स्तुम्** *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छन्दस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छन्दित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छन्दु *a.* Ved. Pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छप् 1. 10. P. (छपति, छपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, **छर्दिका** Vomiting, sickness.

छर्दिस् *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छलः, -लं [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विशहे शठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery. -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षा-हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखा-वलयच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजामुपशच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Māl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Git. 1; शैवाललोलांश्छलयन्ति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरति M. 2.

छलनं, -ना [छल्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -**तं** Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन् *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छलिः, -ली *f.* [छद्-क्लिप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° डीप्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छयति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच् वा डीप्; cf. Un. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38;

छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुख-चूर्णमुत्तुभ्रियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

छष् 1 U. (छवति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

छाग a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणश्छागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -गं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् m. a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, -वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल a. (ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat.

छागिका A she-goat.

छात a. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं गुरोर्वैगुण्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छात्रं ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गंडः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दर्शनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छात्रं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद्-ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनम-ज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी Hide, skin.

छादित a. See छत्र.

छात्रिक a. [छात्रना चरति व्यवहरति ठक्] Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस a. (सी f.) [छंदः अधीते वे-त्ति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय a. Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक a. Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छे-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, sha-

dow(changed at the end of Tat.comp. into छयं when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इक्षुच्छायनिषादि-न्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छायामधः सानुगतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादप-स्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितापं छयया संश्रि-तानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a re- flection; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छायामंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5; रत्न-च्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति S. 3; मेवैरंतरितः प्रि-ये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The Sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the Sun; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the Sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapanī). -यः One who grants shade. -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -आत्मन् m. a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः -आ-त्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. -तरुः -द्रु-मः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone. -पथः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृत् m. the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -मृगधरः the moon. -यंत्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय a. Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, -लं Bark; a bark-garment.

छिः f. [छे-वा° कि] Abuse, re- proach.

छिका Sneezing.

छित a. See छत.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ते, चिच्छेद, आच्छिदत्, अच्छेत्सीत्, आच्छिन्न, छेत्तु, छित्र) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिंदति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, in- terrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77; एतन्मे संशयं छिद्धि मतिर्मे संप्रमुह्यति Mb; राघवो रथम- प्राप्तां तामाशां च सुरद्विषां। अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्वा- गैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखं || R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, de- prive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo]. छित्तिः f. [छिद्-क्तिन्] Cutting, divid- ing.

छित्तर a. (री f.) [छिद्-ध्वरप् षष्ठी° दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, remov- ing, splitting &c.; श्रमच्छिदामाश्रम- पादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. -m. The divisor, denomi- nator.

छिद्रकं [छिद्-कुन्] 1 Indra's thun- derbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिद्रा Cutting, dividing.

छिद्रिः f. 1 An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिद्रिरः [छिद्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर a. [छिद्-कुरच्] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, dis- ordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते नच्छिदुरोऽ- पि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Ro- guish, knavish.

छिद्र a. [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायत- नानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°, भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemish; त्वं हि सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि। आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि न पश्यसि || Mb. -3 A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfec- tion, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याहि- द्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गृहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः || Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81

(where छिद् means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt. 2. 38 ; Proverb: छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति ' misfortunes never come single'. -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेषिन् a. 1. looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्रानुजीविनां Pt. 1. -अंतरम् a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दर्शन a. 1. exhibiting faults. -2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन् a. observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित a. [छिद्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्र = छित्तर q. v.

छिन्न p. p. [छिद्-क्] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. -त्रा A whore, harlot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven. -द्रुमः a riven tree. -द्वेध a. whose doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. noseless. -भिन्न a. cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, मस्तक a. decapitated. (-स्ता-का) a headless form of Durgā. -मूल a. cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -श्वासः a kind of asthma. -संशय a. ' one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत्तृ a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [छिद् भावे घञ् अच् वा] 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियन्ते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिज्ञा Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in घर्मच्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7 Deprivation, want, defi-

ciency. -8 Failure; संततिच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; विसक्तिसलयच्छेदपायेयवतः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Māl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-cutter.

छेदक a. [छिद्-बुल्] Cutting off, dividing &c. -कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन a. [छिद् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [छिद्-इन्] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य p. p. [छिद्-यत्] To be cut or divided, divisible. -द्य Amputation.

छुछुदरः (री f.) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद् 6. 10. P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover, hide, screen.

छुद्रं [छद्-रक् पृषो°] 1 Retaliation, counteraction. -2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः a. [छुप् कर्तरि क, घञर्थे क वा] Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chin; see चिबुक.

छुर I. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. (छुरति, छुरित) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix. -Caus. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To overspread. -3 To besmear; Māl. 9. 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10. -2 Overspreading; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छर्-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [छर्-क्] 1 Set, inlaid. -2 Overspread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशोः Si. 3. 4, 7; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखीं K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परेण छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुद् I. 1 P., 10 U. (छुदति, छुदयति -ते) To kindle. -II. 7 P. (छुणति, छुन्न) 1 To play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. -Caus. (छुदयति-ते) 1 To pour out. -2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृष् 1 P., 10 U. (छृषति, छृषयति-ते) To beg, request.

छेक a. [छे-वा० डेकन् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, ' the single alliteration ', which is a similarity occurring once (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आदाय वकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः f. a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपहृति. The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it: - छेकापहृतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निहवे । प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि नूपुरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinuation, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छयति, अच्छात्-अच्छसीत्, छात, or छित, caus. छायायति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी)

छोटिन् m. [छुद्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छयु 1 A. (छयवते) To go, move approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वा ड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंसयाति) 1 To protect. -2 To liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog. -इं A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षिति, जक्षित or जग्ध) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्भवत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mál. 5. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -**Comp.** -अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgā. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, -आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः, -पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तृ, -धातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2. Siva. -3. Nārada. -4. Brahmā. -5. Vishnu. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रयं the three

worlds *i.e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. -दीपः the sun. -धात्री 1. Durgā. -2. Sarasvatī. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattātreyā. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannātha. -6. N. of a poet. (-थौ) Vishnu and Siva. (-था) N. of Durgā. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवभर्मणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -प्राणः, -बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgā. -2. Lakshmī. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmā. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वन्द्यः N. of Krishna. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वहा the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -स्रष्टृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmā. -3. Siva.

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** -अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रुह् *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (जुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अट् कर्मणि-क्त] Eaten. -ग्धं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अट्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating; Mál. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जग्मि *a.* [गम् किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -ग्मिः Wind, air.

जघनं [वर्कं हन्ति हन् यङ् अच् पृषो०; Un. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gīt. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपकौ (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पर्यायैर्विशेषयाते परममुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sūdra. -न्यं The penis. -**Comp.** -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sūdra.

जघ्निः [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-यङ् अच्] Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताभिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाभिरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो०] Desert, waste. -लः, -लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जंघन्वते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-लुकि अच् पृषो०; cf. Un. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bed-stead. -**Comp.** -करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राणं an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघावेगवती अस्त्यस्य लच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जङ्ग, जंज 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जङ्ग (जङ्गाति) To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ् लृक्-अच् पृषो०] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जंजपूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. -कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच् ; जन् उणा० टन् अन्त्य-लोपश्च.] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -टा [Un. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; असव्यापि शकुन्तनीडनिचितं विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च विभृत्यान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -**Comp.** -चीरः, -टंकः, टीरः, धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general). -2. the twisted hair of Siva; जटजूटग्रंथौ यशसि विनिबद्धा पुराभेदा G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. -धर *a.* wearing matted hair. (-रः) a mendicant or ascetic. -मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. -मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, जटायुस् *m.* A son of Syeni and Aruna, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha.

He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well-nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshmana].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे सिध्मा० लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); द्रवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdelium.

जटालक, जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (टी) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी) *f.* *a.* [जटा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (वृक्ष). -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेशकाश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). ड्यष्टानुवृत्तिज्जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधोः R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. -लः 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. -ला Long pepper.

जटिलीकृ 8 U. 1 To twist together, form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जटु (डु)लः [जट्-उलच् पृषो० ऽस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.* [जायते जंतुर्गर्भे वास्मिन् जन्-अर ङांत देशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. -रः, -रं 1 The

stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -ज्वाला, -व्यथा belly-ache, colic. -यंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानंधान् पंगून्...त्रातुं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Da-yabhāga). -डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. -डं 1 Water. -2 Lead. -**Comp.** -क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

जडीकृ 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीभू 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुल: A freckle, mark.

जतु *n.* [जन्-ड तोंऽतादेशः Un. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye. -तुः, -तूः *f.* A bat. -**Comp.** -अश्मकं red arsenic. -गृह a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -माणः a mole, a natural mark on the body. -रसः lac.

जतुक Lac.

जतुका 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतुका A bat.

जत्रु *n.* [जन्-रु तोंऽतादेशः Un. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जत्रुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजानि-अजनिष्ट, जानित्, जात; *pass.* जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजानि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वा-युरजायत Rv. 10. 90, 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. -2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). -3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1.6; रक्तेनोऽजानि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -4 To be possible, applicable &c. -5 To be born or destined for anything. -**Caus.** (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. -2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अबलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female, in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः प्रद्युम्नास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81 (female); पद्यानंगशरा-तुरं जनमिमं ज्ञातापि नो रक्षासि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमापि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमती विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -**ना** Birth, production. -**Comp.** -आतिग

a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -**आधिपः**, -**आधिनाथः** 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishnu. -**अंतः** 1. a place removed from men; an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -**अंतिकं** secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-*ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage direction:— त्रिपताकक-रेणान्यानपवार्यतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं ॥ 425. -**अर्णवः** a large concourse of people, caravan. -**अर्थशब्दः** a family appellation. -**अर्दनः** an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -**अशनः** a wolf. -**आकीर्ण** *a.* thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10. -**आचारः** 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -**आश्रमः** an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -**आश्रयः** a pavilion. -**इंद्रः**, -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः**, a king. -**इष्ट** *a.* desired or liked by the people. (-**ष्टः**) a kind of jasmine. (-**ष्टा**) turmeric. -**उदाहरणं** glory, fame. -**ओघः** a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -**कारिन्** *m.* lac. -**चक्षुस्** *n.* 'the people's eye', the sun. -**जन्मादिः** the Supreme Being. -**त्रा** an umbrella, a parasol. -**देवः** a king. -**पदः** 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361v.1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदेन गदः पदमाद्भौ R. 9. 4; दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3. the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपददधूलोचनैः पयिमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -**पदिन्** *m.* the ruler of a country or community. -**प्रवादः** 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -**प्रिय** *a.* 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-**यः**) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. coriander-seed. -**मरकः** an epidemic disease. -**मर्यादा** established custom or usage, popular custom. -**रंजनं** gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -**रवः** 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. -**लोकः** one, (*i. e.* the fifth), of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -**वादः** (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -**व्यवहारः** popular usage. -**श्रुत** *a.* well-known

among people, famous. -**श्रुतिः** *f.* a rumour, report. -**संवाध** *a.* densely crowded with people. -**स्थानं** N. of a part of the Daṇḍakā forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17. **जनंगमः** A Chāṇḍāla.

जनक *a.* (निका *f.*) [जन्-णिच् ण्वल्] Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -**कः** 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilā, foster-father of Sītā. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sītā by Rāma, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजा**, -**तनया**, -**नंदिनी**, -**सुता** epithets of Sītā, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां समूहः तल्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन *a.* [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing, causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -**नः** The Supreme Being. -**नं** 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदैव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात्सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दीक्षा).

जनानिः *f.* [जन्-अनि] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् आनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastināpura, son of Parīkshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was

closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.]

जनयति: *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत *a.* Generating, producing.

जनयितु *a.* (*त्री f.*) Producing, begetting, creator. — *m.* A father; Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णु: A progenitor, producer.

जनर्, — **जनस्** *n.* See जन 3.

जनि:, — **जनिका**, — **जनी** *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production. — 2 A woman. — 3 A mother. — 4 A wife. — 5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* [*जन्-णिच्-क्त*] 1 Given birth to. — 2 Produced, created. — 3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितृ *m.* A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. — 2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्व: A father. — **त्वा** A mother. — **स्वौ** (*dual*) Parents.

जनिमन् *m.* or *n.* 1 Birth, production. — 2 Offspring, descendants. — 3 A creature, being. — 4 Gender, sex. — 5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P To long for a wife.

जनु (*नू*) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* 1 Birth; धिग्वारिधीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16. — 2 Creation, production. — 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वं जयति ललितेत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. — 4 Nativity. — 5 Birth-place. — 6 A creature, being. — 7 Genus, kind. — **Comp.** — **जनुषांधः** blind from birth, born blind.

जंतु: [*जन्-तुन्*] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. — 2 The (individual) soul. — 3 An animal of the lowest organization. — 4 People, mankind. — **Comp.** — **कंबु:** 1. a snail's shell. — 2. a snail. — **घ्न:** 1. the citron. — 2. a snail. — **फल:** the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्म Birth.

जन्मन् *n.* [*जन् भवे मानिन्*] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. — 2 Origin, rise, production, creation; भाकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end

of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंग्रहजन्मा द्वाग्निः Me. 53. — 3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. — 4 Birth-place. — 5 Nativity. — 6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. — 7 Natal star. — 8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. — 9 A creature, being. — 10 People. — 11 The people of a household. — 12 Kind, race. — 13 Nature; property, quality. — 14 Custom, manner. — **अधिप:** 1. an epithet of Siva. — 2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). — **अंतरं** 1. another life. — 2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. — 3. regeneration. — 4. the other world. — **अंतरीय** *a.* belonging to or done in another life. — **अंधः** *a.* born blind. — **अष्टमी** the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Srâvâṇa, the birth-day of Kṛishṇa, — **आस्पदं** birth-place. — **ईशः** = 2जन्माधिप. — **कीलः** an epithet of Vishṇu. — **कुंडली** a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. — **कृत** *m.* a father. — **क्षेत्रं** birth-place. — **तिथिः** *m.*, *f.*, — **दिनं**, — **दिवसः** birth-day. — **दः** a father. — **नक्षत्रं** the natal star. — **नामन्** *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. — **पः** the regent of a planet under which a person is born. — **पत्रं**, — **पत्रिका** a horoscope. — **पादपः** a family-tree. — **प्रतिष्ठा** 1. a birth-place. — 2. a mother; S. 6. — **भाज्**, — **भूत** *m.* a creature, living being; मोदतां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. — **भाषा** a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वच्चः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. — **भूमिः** *f.* birth-place, native country. — **योगः** a horoscope. — **रोगिन्** *a.* sickly from birth. — **लग्नं**, — **राशिः** the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. — **वर्त्मन्** *n.* the vulva. — **शोधनं** discharging the obligations derived from birth. — **साफल्यं** attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. — **स्थानं** 1. birth-place, native country, home. — 2. the womb. — **हेतुः** cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य *a.* [*जन् कर्तरि यत्*] 1 To be born or produced. — 2 Born, produced. — 3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by. — 4 Belonging to a race or family. — 5 Vulgar, common. — 6 National. — 7 Relating to, or fit for men. — **न्यः** 1 A father. — 2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bridegroom; Māl. 6. 2. — 3 A common man. — 4 A report, rumour. — **न्य** 1 Birth, production, creation. — 2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhâshâ P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. — 3 The body. — 4 A portent occurring at birth. — 5 A market, a fair. — 6 War, battle; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. — 7 Censure, abuse. — 8 A community, nation. — 9 People. — 10 Report, rumour. — **न्या** 1 The friend of a mother. — 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. — 3 Pleasure, happiness. — 4 Affection.

जन्युः [*जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः*] 1 Birth. — 2 A creature, living being. — 3 Fire. — 4 The creator or Brahmâ.

जप् 1 P. (*जपति, जपित or जप्त*) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावालिं Gît. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सक्रामं 4; N. 11. 26. — 2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. — 3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप *a.* [*जप्-कर्तरि अच्*] Muttering, whispering. — **पः** 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. — 2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. — 3 A muttered prayer. — 4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. — **Comp.** — **परायण** *a.* engaged in muttering prayers. — **माला** a rosary of beads. — **यज्ञः**, — **होमः** muttering prayers as a sacrifice.

जपनं [*जप्-भ.वे ल्युट्*] The muttering of prayers.

जपा [*जप्-अच् टाप्*] The China rose (the plant or its flower); सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36.

जप् *a.* [जप् कर्माणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. —**प्यः**, —**प्यं** A muttered prayer.

जम्, **जंम्** I. 1 P. (जमति, जंमति) To copulate; cf. यम् —II. 1 A. (जमते, जंमते) 1 To yawn, gape. —2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. —**Caus.** (जंमयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमनं=जमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brâhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurâma. [Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyavati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurâma, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger, and he desired Parasurâma to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंपती *m. du.* [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. हंपती and जायापती.

जंवालः 1 Mud. —2 Moss. —3 The Ketaka plant.

जंवालिनी A river.

जंवीरः The citron tree. —**रं** A citron.

जंबु-वृ *f.* 1 The rose apple tree and its fruit. —**Comp.** —**खंडः**, —**द्वीपः**, —**पर्वतः** N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. —**नदी** one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु (वृ) कः (की *f.*) 1 A jackal. —2 A low man. —3 The rose apple tree. —4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबूमत् *m.* 1 A mountain. —2 A monkey. —**ती** A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबु तन्नामफलं लाति ला-क] 1 A kind of tree (=जंबू q. v.). —2 The Ketaka plant. —**लं** Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). —**Comp.** —**मालिका** the same as above.

जंभः [जम्-अच्-नुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). —2 A tooth. —3 Eating. —4 Biting asunder. —5 A part, portion. —6 A quiver. —7 The chin. —8 Yawning, gaping. —9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —10 One who devours a demon. —11 Explanation, interpretation. —12 The citron tree. —**Comp.** —**अरातिः**, —**द्विष्**, —**भेदिन्**, —**रिपुः** epithets of Indra. —**अरिः** 1. fire. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —3. Indra.

जंभक *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. —2 Killing, crushing; destroying. —3 Biting asunder. —4 Explaining, interpreting. —5 Opening, expanding. —6 Yawning. —**कः** A lime or citron.

जंभका, **जंभा**, **जंभिका** A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः=जंभरः. —**ला** A female Râkshasî (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् *m.* The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78. —2 N. of Siva. —3 The moon. —4 N. of Vishṇu. —5 A name assumed by Bhîma at the court of Virâṭa. —**ती** 1 A flag or banner. —2 N. of the daughter of Indra. —3 N. of Durgâ. —4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarâ and gathered at its close. —5 The rising of the asterism Rohinî at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srâvaṇa *i. e.* on the birth day of Kṛishṇa. —**Comp.** —**पत्रं** (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. —2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryo-

dhana, having married Duhsalâ, daughter of Dhṛitarâshṭra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadî in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadî, by virtue of her magical *sthâli*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadî; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.]

जर *a.* [जृ -अप्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. —2 Wearing out. —3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —**रः** 1 Wearing out, wasting. —2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जृ वाञ्छठ] 1 Hard, solid. —2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामगुर्वीः परिणतदिक्रिकास्तदीर्विभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). —3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. —4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. —5 Pale, yellowish-white. —6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. —7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —**ठः** 1 N. of Pandu, father of the five Pândavas. —2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जृ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Promoting digestion. —**णः**, —**णं** Cummin seed. —**णा** 1 Old age. —2 Praise. —**णं** 1 Old age. —2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरत् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. —2 Infirm, decrepit. —*m.* An old man. —**Comp.** —**कारुः** N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vâsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race.

This son was Astika J. —गवः an old ox ; शरिद्रस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्विणात्प-
ता । जरद्वधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥
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जरतिका, -जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जृ-अङ् गुणः] (The word ज-
रस् is optionally substituted for जरा
before vowel terminations after acc.
dual) 1 Old age ; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह
पलितच्छन्ना जरा R.12. 2 ; तस्य धर्म-
रेतरासीद् बुद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1.
23. -2 Decrepitude, infirmity, ge-
neral debility consequent on old
age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N.
of a female demon ; see जरसंध be-
low. -6 Invoking, greeting. -Comp.
-अवस्था decrepitude. -आतुर a. 1.
infirm. -2. old. -जीर्ण a. old through
age, debilitated, infirm ; Bh. 3. 17.
-पुष्ट=जरसंध. -भीरुः the god of love,
Cupid. -संधः N. of a celebrated
king and warrior, son of Brihadratha.
[According to a legend, he was
born divided in two halves which
were put together by a Rakshasi called
Jara, whence the boy was called Jara-
sandha. He became king of Magadha and
Chedi after his father's death. When he
heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-
law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and
besieged Mathura eighteen times, but
was as often repulsed. When Yudhish-
thira performed the great Rajasuya
sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima
went to the capital of Jarasandha dis-
guised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the
object of slaying their enemy and liberat-
ing the kings imprisoned by him. He,
however, refused to release the kings,
whereupon Bhima challenged him to a
single combat. The challenge was ac-
cepted ; a hard fight ensued, but Jara-
sandha was at last overpowered and
slain by Bhima].

जरायणिः N. of Jarāsandha.

जरायु n. [जरामेति इ-शुण्] 1 The
slough or cast-off skin of a serpent.
-2 The outer skin of the embryo.
-3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5
The uterus, womb. -Comp. -ज a.
born from the womb, viviparous ;
Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3.42.

जरित a [जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged.
-2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (जी f.) [जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि]
Old, aged. -m. An old man.

जरिमन् m. Ved. Decrepitude, old
age.

जरूथ a. [जृ-ऊथन्] 1 Speaking
harshly. -थं Flesh.

जर्च (छ्, ज्) 1. 6. P. 1 T say,
speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure.
-3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर a. [जर्ज-बा० अर] 1 Old, in-
firm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn,
shattered, broken to pieces, divided
in parts, split up into thin parti-
cles ; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः
K. 21 ; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv.
7. 18 ; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं ज-
र्जरकणः U. 1. 29 ; Si. 4. 23 ; Māl.
9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pain-
ed, tormented ; Māl. 9. 53. -5 Dull,
hollow (as the sound of a broken
vessel). -रं 1 The banner of Indra.
-2 Moss.

जर्जरित a. [जर्ज-णिच् कर्मणि क्] 1
Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out,
torn to pieces, shattered, splintered
&c. -3 Completely overpowered,
disabled ; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते
Git. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. -2
Pugged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरीकृ 8 U. To wound, disable.

जर्ण a. [जृ-नन्] Old, aged, decay-
ed. -र्णः 1 The (waning) moon.
-2 A tree.

जर्झ 9. 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say,
speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten,
menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant.

जर्त्स् 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say,
speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse.
-3 To protect.

जर्हिलः =जर्तिल q. v.

जल् I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich
or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide,
screen. -3 To cover (as with a
net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be
sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or
dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयाति) To cover,
screen &c.

जल a. [जल् अच् डस्य लो वा] 1 Dull,
cold, frigid =जड q. v. -2 Stupid,
idiotic. -लं 1 Water ; तातस्य कूपो-
यमिति द्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबं-
ति । Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-
grant medicinal plant or perfume
(ह्रीवेर). -3 The embryo or uterus
of a cow. -5 The constellation called
पूर्वाषाढा. -Comp. -अंचलं 1. a spring.

-2. a natural water-course. -3. moss.

-अंजलिः 1. a handful of water.
-2. a libation of water presented
to the manes of a deceased person ;
कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Chāp.
69 ; मानस्यापि जलांजलिः सत्तमसं लोके
न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where,
जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give
up'). -अटनः a heron. -अटनी a
leech. -अणुकं, -अंडकं the fry of fish.
-अंटकः a shark. -अत्ययः autumn
(शरद्). -अधिदैवतः, -तं an epithet
of Varuna. (-तं) the constellation
called पूर्वाषाढा. -अधिपः an epithet
of Varuna. -अंबिका a well. -अर्कः
the image of the sun reflected in
water. -अर्णवः 1. the rainy season. -2.
the ocean of sweet water. -अर्थिन्
a. thirsty. -अवतारः a landing-place
at a riverside. -अष्टीला a large square
pond. -असुका a leech. -आकरः
a spring, fountain, well. -आकांक्षः,
कांक्षः, कांक्षिन् m. an elephant. -आखुः
an otter. -आव्य a watery, marshy.
-आत्मिका a leech. -आधारः a pond,
lake, reservoir of water. -आयुका
a leech. -अर्द्र a. wet. (-र्द्र) wet
garment or clothes. (-र्द्रा) a fan
wetted with water. -आलोका a leech.
-आवर्तः eddy, whirl-pool. -आशय
a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2.
stupid, dull, apathetic. (-यः) 1.
a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish.
-3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root
of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रयः 1. a pond.
-2. water-house. -आह्वयं a lotus.
-इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Varuna. -2. N.
of Mahādeva. -3. the ocean. -इधनः
the submarine fire. -इभः a water-
elephant. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epi-
thet of Varuna. -2. the ocean.
-उच्छ्रासः 1. a channel made for
carrying off excess of water, drain,
(cf. परीवाह). -2. overflow of a river.
-उदरं dropsy. -उद्भव a. aquatic.
(-वा) benzoin. -उरगा, -ओकस् m.,
-ओकसः a leech. -कंदकः a croco-
dile -कपिः the Gangetic porpoise.
-कपोतः a water-pigeon -कर a.
making or pouring forth water.
(-रः) tax for water. -करंकः 1. a
shell. -2. cocoa-nut. -3. a cloud. -4
a wave. -5. a lotus. -कल्कः mud.
-कल्मषः the poison produced at the
churning of the ocean. -काकः the
diver-bird. -कांतः the wind. -कां-
तारः an epithet of Varuna. -किराटः
a shark. -कुक्कुटः a water-fowl. (-टी)

the black-headed gull. —कुंतलः, —कोशः moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. —कूर्मः the porpoise. —कैलिः, *m.* or *f.*, —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केशः moss. —क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —कुल्मः 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. —चर *a.* (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-रः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीवः, °जीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. —ज *a.* born or produced in water. (-जः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-जः, -जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch-shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेद्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीवः a fisherman. °आसनः an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्राञ्जलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतुः 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. —जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्वः a crocodile. —जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —डिबः a bivalve shell. —तरंगः 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रासः hydrophobia. —दः 1. a cloud; जायते विरला लोके जलदा इव सञ्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशनः the Sāla tree. —आगमः the rainy season. °आभ *a.* black, dark. °कालः the rainy season. °क्षयः autumn. —दुर्दुरः a kind of musical instrument. —देवः the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. —देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a bucket. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धिः 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °जः the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रक्षणा the earth. —नकुलः an otter. —नरः a merman. —नाडी, —ली a water-course. —निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four'. —निर्गमः 1. a drain, water-course.

-2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. —नीलिः moss. —पक्षिन् *m.* a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पतिः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. —पथः a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धतिः *f.* a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावतः a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूरः 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. —पृष्ठजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —प्रलयः destruction by water. —प्रांतः the bank of a river. —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रियः 1. the Chātaka bird. -2. a fish. (-या) an epithet of Dakṣhayaṇi. —प्लवः an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंधः, —बंधकः a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधुः a fish. —बालकः, —बालकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडालः an otter. —बिबः, —बं a bubble. —बिल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. —भीतिः *f.* hydrophobia. —भू *a.* produced in water. —भूः *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. —भूषणः wind. —भृत् *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडुकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदुर्दुर). —महुः a king-fisher. —मसिः 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. —मार्गः a drain, canal. —माजरीः an otter. —मुच् *m.* 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —मूर्तिका hail. —मोदं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain. °गृहं, °निकतेनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकुः a kind of gallinule. —रंडः, —रुंडः 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. —रसः sea-salt. —राशिः the ocean. —रुहं, —रुहं a lotus. —रूपः a crocodile. —लता a wave, billow. —वरदः a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायसः a diver-bird.

—वासः residence in water. (-सं) =उशीर. q. v. —वाहः 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. —वाहकः, —नः a water-carrier. —वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिकः a prawn. —वैकुतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्यालः 1. a water-snake. -2. a marine monster. —शयः, —शयनः, —शायिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —युक्तिः *f.* a bivalve shell. —शुचि *a.* bathed, washed. —शूकं moss. —शूकरः a crocodile. —शोषः drought. —समुद्रः the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सर्विणी a leech. —सूचिः *f.* 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. —स्थानं, —स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हासः 1. foam. -2. cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलग *a.* Aquatic. —गः The colocynth.

जलगम A Chāṇḍāla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका, जलोका, जलोकिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

जलाष *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —बं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प 1 P. (जल्पाति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पंत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल्प् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. -2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, prattling, gossip. -4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [जल्प्-ल्युट्] Speaking, say -

ing, talking &c. —नं 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech.

जल्पित *a.* [जल्प् कर्मणि क] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हः Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावे अप्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (*a*) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (*b*) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुदतिष्ठच्च्युतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जवस् *n.* Ved. Quickness, speed.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. —*m.* 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु करणे ल्युट् संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारंते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जष् 1 U. (जषति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 An weapon (आयुध). — 2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जहुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्त्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole-cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary

sense; *e. g.* in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहस्वार्था also. —2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangá as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहुतनया, —कन्या, —सुता, नन्दिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जह्यन् *n.* Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagatî metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्त, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरौ षाड्गुण्यचिंतायामार्ये चार्ये च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail.

जागरक *a.* [जागृ-ध्वल् गुणः] Waking, awake.

जागरणं [जागृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरित *a.* (ती *f.*), जागरूक *a.* [जागृ-तृच् उक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेदकस्तव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigi-

lant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 36.

जागरिन् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि *a.* Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —*m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, day-dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [जंगले भवः जंगलपायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Mál. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgâ.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक *a.* [जंघाभ्यां जीवति वेतना० ठञ्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) [जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठरान्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं हीमति गण्यते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [जन् कर्तरि क] 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. —2 Grown, arisen. —3 Caused, occasioned. —4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; दुःख &c. —5 Apparent, clear. —6 Become, present.

-8 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected; see जन्.-तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4 'dear boy, 'oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. -ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' -तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्राणितकोश-जातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones,' S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp. -अत्या a mother. -अमर्ष a. vexed, enraged. -अश्रु a. shedding tears. -इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). -काम a. enamoured. -पक्ष a. having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश a. fettered. -पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. -प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. -प्रेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. -मन्मथ a. fallen in love. -मात्र a. just born. -रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129 -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. -धर a. naked. -विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. -विभ्रम a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. -वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.:—जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वै न विदुः, जाते जाते वियते इति वा, जातविचो वा जातधनो, जातवियो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यच्च जातः पशून्विदतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्वमिति ब्राह्मणम्. -वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. -वासगृहं, -वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

जातक a. [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. -कः 1 A new-born infant.

-2 A mendicant. -कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेद्वध्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). -5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदाजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prākṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध a. born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -बः, -बं nutmeg. -कोशी, -बी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1. the duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि). -भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. -भ्रष्ट a. outcast. -महः birth-day festival. -मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the

performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. -लक्षण generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्ती. -वैरिन् m. a born enemy. -वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. -संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. -स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन a. of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती).

जातीय, -क a. Belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [जातौ भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (बी f.) [जनुनो विकारः अण्-पुक् च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातूः m. A thunderbolt.

जातूकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री, अण्] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

जानपदः [जानेन उत्पत्त्या पश्यते पदम् अण्; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 subject. -वा A popular expression. -ही Profession, business.

जानपदिक a. Relating to a country.

जानान a. Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

जानु n. [जन्-ञुण्] The knee; जानुभ्यामवर्ति गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground.

-Comp. -द्वय a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. -फलक, -मंडलं the knee-pan. -विजानु n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). -संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक a. Muttering prayers. -कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य a. To be muttered. -प्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जावालः A goat-herd.

जावालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brāhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurāma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने वा० अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ m. [जायां माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि०; cf. Up. 2. 94] 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Subhāsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इन् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Cus-

tomary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -मिः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसपिंड-स्त्री Kull.); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -n. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नान्तर्गतं स्थानं Malli.). Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं ढञ्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंवाः फलं अण् तस्य बा० न लृप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जांबवत् m. N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांबीरं (-लं) A citron. -लं Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबूनदं [जंबूनयां भवं अण्] 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament; कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिर्भार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1). As last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि; सीताजानिः 'one who has Sītā for his wife'; so युवजानिः, वामार्धजानिः. -Comp. -अनुजीविन् m., -आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer.

-2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (वक्र). -घ्नः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -पती (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are वंपती and जंपती q.v.)

जायिन् a. (नी f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. -युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्यत्यनेन जृ करणे घञ्; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -री N. of Durgā. -Comp. -जः, -जन्मन्, -जातः a bastard. -भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (6) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9; धूपैर्जालाविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. -अक्षः a loop-hole, window. -कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -गर्भः a kind of pimple or boil. -गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. -ग्रथित a. connected by a web; S. 7. 16. -पाद्, -पादः a goose. -प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection; बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्माभसां जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैजालिकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98; so यूथिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit.

-9 Pride. -कः A window, lattice.

-Comp. -मालिन् *a.* veiled.

जालकिन् *m.* A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवन् *a.* 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति पर्षा० हन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A widow. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालाषं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म *a.* (ल्मी *f.*) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -ल्मः (ल्मी *f.*) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक *a.* (ल्मिका *f.*) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्त्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्वी [जह्वोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् डीप्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded, by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय जिग्ये अजिषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलक्षपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel;

गर्जितानंतरां वृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghaṭ. 22; Si. 1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest, in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65; (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas). स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितमुद्रपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24; Gīt. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.). -8 To expect from (with abl.). -Caus. (जापयति) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -With अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna.

-या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp.

-आवह *a.* conferring victory. -आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. -उद्धुर *a.* exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. -दक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -इक्षुः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-लं) a cheer of victory. -यज्ञः the अश्वमेध sacrifice.

-लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2. 52. -लेखं record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. -शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -शृंगं a horn blown to announce a victory. -स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभान् गंगास्रोतोऽतरेषु सः R. 4. 36. -स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

जयक *a.* Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāta King.

जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करणे ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शीलार्थे इनि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Māl. 1. 36. -*m.* A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34. जय्य *a.* [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीष *a.* Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [जि-कर्मणि क्] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित; स्त्रीजित &c. -तं Victory. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अमित्र *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishnu. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an

epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. —आहव *a.* victorious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द); श्रुत्वा स्पष्टवाय दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा प्राप्त्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* —कोप, —क्रोध, —मन्यु *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (—धः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of manes). —शत्रु *a.* victorious. —श्रम *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग *a.* one who has won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्विप्] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्रजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. —2 Gaining, obtaining,

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. —2 Acquisition, gain. —3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-करप्] (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदीकृतभूपालो भातृभिर्जित्वरैर्दृशां Si. 2. 9. —री *N.* of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-गुत्सु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. —2 Winning, gaining. —3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; Si. 13. 21. —ष्णुः 1 The sun. —2 *N.* of Indra. —3 *N.* of Vishnu. —4 *N.* of Arjuna.

जेतृ *a.* [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Surpassing, excelling. —*m.* 1 A conqueror, victor. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगतुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा [अद् सन् घसादेशः भावे अ] 1 Desire of eating, hunger. —2 Striving for. —3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अद् सन् घसादेश उ] Hungry.

जिघलुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. —2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु *a.* [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [ग्रा कर्तेरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. —2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; *e.g.* मनोजिघ्रः सत्त्वजिनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. —2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired to.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. —2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित्तमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Very old. —नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. —2 *N.* applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. —3 A very old man. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —इन्द्रः, —ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. —2 an Arhat of the Jainas. —समन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. —ब्रिः 1 Time. —2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणेति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneself. —2 To urge on, impel, excite. —3 To refresh, animate. —4 To promote. —5 To grant, confer. —6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. —2 Getting, obtaining; See हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा *a.* [जहाति सरलमार्गं; हा-मन् सत्त्वन् आलोपश्च Up. 1. 138] 1 Slop-

ing, athwart, oblique. —2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. —3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. —4 Curved, bent. —5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमाजिह्वाधियां Si. 9. 62. —5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured: विधिसमयनियोगादीषिसंहाराजिह्वं Ki. 1. 46. —6 Slow, lazy. —ह्वा 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. —2 The Tagara tree. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. —ग *a.* moving slowly. (—गः) a snake. —गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. —मेहनः a frog. —योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. (—*m.*) an epithet of Bhîma. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den.P. To go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. —2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. —3 A sentence. —Comp. —आस्वादः lick, ing, lapping. —उल्लेखनी, —उल्लेखनिका, —निलेखनं a tongue-scraper. —पः 1. a dog. —2. a cat. —3. a tiger. —4. a leopard. —5. a bear. —मलं the fur of the tongue. —मूलं the root of the tongue. —मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ख् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). —रद्ः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog. —लौल्यं greediness. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जिन्किन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. —2 Decrease, loss. —3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क्त संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. —नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयाति नभः, जीयते अनिलेन जीवनस्योदकरय मूतं बंधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जावनं मुंचतीति वा पृषो० Tv. cf. Up. 3. 91] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4. —2 A mountain. —3 A nourisher, sustainer. —4 An epithet of Indra. —Comp. —कुटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of Siva. —वाहनः 1. *N.* of Indra. —2. *N.* of a king of the Vidyâdharas, hero of the play called Nâgânanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the

son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play].

—वाहिन् A. smoke.

जीर *a.* [ज्या रक् संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. —रः 1 A sword. —2 Cumin-seed. —3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जृ-बा० रिक्] Ved. A man. —*f.* Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण *p.p.* [जृ-क्] 1 Old, ancient. —2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Māl. 5. 30. —3 Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. —र्णः 1 An old man. —2 A tree. —3 Cumin-seed. —णा Large cumin-seed. —र्ण 1 Benzoin. —2 Old age, decrepitude. —**Comp.** —उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. —उद्यानं ruined or neglected garden. —उ्वरः lingering fever. —पर्णः the Kadamba tree. —वज्रं a particular gem. —वस्त्र *a.* wearing old clothes. —वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. —2 Digestion.

जीर्विः [जृ-क्विन्] 1 An axe. —2 The body. —3 A cart. —4 An animal.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिञ्जीवति जीवति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. —2 To revive, come to life. —3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with cognate accusative in this sense;

अजिह्मामशतां शुद्धां जीवेद्ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. —4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To restore to life. —2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव *a.* [जीव्-कर्तरि क] Living, existing. —वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा, &c. —2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. —3 Life, existence. —4 A creature, living being. —5 Livelihood, profession. —6 N. of Karna. —7 N. of one of the Maruts. —8 The constellation पुष्य. —9 N. of Brihaspati. —10 The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter. —11 Association of cause and effect. —12 N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —अंतकः 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. —2. a murderer, slayer. —अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. —आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). —आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding, (in medic.). —आधानं preservation of life. —आधारः the heart. —इधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. —उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. —उपाधिः the three states, *i.e.* waking, dreaming and sleeping. —ऊर्णा the wool of a living animal. —गृहं, मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul,' the body. —ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive. —घनः Brahmā. —ज *a.* born alive. —जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. —तोका a woman whose children are living. —दः 1. a physician. —2. an enemy. —दशा mortal existence. —धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. —धानी the earth. —निकायः a being endowed with life. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. —पत्रं a fresh leaf. —पितृ, —पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still alive. —पुत्रा, —वत्सा a woman

whose son is living. —मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला । पद्मा चैति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः). —योनिः a sentient being. —रक्तं menstrual blood. —लोकः 1. the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; त्वत्प्रयाणे शातालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Māl. 9. 37; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21; so स्वर्गोद्गजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. —2. living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रदयामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. —वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —शोणितं living, *i.e.*, healthy blood. —संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. —साधनं grain, corn. —साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —सूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. —स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. —2 One who lives a long time. —कः 1 A living being. —2 A servant. —3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. —4 A usurer. —5 A snake-catcher. —6 A tree. —7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Living, alive. —**Comp.** —तोका a woman whose children are living. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —पितृकः one whose father is alive. —मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —मृत *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव्-अथ] 1 Long-lived. —2 Virtuous, pious. —थः 1 Life, existence. —2 A tortoise. —3 A

peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन *a.* (नी. f.) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence; (fig. also); त्वमासे मम भूषणं त्वमासे मम जीवनं Gīt. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) हन्ति प्राणान् हन्ति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also); Ms. 11. 77; विदुषां जीवनं मूलः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life, -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन-कन्] Enlivening. -कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव् -वा० करणे अनीयर] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवन्त *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवन्तिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव् -अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string; मुहुर्जीवाघोषैर्बधिरस्यति Mv. 6. 30. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचः). -8 Life, existence.

जीवातु *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also); स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival; रेहस्त दक्षिणमृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विस्त्रजशूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्वं] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, i. e. water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् -कर्तरि क्] 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life,

existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमासे मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिनन्देत मरणं नाभिनन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama; जीवितेशवसर्ति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3, the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Siva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नाथः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी. f.) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-इ-निच्] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by; शस्त्रजीविन् आयुधजीविन् &c. -m. A living being.

जीव्यं Life. -व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bībhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुग 1 P. (जुगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head; cf. चूडा.

जुड I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A. (जोतते) To shine.

जुन् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंवकः Ved. An epithet of Varuna.

जुर् 6. 4. P. (जुरति, जूर्यति) Ved. 1 To decay, become or grow old,

waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man.

जूर्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. (जोलयाति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष् I. 6 A. (जुषते-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be found of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhāg. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer; पौलस्त्योऽजुषत शुचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit; जुषन्ते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to; रथं च जुजुषे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have; Māl. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते) 1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

जुष् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मानि K. 1.

जुष्य *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -व्यं Service.

जुष्ट *p. p.* [जुष्-कर्माणि क्] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. -ष्टं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट).

जोषः 1 [जुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -षः Happiness. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, जा 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

जुहुराण *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

जुहुः *f.* [हु क्तिप् नि० द्वित्वं दर्धश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue; especially of Agni, i. e. a flame. -**Comp.** -आस्यः fire.

जुहुरा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

जुहूवत् *m.* Fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरति सर्वा वैदिक्यो जुहोतियजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhâtithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपाविष्टोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्धोम. See Asvalâyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जू 1 U., 9 P. (जवति-ते, जुनाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जू *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

जूः *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatî. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जूत *a.* [जू-क्त] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जूतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलय-सङ्गनद्धजूटाजटाः Mâl. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जूर 4 A. (जूर्यते, जूर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भर्त्रे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजूरे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -**णिः** *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 The body. -4 The Brahman (*n.*). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जूर्तिः *f.* [ज्वर भावे क्तिन् ऊट्] 1 Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जूर्व 1 P. (जूर्वति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूष् 1 U. (जूषति-ते) To hurt, kill.

जूषः, -बं The water of boiled pulse.

जू 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

जृम्, जृम् 1 A. (जृभते, जृभते, जृभित जृब्ध) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जृभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृभतां जृभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1; तृष्णे जृभसि (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधूर्जं जृम्भे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). -**Caus.** To cause to yawn or expand.

जृम्भः, -भा-, भं 1 [जृम्भ-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्र-यी जृम्भा प्रभवति K. 257; जृम्भारंभप्रवि-ततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Mâl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जृम्भकः [जृम्भ-बुल्] 1 'A yawner', a sort of demon. -**क्रं** Swelling.

-भिक्रा Gaping, yawning.

जृम्भण *a.* [जृम्भ-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. -**णं** 1 Gaping, yawning -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) मुहुर्मुहुर्जृम्भणतत्परानि Rs. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरसि जृम्भणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

जृम्भित *pp* [जृम्भ-क्त] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Mâl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower). -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. -**तं** 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जू I. 1.4.9. P., 10 U. (जरति, जीर्यति, जृणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत् अजारीत्, अजीजरत्, जरि-री-तुं, जीर्ण or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्यते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यन्ति जीर्यतः | जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी आत्रे तृ-ष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig.

also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्त-थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुराशा वशास्य-स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशसीयात् Châp. 79; उदरे चाजरन्नन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -**Caus.** (ज-जार-यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. (जरते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जृ-णिच्-बुल्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्व *a.* (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शतता-रका (according to वराहमिहिर); accord- ing to others, by विशाखा, अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

जैताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह 1 A. (जेहते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To wane, de- cline, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [जेत्-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमस्त्रं विफ-लगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Mâl. 2. 6 धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -**त्रः** 1 A victor, conquer- or. -2 Quick-silver. -**त्रं** A Victory, triumph. -3 Superiority. -**Comp.** -**रथः** a victor.

जैनः A 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mīmāṃsā school of philosophy

(properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्म-
माय सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belong-
ing to जीव or the soul. -2 Belong-
ing to Jupiter.

जैवातृक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-
lived, one for whom long life is
desired; जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः
Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The
moon; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवा-
तृक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Cam-
phor. -3 A son -4 A drug, medi-
cament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son
of Brihaspati.

जैहयं Crookedness, deceit, false-
hood.

जैहयं The pleasure of taste.

जोगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जोगटः The longings of a preg-
nant woman (दोहद).

जोटिंगः 1 An epithet of Siva.
-2 A devotee who practises the
most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman; cf.
योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds.
-2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, ज्ञौ, ज्ञे,
अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To
know (in all senses), to learn,
become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासी-
स्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षात्स रक्षसां Bk.
15. 9. -2 To know, be aware
of, be familiar or conversant with;
जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि
मेधावी जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110,
123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascer-
tain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्या-
र्यीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend,
apprehend, understand, feel, ex-
perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5
To test, try, know the true charac-
ter of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1.
72; Chan. 21. -6 To recognise; न
त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन्
Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,
know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं
कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, en-
gage in (with gen. of the instru-
ment); सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he enga-
ges in sacrifice with clarified butter
(सर्पिषः = सर्पिषा). -9 Ved. To acknow-

ledge, approve, allow. -10 To recog-
nise as one's own, take posses-
sion of. -*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति)
1 To announce, inform, make
acquainted with, make known, no-
tify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.).
-3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To
praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an
animal). -*Desid.* (जिज्ञासते) 1 To de-
sire to know, investigate, ascertain;
R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To
conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञ-क] (At the end of
comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with;
कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c.
-2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking
oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise
and learned man. -2 The sentient
soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4
The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of
Brahmā.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, in-
formed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 In-
tellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satis-
faction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise.
-7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञ-कर्मणि-क्त] Known, as-
certained, understood, learnt, com-
prehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष
पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. -तं
Knowledge. -*Comp.* -सिद्धांतः a
man completely versed in any
Śāstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or
understood. -2 Conceivable, com-
prehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञ-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal re-
lation, a father, brother &c.; agnate
relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman
or kindred in general. -3 A distant
kinsman who is not entitled to the
oblations offered to deceased an-
cestors. -4 A father. -*Comp.* -क-
र्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman.
-भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dis-
sension among relatives. -विद् *a.*
one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेयं Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञ-तृच्] Knowing, intel-
ligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2
An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, un-
derstanding, becoming acquainted
with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च
ज्ञानं Mā. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learn-
ing; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109;

ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शत्रौ R. 1. 22. -3 Con-
sciousness, cognizance, knowledge;
ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288.
knowingly or unknowingly, con-
sciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred
knowledge; especially, knowledge
derived from meditation on the
higher truths of religion and phi-
losophy which teaches man how to
understand his own nature and how
he may be reunited to the Supreme
spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and
कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ
of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6
Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit.
-8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The
Vedās taken collectively. -*Comp.*
-अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -अपोहः
forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2.
thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-
wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception;
(these are five त्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण
and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eye, ear
and nose; see बुद्धिर्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय).
-काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion
of Veda which refers to true spiri-
tual knowledge, or knowledge of the
Supreme spirit, as distinguished
from the knowledge of ceremonial
rites (opp. कर्मकाण्ड). -कृत *a.* done
knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य
a. attainable by the understanding.
-चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intelligence,
the mind's eye, intellectual vision
(opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं
ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a
wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true
knowledge, knowledge of god. -त-
पस् *n.* penance consisting in the
acquisition of true knowledge. -दः a
preceptor. -दा an epithet of Sarasva-
tī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge.
-निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment.
-निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true
(spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1.
the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher,
preceptor. -मुद्र *a.* 'having the im-
press of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* found-
ed on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a
man possessed of true or spiritual
knowledge, philosopher. -योगः con-
templation as the principal means of,
attaining the Supreme spirit or ac-
quiring true or spiritual knowledge.
-लक्षणं, -णा 1. indication, sign, a means
of knowing or inferring. -2. (in
logic) sign or proof of knowledge;

Subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. —विज्ञानं 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. —2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. —साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. —2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20. —2 Containing knowledge. —यः 1 The Supreme spirit. —2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इति] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune-telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्यु] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —कः 1 A teacher. —2 A commander, a master. —3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —कं (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा-सन्-भावे अ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated, or learnt or understood. —2 To be regarded as. —3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या I. 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. —2 To grow old. —3 A. (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. —2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. —2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभ-

तामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. —2 The chord of an arc. —3 The earth. —4 A mother. —5 Overpowering force or strength. —6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या-नि] 1 Old age, decay. —2 Quitting, abandoning. —3 A river, stream. —4 Oppression. —5 Deprivation, loss; Mâl. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. —2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. —3 Larger, greater. —4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own action. —5 Aged, old. —6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. —2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. —2 Most excellent, best. —3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. —ष्ठः 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. —2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. —3 Life. —4 N. of a lunar month (=ज्यैष्ठ q. v.). —ष्टा 1 An eldest sister. —2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). —3 The middle finger. —4 A small house-lizard. —5 An epithet of the Ganges. —6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —ष्टी A small house-lizard. —ष्ठं 1 The most excellent, the first or head. —2 Tin. —Comp. —अंशः 1. eldest brother's share. —2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. —3. the best share. —अंबु *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. —2. the scum of boiled rice. —आश्रमः 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brâhmana; *i. e.* that of a householder. —2. a householder. —तातः a father's eldest brother. —तातिः *f.* Ved. superiority. —वर्णः 1. the highest caste (that of Brâhmanas). —2. a Brâhmana. —वृत्तिः *f.* the duties of seniority. —श्वभूः *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. —2. the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्यैष्ठ q. v.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month in

which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —ष्टी 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्यैष्ठ. —2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. —2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतति-ते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. —2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिष *n.* [युत्-इसुन् आदेदस्य जः. ज्युत्-इसुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. —2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. —3 Lightning. —4 A heavenly body. —5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्भरुद्याङ्गिरि त्रियामा Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. —6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्). —7 The sun and moon (dual). —8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. —9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy. see ज्योतिष. —10 The faculty of seeing. —11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —इंगः, —इंगणः the fire-fly. —कणः a spark of fire. —गणः the heavenly bodies collectively; —चक्रं the zodiac. —ज्ञः an astronomer or astrologer. —मंडलं the stellar sphere. —मिलिन् *m.* —वी(वी)जं a fire-fly. —रथः (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —लोकः the supreme spirit. —विद् *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —विद्या, —शास्त्रं (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —हस्ता N. of Durgâ.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादिगत्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच्] 1 Astronomical or astrological. —षः

An astronomer or astrologer. —**ज्योतिष** 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. —2 One of the six Vedāngas (being a short tract on astronomy). —**Comp.** —**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, **ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary. —**ः** N. of the shining peak of Meru. —**ः** The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्य मतुप्] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 Celestial. —*m.* 1 The sun. —2 N. of the third foot of Brahmā. —3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —ती 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). —2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण *i, e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधा लोपो नश्च प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 1 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले कापि पुलिते Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. —2 Light (in general). —3 An epithet of Durgā. —4 A moonlight-night. —**Comp.** —**ईशः** the moon. —**प्रियः** the

Chakora bird. —**वृक्षः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —**त्स्नः** The bright half of a month. —**त्स्नी** A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्यौतिषिकः an astronomer or astrologer.

जि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 To go. —II. 9. 10 P. (जिणाति, जाययति) To grow old.

ज्वर 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर् भावे थ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —**रः** 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौशभसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; र्ध्वज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —**रा** Fever. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. —**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. —**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, **ज्वरिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चालितैधनाग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku.

5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire) अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Gīt. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते, but प्रज्वलयाति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —**लः** Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —**नः** Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदपितं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three'. —**नं** Burning, blazing, shining. —**Comp.** —**अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —**लः** 1 A flame, light; दवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —**Comp.** —**जिह्वः**, —**ध्वजः** fire. —**मुखी** a volcano. —**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन *a.* [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —**झः** 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —**झा** The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग (गि) ति *ind.* Quickly, at once; साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीत्तद्रूपाकृष्टलाचना Mb.

झंकारः, **झंकृतं** A low murmur-

ing sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिगंतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकृतिः *f.* A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Raining in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —**Comp** —**अ-**

निलः, —**मरुत्**, —**वातः** wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांशुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

झट् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्, -इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृष्टोऽवृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझणं, —**णा** Jingling sound.

झणझणायेत *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) स्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारकूरकणितगुणगुंजद्गुरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति हरिद्रं परमुद्रा-गणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झम् 1 P. (झमाति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. -Comp. -आशिन् *m.* a king-fisher.

झपाकः, झपारुः, झपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यमक्षतज-झरीनिवृत्तपायः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To injure. -4 To threaten, menace.

झर्जरः 1 A sort of drum. -2 The Kali age. -3 A cane-staff. -4 An iron instrument used in cooking. -5 A cymbal. -रा A whore, harlot. -री A sort of drum. -र A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्जरकः The Kali age.

झर्जरवती The Ganges.

झर्जरिन् *a.* Furnished with a drum. -*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्जरीकः 1 The body. -2 A region, country. -3 A picture.

झलज्झला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. -2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. -3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झलुः 1 A prize-fighter. -2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -झी A kind of drum.

झलुकं-की Cymbal.

झलुकंठः A pigeon.

झलुरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झलिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झलोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष् 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -ष 1 A forest, wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, -ध्वजः N. of the god of love; स्त्रीमुद्रां झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. -अशनः a porpoise. -उदरी an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -टा, -टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटास्त्रकः The water melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and

Asa Foetida (हिगु); आम्रमामफलं पटि राजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिगुयुतं पूतं घोलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhāva P.

झिगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिझी A cricket.

झिझिमः A forest on fire.

झिटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिलिः *f.* 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parchment. -Comp. -कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झिलिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्ली A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लीकः A cricket. -का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket; also झीरिका.

झुंटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झूणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झृ 4. 9. P (झीयति or झृणाति) To grow old; cf. जृ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -**टा** 1 The earth. -2 An oath. -**टं** A hollowed coconut.

टकरः An epithet of Siva.

टगर *a.* Squint-eyed. -**रः** 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -**WITH उड्** 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंकः, -कं [टंक-घञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; **टंकैर्मनः** शिलगुहेव विहार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver equal to four Mâshas. -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -**का** The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** a mint-master. -**शाला** a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Siva.

टंकणं (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding,

tying. -**णः** (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -**Comp.** -**क्षारः** borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; **टंकारिचापमनु लंकाशरक्षतजपंकावरूषितशरं** Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगः, -गं 1 A spade, hoe. -**गः** 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Mâshas.

टंगणः, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टङ्गनी A small house-lizard.

टङ्गरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टङ्गुरः The sound of a drum.

टल् 1 P. (टलति) To be onfused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः, -टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, lecher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेक्ते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी *f.*) A kind of bird; उत्क्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगभयादिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टिपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टिपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojībhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीक्ते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयष्टिकटीक्ते Māl. 9. 7. -**WITH आ** to go, move, go about; आदीकसेङ्ग करि-घोदीपदातिजुषि वादीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रन्थार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुंडुक *a.* 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर, -**टेरक** *a.* Squint-eyed.

टोट *a.* Small, little.

टुल् 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाज्युतो हेमघटस्तरुण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठठं ठठं ठः Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

ठकुरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (*e. g.* गोविंद-ठकुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड,

डः 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. -**डा** 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डकारी The lute of the Chândâlas.

डप् 10 A. (डपयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -**रं** Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kâpâlikas; (sometimes regarded as *n.* also).

डम् = डप् q. v.

डब् 10 U. (डबयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. -2 To order. -3 To behold.

डंबर *a.* Famous, renowned. -**रः** 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U 6. 17; Mâl. 3. 7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डम् 10 U. (डमयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डलुकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकृतिः *f.* The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर *a.* 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance (*i. e.* lovely, beautiful); रातिगालिते ललिते

कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Gît. 12. -**रः** 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 *N.* of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः q. v.

डाहलः (*pl.*) *N.* of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिकरी A young woman.

डिगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिडिमः A kind of small drum (*fig.* also); इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः H. 2. 86; मुखरयस्व यज्ञोनवडिडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसना-खडिडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. -2 Foam (in general); उड्डानेन डिंडीरे पिडपन्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

डित्थः 1 A wooden elephant. -2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

डिप्, -डिप् I. 10 A. To collect, heap together. -II. 4. 6. 10. P. (डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

डिम् (डेमति) To hurt, injure.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भूतदिचेष्टितैः । उपरागैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An

egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or round blossom; Mâl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence. -9 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -**Comp.** - आहवः, -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A bubble.

डिभः 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub; जृम्भस्व रे डिभ इतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. -**भो** An infant
डिभकः (भिका *f.*) 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. -**WITH** प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. -**प्रोक्** to fly up; प्रोडुयिव बलाकया स-रभसं सोत्कंठमालिगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डीन *p. p.* [डी-क्त] Flown up. -**नं** The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; *e. g.* अवडीनं, उडीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not poisonous (निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

डुंडुलः A small owl.

डुंडुकः A gallinule.

डुलिः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste; also डोंब.

डोरः A fillet of thread (tied round the arm). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

डुल् 10 U. (डुलयति-ते) To mix.

६.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

ढका 1 A large or double drum ; न ते इडुकेन न सोपि ढक्या न मईलैः सा-
पि न तेऽपि ढक्या ॥ N. 15. 17. -2
Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.
ढालिन् m. A warrior armed with
a shield.

ढुंढनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुंढिः An epithet of Ganesa.

ढौलः A large drum or tabor.

ढौक् 1 A. (ढौकते, ढौकित) To go,
approach ; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके

Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. — Caus.
(ढौकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause
to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः
क्षणराशु ढौकितं Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103.
-2 To present, offer. — WITH उप to
present, offer ; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः
Pt. 1.

ढौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present,
bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in
real use in Sanskrit beginning with
ण. Many roots which, in the Dhâ-
tupāṭha, are written with an initial
न really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is
liable to be changed to ण when
preceded by prepositions, like प्र,
परि, अन्तर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty,

ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4
A water or summer-house. -5 A
bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound
of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -**ता**, -**तं** 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -**ता** N. of Lakshmi.

तंस I. 1 A. Ved. (तंसते) 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति) To decorate.

तक् 1. 2. P. Ved. (तक्ति, तकि) 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

तक्र a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तकु a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).
तकन् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -*m.* A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue. -**ला** A medicament, drug.

तकन् *n.* A child, offspring.

तक्रं Butter-milk. -**Comp.** -**अटः** a churning-stick. -**सारं** fresh butter.

तक्ष 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षोति, तट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परशुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्षयते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -**With निस्** 1 to slice out of. -2 to form, create.

तक्ष a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष् ण्वल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (*i. e.* the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal

Nāgas or serpents of the Pātāla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट्] Paring, cutting; हारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -**णी** A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् *m.* [तक्ष्-कनिन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter); Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तक् 1 P. (तकति, तंकि) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तंकः [तंक् भावे-अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंकनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंग् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंच् I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink; तनच्चिम व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंज् 7 P. See तंच्.

तट् I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike.

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -**टः-टा**, -**टी**, -**टं** 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटात्पतन्तु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोक्तुंगर्चितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधोस्तटावोद्य इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3. 8; उद्यारणात्पक्षिगणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. -2

A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिभलम् Gīt. 1; नोलुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7; सो जघनतट, कटितट, श्रोणीतट, कुक्षतट, कण्ठतट, ललाटतट &c. -**टं** A field. -**Comp.** -**आघातः** butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -**स्थ** a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Māl. 1. 14; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपब्रूतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (-**स्थः**) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-**स्थं**) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; *e. g.* गंधवत्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः-क A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); See तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्त्यस्या इनि डीप्] A river; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

तटघः An epithet of Siva.

तड् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Rām.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्पंच वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chāṇ. 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तृणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमानासु भेरीषु Mb.; अताडयन् सुदंशांश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोतुर्वितंजंरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially. -8 (In Math.) To multiply.

ताडि *a.* Beating. —डि: Striking, a stroke.

ताड *a.* [तड् भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —ड: 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —Comp. —घ *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —घः, —घातः an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन *a.* [तड् भावे ल्यट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहवो दोषास्तडने बहवो गुणाः Châp. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —ना Striking. —नी A whip.

ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल *a.* Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान *a.* Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वित्तत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमानः किं न यूयात् Mu. 5. —नः A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडगः See तडाग.

तडाकः A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

तडागः—गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gît. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघातः See तडाघात; (उच्चैः करि कराले तडाघातं विदुर्बुधः Sabdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning; घनं घनांते तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —*ind.* Closely, near. —Comp. —गर्भः a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वन् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयदः V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. —*m.* A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडकः [तंड-ण्वल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 A wagtail. —कः—कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीणः 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool, blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुलः [तंड-डल्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing; (especially rice); शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another— शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥). —comp. —अंघ्रि *n.* gruel. —उत्थं—कं rice-gruel. —ओघः 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्.

ततम *a.* That one (of many).

ततर *a.* That one (of two).

ततस् (ततः) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Mâl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्मात्-तस्याः; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः-ततः means (a) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb. Ms. 7. 188. (b) since-therefore. यतो यतः -ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवानलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्टास्ततः किं Bb. 3. 73, 74; Sânti. 4. 2. ततस्ततः (a) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्ततः Mb. (b) 'what next', 'what further,' well proceed (occurring in dramas); ततः प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यतः प्रभृति); तृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्त्य *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; e. g., तति पुरुषाः सन्ति &c. (for other senses see the word under तन्).

ततिथ *a.* (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि *a.* 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —रिः An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्त्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कुती S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातथ्यवन्ति ते Bg. 9. 24. —3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slowtime in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्वं, रजस् and तमस्). —Comp. —आभियोगः a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थः truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (—ज्ञः) a Brâhmana. —ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishnu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः—तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances,

then, in that case. -3 For that, in that; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसः R. 1. 63. 4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4.186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अध्यक्षांश्च विधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. -भवत् a. (ती f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्र भवानत्र भवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोस्मि तत्र भवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्र भवान् काश्यपः S. 1. &c. -स्थ a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य a. (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [तद् प्रकारे चाल् विभक्तित्वात्] ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वंचयित्वा S. 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so, यदात्य राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet', 'never-the-less', प्रथित बुद्ध्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्ष्ये S. 5; वरं महत्या व्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासना Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्वरं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामावाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas). तथैव; 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also', 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि वसे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 32. -Comp. -कृत a. thus done.

-गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुदकपश्यं तथागतस्येव जनः सुचेताः Si. 20. 81. -2. a Jina. -गुण a. endowed with such qualities. -भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Mâl. 1. 31. -भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. -2. so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपरादसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. -विध a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं ind. 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise. equally. -विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth. -3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य a. [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् pron. a. (Nom. sing. सः m., सा f., तत् n.) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विज्ञानीयात्). -2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः); उत्कंपिनी भयपरिरखलितां शुक्रांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानां द्वियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the form of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore', 'then'); सोहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several', 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369;

Bg. 7. 20; Mâl. 1. 36: ते ते भावाः 1 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account, in that case', 'for that reason.' तेन हि if so, well then. -ind. 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्क्षमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5; Me. 7, 109; R. 3. 46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कृतृहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 46. -n. 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman -2. This world. -comp. -अतिपात a. going beyond the bounds. -अनंतर a. next to that. (-ind.) immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु ind. after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदश्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mâl. 9. 26. -अंत a. perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय a. 1. intended for that. -2. having that meaning. -अर्ह a. meriting that. -अवधि ind. 1. so far, upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रासृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. -2. from that time, since then; आसौ दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांडिमा Bv. 2. 62. -अवस्थ a. so circumstanced. -एकाचित्त a. having the mind solely fixed on that. -कर a. serving, obeying as servant. -कालः 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. धी a. having presence of mind. -कालं ind. 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. -क्षणः 1. present, time being present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -2. the same moment. -3. a measure of time. -क्षणं, -क्षणात् ind. immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru, 83. -क्रिय a. working without wages. -गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. -गुण a. possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in khet.); स्वमुत्सृज्य गुणं योगादयुज्ज्वलरुणय यत् । वस्तु तद्रूपतामेति भण्यते स ह रङ्गणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrīhi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself, as लंबकर्ण; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also

—ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous.
 —ज्ञ: a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —परार्थ: the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सद्माद् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Ms. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. —3. diligent. (—रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. —2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुष: 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. —2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुष; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. —2. prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (—लः) 1. the white water-lily. —2. a kind of perfume. —बल: a kind of arrow. —भाव: becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. —2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राज: an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed आंग 'king' of the Angas' by the affix अण्. —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. —2. knowing the truth. —विध *a.* of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (—स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (—तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them —2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative

noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. —2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा); Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. —Comp. —मुख *a.* begun, commenced. (—खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K.P.2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. —2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्नय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Made up of that. —2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. —3 Identical with, or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततान, तेने, अन-ता-नीत्, तनितुं, तत; *pass.* तन्यते or ताप्यते; *desid.* तितंसति, तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्योः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. —2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. —3 To cover, fill; स तमीं तमोभिरभिरगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. —4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुखे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; पितुमुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3. 39; Mâl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. —5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवार्ते नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महीयशासनः । समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. —6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. —7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). —8 To spin out, weave. —9 To propagate, or be propagated. —10 To continue, last. —11 To protract, prolong, augment. —12 To embellish. —13 To prepare (a way for). —14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. *tendo*]. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति,

तनयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. —2 To help, assist, aid. —3 To pain or afflict with disease. —4 To be harmless. —5 To sound.

तत् *p.p.* [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. —3 Covered over, concealed. —4 Protracted, continued. —5 Bent (as a bow). —6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. —2 Wind, air. —3 Extent. —4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). —5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument

ततिः *f.* [तन्-क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. —2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्त्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पन्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. —3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. —2 Offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना-नं Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. —2 A male descendant. —3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयितु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु-इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *a.* 1 Thinnest; least. —2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (नु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated —2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. —3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. —4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्बिभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. —5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. —6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The body, the

person. -2. Outward form, manifestation: प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिषः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. *tenuis*, Eng. *thin*]. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द) *a.* protecting, clothing. -छद्ः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज *a.* born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यज् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं, an armour. -प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भृत् *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मध्य *a.* having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुह् *n.*, -रुहं the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell. -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. -सरः perspiration. -हृद्ः the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुत् *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुत् *n.* The body.

तनु *f.* The body. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a daughter. -जनिः, जन्मन् a son. -तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. -तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. -नपं clarified butter, ghee. -नपात् *m.* fire; तनू नपाद्धमवितानमाधिजैः Si 1. 62; ३. ध. कृत-स्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव || H. 2. 67. (-*n.*) ghee. -नष्ट *m.* wind. -रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-*m.* also). -2. the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son. -हृद्ः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृद्.

तनुकु 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रव-

र्तिनौ Udb.

तन्ति *f.* [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord, line, string. -2 A row, series. -3 Extension, expansion. -4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp. -पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तन्तुः [तन् तन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चिंतासंततितन्तु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. -3 A filament; विसंतनुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. -कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree. -नाभः a spider. -पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Srāvaṇa when Kṛishṇa was invested with the sacred thread. -भः 1. the mustard seed. -2. a calf. -वर्धनः 'increasing the race', N. of Vishṇu, also of Siva. -वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving. -वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver -3. weaving °दंडः a loom. -विग्रहा a plantain. -शाला a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (-तं) wove cloth. -संततिः *f.*, -संतानः weaving. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तन्तुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. -की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तन्तुनः-णः A shark.

तन्तुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तन्त्र 10 U. (तन्वयि-ते, तन्वित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तन्त्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तन्त्रं Kāty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory

science; जितमनसि जतन्त्रविचारं Gīt. 2. -9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतन्त्र, परतन्त्रः देवतन्त्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. -10 A scientific work. -11 A chapter, section, as of a work; तन्त्रैः पञ्चभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect. -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm. -16 A drug, medicament. -17 An oath, ordeal. -18 Raiment. -19 The right way of doing anything. -20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority. -22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तन्त्रमाकुलं भूतं Mu. 1; 2. 1. -23 An army. -24 A heap, multitude. -25 A house. -26 Decoration. -27 Wealth. -28 Happiness. -29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. -Comp. -काष्ठं = तन्तुकाष्ठ q. v. -वापः, -पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तन्त्रवापः also).

तन्त्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth).

तन्त्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तन्त्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तन्त्रा Sleepiness; cf. तन्द्रा.

तन्त्रायिन् *m.* The sun.

तन्त्रिन् *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -*m.* 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तन्त्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute; तन्त्रीमाद्री नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew. -5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तन्द्र *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. -द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तन्द्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तन्द्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, -द्री *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युतच्] 1 Wind. -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् *L.* 1 P. rarely *A.*, 4. P. (तपति, तप्ति; तप्) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun); तमस्तपति घर्माशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; *R.* 5. 13; *U.* 6. 14; *Bg.* 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन *Gīt.* 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); अगणिततनूतपं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः *U.* 1. 23. -2 (Transitively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm; *Bk.* 9. 2; *Bg.* 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat: तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामतिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव *S.* 3. 17; अंगैरनंगतसैः 3. 7. (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्युं *Bk.* 1. 23; *Ms.* 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, distress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); -*Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation) 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्) *U.* 2. 8. -*II.* 10 *U.* or *Caus.* (तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मीं *Si.* 20. 75; न हि तापायितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया *H.* 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण *Gīt.* 11; *Bk.* 8. 13. -*WITH* निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3. to burnish. -वि 1. to shine (*Atm.* like उत्तप् *q. v.*); रविर्वि-तपतेऽत्यर्थं *Bk.* 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. -पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; *Si.* 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -*Comp.* -अत्ययः, -अंतः the end of the hot season and the

beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपान्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्येत नदी *Ku.* 4. 44; 5. 23; *S.* 3. 12. -आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâptî. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2 Causing distress, paining. -3 The sun; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा *R.* 4. 12; ललाटतपस्तपति तपनः *U.* 6; *Mâl.* 1. -4 The hot season. -5 The sun-stone. -6 N. of a hell. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Arka plant. -9 N. of Agastya. -नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -*Comp.* -अंशुः, -करः, -दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugrîva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. -इष्टं copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद् the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). -यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः *M.* 3; तपनीयोपानद्यगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु *Mv.* 4; असंस्पृशतौ तपनीयपीठं *R.* 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् *n.* [तप्-असुन्] 1 Warmth, heat, fire. -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः क्लिष्टं तद्वासिसाधनं *Ku.* 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; i. e. the region above the world called जनस्. -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. -*m.* 1 The month of Mâgha; तपसि मंदगर्भस्तिर-भीषुमान् *Si.* 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 The cold season; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमन्त). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -*Comp.* -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. -कर *a.* undergoing pe-

nance; also तपस्कर. -केशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तक्षः an epithet of Indra. -धन *a.* 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance, (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic, devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः *S.* 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; *Si.* 1. 23; *R.* 14. 19; *Ms.* 11. 242. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; *R.* 1. 56. -निष्ठ *a.* performing penance. -प्रभावः, -बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. -भृत् *a.* ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे *S.* 1; *R.* 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or devout. -शील *a.* inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; *Ku.* 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. -स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also *m.* and *n.*).

तपस्यति *Den. P.* To practise penance; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति *S.* 7. 9, 12; *R.* 13. 41; 15. 49, *Bk.* 18. 21; *Ku.* 3. 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2. Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. 2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु *S.* 4; *Mâl.* 3; *N.* 1. 135. -*m.* 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणया *R.* 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -*Comp.* -पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित *a.* Heated, burnt &c.
तपिष्णु *a.* Warming, heating, burning.

तपु *a.* Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपस् *a.* [तप्-उसि; cf. Un. 2. 116]
Burning hot. — *m.* 1 Fire. — 2 The sun. — 3 An enemy.

तपोमय *a.* 1 Consisting in religious penance. — 2 Practising penance, devout. — *y:* The Supreme Being.

तप्त *p. p.* [तप्-क्त] 1 Heated, burnt. — 2 Red-hot, hot. — 3 Melted, fused. — 4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. — 5 Practised (as penance). — **Comp.** — कांचनं gold purified with fire. — कृच्छं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318.

— रूपं, — रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप् घञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयखतापः S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. — 2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिर्जानदाघप्रसरयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. — 3 Sorrow, distress. — **Comp.**

— त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. — हर *a.* 1. removing heat, cooling. — 2. consoling.

तापक *a.* [तप्-बुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming. — कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन *a.* [तप्-णिच् भवे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. — 2 Distressing. — नः 1 The sun. — 2 The hot season. — 3 The sun-stone. — 4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. — नं 1 Burning. — 2 Distressing. — 3 Chastising. — 4 A division of hell. — 5 Gold.

तापनीय *a.* Golden. — यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान *a.* Warming, burning.

तापित *p. p.* 1 Warmed Heated. — 2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् *a.* 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical). — 2 Heating. — 3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated. — 2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ता-

म्यति यत् Mâl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्वह ताम्यति Gît. 5; गाढोक्ता ललितललितैरंगैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. — 4 To stop, become immovable. — 5 To wish, desire. — *Caus.* (तामयति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. — 2 The tip of the foot. — मः 1 An epithet of Râhu. — 2 The Tamâla tree. — 3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत *a.* [तम्-अतच् Un. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. — 2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत *p. p.* [तम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued — 2 Troubled, afflicted. — 3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तमस् *n.* [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. — 2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. — 3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. — 4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of the three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; Ms. 12. 24. — 5 Grief, sorrow. — 6 Sin. — *m., -n.* An epithet of Râhu. — **Comp.**

— अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (—हः) 1. the sun. — 2. the moon. — 3. fire. — 4. a Buddha. — अरिः 1. the sun. — 2. the moon. — 3. fire. — कांडः—डं great or spreading darkness. — गुः an epithet of Râhu. — गुणः see तमस् above (4). — घ्नः 1. the sun. — 2. the moon. — 3. fire. — 4. Vishnu. — 5. Siva. — 6. knowledge. — 7. a Buddha. — ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. — ततिः spreading darkness. — नुद् *m.* 1. a shining body. — 2. the sun. — 3. the moon; R. 3. 33. — 4. fire. — 5. a lamp, light. — नुदः 1. the sun. — 2. the moon. — 3. the Supreme Being. — प्रभा a sort of hell. — प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. — 2. mental gloom. — भिद्, — मणिः a fire-fly. — विकारः sickness, disease. — वृत *a.* 1. obscured,

clouded. — 2. affected with anger, fear &c. — हन्, — हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (—*m.*) 1. the sun. — 2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. — सः 1 Darkness. — 2 A well. — सा N. of a river. — सं 1 Darkness. — 2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. — ती 1 Night. — 2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहलो-ज्जमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Gît. 11. — 2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. — 3 A sword, scimitar. — 4 The bark of the bamboo. — **Comp.** — पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. — 2. a Tamâla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamâla tree. — 2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamâla trees.

तमि, — मी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमी तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. — 2 A swoon, faint. — 3. Turmeric.

तमिस् *a.* Dark. — सं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस् Gît. 11; करचरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणाविभिन्नतमिस् 2; Ki. 5. 2. — 2 Mental darkness, illusion. — 3 Anger, wrath. — सः The dark half of the month. — **Comp.** — पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्त्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्त्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. — 2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. — 2 Ignorant. — यः N. of Râhu.

तम A Taddhita 'affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अश्व° Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; so पचातितमाम्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. — 2 Lead.

तंवा, तंबिका A cow.

तय 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move; अध्यवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. 2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तृ.

तरक्षः, -क्षः A hyena.

तरंगः [तृ-अंच्] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगिन् a. [तरंगः संज्ञतोऽस्य, तार० इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा. Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरंगिता-नि बाणाः Gît. 3.

तरंगिन् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तृ-अच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Râkshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

तरल a. [तृ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; ताराप-तिस्तरलविद्युदिवाम्रवृं R. 13. 76, घन इव तर बलाके Gît. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वये मत्सरिणः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्तामयोऽप्य-तरलमध्यः Vâs. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तरल-गुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquors. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना-लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous

eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amrau. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -तः, तं Fickleness.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Gît. 11; हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [तृ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuda.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See under तृ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgâ.

तरु a. [तृ-उन् Un. 1. 7] Protecting. -रुः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशि-थिलस्तरुरिव मुकरः समुद्धर्तु M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः-डं, -डः-डं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -मृगः a monkey. -राग 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tâla tree. -राजन् m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka; also वरः. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विला-सिनी the Nav mallikâ creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird. -सारः camphor. तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तृ-उन् Un. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun) Ku. 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Châp. 64; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पवयसेन सुंदरि मम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नानि ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Châp. 78. -णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic. तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mâl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh; तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतु Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारक)

तरुज्ज a. Ved 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. -षा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्क-यसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.). -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छफटिकवि-शदं तर्कयेरित्येगंभः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क-भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्-वधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्या-वकाशः; इहानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः प-रिहियते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic;

यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्यो-
क्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदी-
पिका -5 (In logic) Reduction to
absurdity, a conclusion opposed to
the premises, a *reductio ad ab-
surdum*. -6 A system of doctrine
founded on pure reasoning or free
thinking, a philosophical system
(particularly one of the six principal
darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the
number 'six'. -8 Supplying an el-
ipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish,
desire. -कः Speculation, reasoning.
-Comp. -आभासः fallacious rea-
soning, fallacy in drawing conclu-
sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic.
-2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक *a.* [तर्क-कृत्] Inquiring,
inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an in-
quirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित *p. p.* Doubted, guessed,
discussed, investigated, examined
&c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, con-
jecture.

तर्किन *a.* [तर्क-णिनि] 1 Guessing.
-2 Reasoning, versed in speculation.
-m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः *m., f.* A spindle, an iron pin
upon which cotton is first drawn
out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं.-Comp.-पिंडः,
-पीठी, -पीठः, -पाठी a ball at the lower
end of a spindle.

तर्कुः A hyena.

तर्क्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also)
(तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten,
menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या तर्जय-
ति S. 1; अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्नि-
व केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41;
Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, cen-
sure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17.
103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना [तर्ज-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Threaten-
ing, frightening. -2 Censuring; R.
19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at
(in ridicule or contempt). -4 Put-
ting to shame, excelling, surpassing.
-5 Anger. -नी The fore-finger.

तर्जित *p. p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Blam-
ed. 3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening,
a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तार्णः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure,

hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk.
14. 108; see तर्द् also.

तर्दु-र्दु *f.* A wooden ladle.

तर्धन् *n.* Ved. A hole, an opening

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फितृ *a.* A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब् 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् *n.* The top of the sacrificial
post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि *ind.* [तद्-हि] 1 At that
time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि
'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then';
कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते)
1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix,
found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4
To accomplish a vow.

तलः-लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface;
भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R.
4. 29; sometimes used at the end
of comp. without much alteration
of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the
earth' i. e. earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पण-
तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं
&c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6.
18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The
fore-arm. -5 A slap with the hand.
-6 Lowness, inferiority of position.
-7 A lower part, part underneath,
base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधसि वेतसी-
तरुतले चेतः समुत्क्रंते K. P. 1. -8
(Hence) The ground under a tree
or any other object, shelter afforded
by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-
दति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A
span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword.
-2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva.
-4 Pressing the strings of a lute with
the left hand. -5 A division of hell.

-लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3
Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern
fence worn round the left arm (तल्
also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः
f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the
seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog.
-उदर *a.* having a protuberant belly,
pot-bellied. -उदा a river. -घातः a
slap with the palm of the hand. -ता-
लः 1. a kind of musical instrument.
-2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं,
-वारणं a leathern glove of an archer.

-प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a
fight with the palms of the hands.
-लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं
a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of
the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः *ind.* From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित *a.* Fixed, having a bot-
tom. - तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् *f.* Lightning; cf. तडित्.

तलिन *a.* [तल्-इनन् Un. 2. 53.]
1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small,
little. -3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated
under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6
Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pave-
ment. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3
An awning. -4 A large sword or
knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल्-उनन्] Young. -नः
1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. -नी
A girl, young woman.

तलकं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पं [तल्-पक् Un. 3. 28] 1 A
couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-
ल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 'left the
bed', 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife
(as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The
seat of a carriage. -4 An upper
story, a turret, tower; R. 16.
11. -Comp. -कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it
is to make or prepare beds (as a
servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back.
-2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an
elephant, (पृष्ठवंश); सांद्रत्वक्कास्तल्पला-
म्बिकक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. -ल्ली 1
A youthful woman. -2 N. of the
wife of Varuna. -3 A boat. -ल्लं
A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority,
happiness. -2 (At the end of
comp.) -Excellent (in this sense
the word is always masculine,
whatever be the gender of the
first member of the compound)
गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so
कुमारीतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.

तल्वं Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. -*n.* Strength, power (बल).

तवस्य *a.* 1 Increasing strength (as an oblation). -*स्यं* Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. -*षः* 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). -*षी* 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. -2 Fashioned; see तक्ष.

तष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्माण्).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *toss*.]

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. -*री* A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable, stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्षणः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that; ताच्छील्ये णिनिः.

ताजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. -*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिरं).

ताडकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं टक्] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tāḍakā.

ताडकः, ताडपत्रं See ताडक.

ताडाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -*डी* *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -*वं* 1 Dancing in general; मदतांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्रू° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of Siva; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. -5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. -**Comp.** -**तालिकः** an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Siva. -**प्रियः** N. of Siva.

तांडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

तांडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 90] 1 A father; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातोति क्रंक्षितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधानुं तयार्हासि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one

feels pity. -**Comp.** -**गु** *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. -2. paternal. (-**गुः**) a paternal uncle. -**तुल्यः** a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. -**लः** 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. -**तिः** *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तार्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential, किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिते तार्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तार्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तार्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृश *a.* (क्षी *f.*), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृशगुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tāṇas is said to

be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. -नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (वी *f.*) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamāla tree or its flower (*n.*); प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. I. 22; व्योमस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्त्रियंते Māl. 5. 6; (तापिज used in the same sense).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tāptī, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunā.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70. 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Māl. 9. 52; U. 5. 12. -2 Affect-

ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rāhu. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [तमसा निर्वृत्ते ङञ्] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals; तांबूलभृतगल्लोऽयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्व-लितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. -करं, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). -दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. -*m.* A servant who prepares the Tām-būla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -अः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -अं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -त्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अदमन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). -आभं red sandal (रक्त-चंदन). -उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. -ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः,

-कुहः a brazier, coppersmith. -कु-मिः a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -गर्भ sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock. -त्रपुजं brass. -दुः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. -धातुः red chalk. -पटः, -पत्रं, a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -फलकं a copper-plate. -मुख *a.* copper-faced. (-खः) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. -लिप्तः N. of a country. (-सः pl.) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -शिखिन् *m.* a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 *A.* (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -WITH वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तायनं 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तृ-णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High, (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Māl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरासि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारममलतस्तार-मुरासि दधतं Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu, (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet; (said to be *f.* also). -2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be *m.* also). -3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -Comp. -अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः

the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

तारकः *N.* of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth.] —**Comp.**

—अरिः, —जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

तारका 1 A star. —2 A meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye; संद्वेय इक्षुमुद्रितारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. —4 *N.* of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तृ.

तारतम्यं [तरतमयोर्भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्भिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामंतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रान्ततारश्चकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. —4 A pearl. —5 (a) *N.* of the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain

tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva, and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) *N.* of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) *N.* of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa; (also called Tārāmatī). —**Comp.** —अधिपः 1 the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sugrīva. —आपीडः the moon. —आभः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. —2. the pupil of the eye. —सृगः the constellation मृगशिरस्. —मैत्रिकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षे falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण *a.* Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. —2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. —2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

तार्कव *a.* (वी *f.*) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं बोद्धे तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician. —2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षः *N.* of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; त्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. —2 *N.* of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. —3 A car. —4 A horse. —5 A snake. —6 A bird in general. —7 *N.* of Siva. —8 *N.* of Siva. —9 Gold. —10 A kind of antidote. —**Comp.** —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण *a.* (र्ण *f.*) [तृणस्तेन शिवा *०* अण्] 1 Made of grass. —2 Levied

from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —यं A third part.

तार्तीयिक *a.* The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वन्तु मदनलोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल् एव अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. —2 A banner formed of the palm. —3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. —6 Beating time (in music); करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. —7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8 The palm of the hand. —9 A lock, bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11 An epithet of Siva. —12 (In prosody) A trochee. —13 A particular measure of height. —14 A short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —**Comp.** —अंकः 1. *N.* of Balarāma. —2. the palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a book. —4. a saw. —5. *N.* of Siva. —6. a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhīshma. —क्षीरकं, —गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, —प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, —शुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of trees. —वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy (*tādī*). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 A sort of key. —**Comp.** —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 A fragrant earth. —3 A bolt, latch.

—की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. —Comp. —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालकः A kind of ear-ornament, (=ताडक *q. v.*).

तालव्य *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter; *i. e.* इ, ई, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ् and य. —स्वरः a palatal vowel; *i. e.* इ and ई.

तालिकः [तालेन निर्वृतः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. —3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. —2 Any musical instrument. —3 A string, tie.

तालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

तालिशः A mountain.

तालु *n.* [तरंत्यनेन वर्णाः तु-अण् रस्य लः; cf. Up. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. —Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2 the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुष्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (—नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q. v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावांश्च दृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. —2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती वा. तुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. —3 All (expressing totality); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. —2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; R. 7. 32. —3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. —4 Indeed, (to em-

phasize an expression); त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu 1 'thou thyself'; त्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. —5 Truly, really (to express assent); दृढस्तावद्धंघः H. 1. —6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्केशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. —7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). —8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). —Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, **तावत्क** *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* 1 In such a number. —2 So often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः —षी 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. —2 Gold. —3 Heaven. —षी 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros*).

तास्कयं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकृते) To go or move. —II. 5 P. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. —2 To attack, assail. —3 To wound. —4 To seek to injure or kill. —5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिघ् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिज्-वा०कर्तरि क्] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. —2 Fragrant; Me. 33. —क्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कट्). —2 The Kuṭaja tree. —3 Pungency. —4 Fragrance. —Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धानुः bile. —फलः, —मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. —2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिज्-मक् जस्य गः Up. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). —2 Violent. —3 Hot, scorching. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Fiery, passionate. —ग्मं 1 Heat. —2 Pungency. Comp. —अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Gīt. 5. —2, fire. —3

N. of Siva. —करः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रुच् *m.* the sun. —तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. —2. penetrating. —3. of a violent nature. —4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. —2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयाति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. —2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. —2 Sharpness (of a weapon). —3 Brilliancy. —4 Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. —2 Sharpening, whetting. —3 Kindling. —4 Rendering bright. —5 Polishing. —6 A reed. —7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. —2 A tuft. —3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. —2 A Rākshasa.

तितडः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. —2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

तितिरः, **तिचिरः** The francoline partridge.

तिचिरिः [तिचि इति शब्दं रौति रु-वा० डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. —2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तिचिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तिचिरीक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. —2 Love. —3 Time. —4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अत्-इथिन् इषो० वा ङीप् cf. Up. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुद्धयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. —2 The number '15'. —Comp. —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. —2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises.

—पत्री an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —प्रणीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; दा-त्युहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7.

तितिडः, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). —कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तितिली, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree. तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. —कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिष् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II. 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित *a.* [तिम्-कर्तृरि-क्त] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size ; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. —Comp. —कोषः the ocean. —जं a kind of pearl. —ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिमिगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi* ; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila* ; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्विलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः I.

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark ; वि-न्यस्यंती दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Gît. 5 ; बभूवु-

स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. —रः-रं 1 Darkness ; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; Si. 4. 57. -3 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. —Comp. —अरिः, -नुद् *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां माहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 40 ; वारं-वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35 ; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [तृ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोऽचति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ, (b) धा, and (c) भू ; see below.] —Comp. —कुञ्ज, —प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall. —गत *a.* vanished, disappeared. —वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः-कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; गीभिर्गुरुणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1. 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क (स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil ; तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1 -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्कृत्या 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, des-

pired. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal, अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. -2 A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. —*Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यक् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्ये, ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. —*m.*, —*n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (With Jainas) The organic world, or plants. —Comp. —अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. —अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. —ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. —ईशः an epithet of Kṛishṇa —गः an animal. —गतिः transmigration of animals. —जनः an animal. —जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). —प्रमाणं breadth. —प्रेक्षणं a side-look. —यानः a crab. —योनः an animal. —योनिः *f.* animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. —सूत्रं a cross-line. —स्रोतस् *m.* 1. the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10 ; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74 ;

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्येची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूहसारथे: Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P. (तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P., 10 U. (तिलति, तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क्] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुचितानितरैरेन कार्यमत्र भाविष्यति || Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालं पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-वै) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (-वै) कं sandal-wood. -विजः, -वेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -नाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकाक्रियावि तिलकैर्लीलाविराजते: M. 3. 5; न खलु सोमयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमत्तामिव B. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -क, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुम्री-

स्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिका-तिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 : 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोक ° Māl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.* 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्.

तिलंतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra* tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठहु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i. e.* after an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठहु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठहु=रात्रैः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य *a.* [तुष्यन्त्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -प्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -प्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिज्-क्स्न, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic,

pious. -क्ष्णः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -वृष्टः a tiger. -वृष्टकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मंजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mu. 1, 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्याति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तृ.

तीर्थ [तृ-थक् Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means also'); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c, dedicated to some holy

object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means; तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Mál. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5. 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थाभिनेयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्द-तीर्थ. -Comp. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु m. n. a pot filled with water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina *Arhat*, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थ-कर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishnu. -काकः, -ध्वक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लोभुप). -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पाद् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -भूत a. sacred, holy -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayâga. -राजिः, -जी f. an epithet of Benaras. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर). -शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-m.) a crane.

तीर्थक a. Holy, sacred, venerable.

-कः An ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brâhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत a. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य a. Relating to a sacred place.

-र्थः An ascetic.

तीव्र 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râjaputrî by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent efforts'; &c. U. 3. 35; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -गति a. quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग a. 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं ययौ एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -2 And now, on one's part, and; एक-

दा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामार्यो श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; Mál. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तु शैत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुश्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिधिमिव विधु-मंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gît. 11; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुहो R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury. -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Siva. -गं The stamina of the lotus blossoms. -Comp. -बीजः quicksilver. -भं the apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇâ. -मुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Kṛishṇâ. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva. -पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -Comp. -द्रुः the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः -धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक *a.* Void, empty.
तुच्छयाति Den. P. To make empty or poor : Mk. 10. 60.
तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.
तुच्छय *a.* Ved. Void, empty.
तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.
तुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.
तुज् 1 P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.
तुज् *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.
तुद् 6 P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.
तुदितुदः N. of Siva.
तुदनः A mouse, rat.
तुद् 1. 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.
तुड् 1 P. (तुडति) To disregard, contemn.
तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.
तुण्ड 1 A. (तुण्डते) To press out.
तुण्ड [तुण्ड-अच्] 1. Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुण्डैरातामकुटिलैः (शुक्रः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. -डः N. of Siva.
तुण्डकैरिका The cotton plant.
तुण्डिः [तुण्ड-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. -डिः *f.* The navel.
तुण्डिक *a.* Furnished with a trunk. -का The navel.
तुण्डिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.
तुण्डिन् *m.* N. of the bull of Siva.
तुण्डिम See तुण्डिम.
तुण्डिक *a.* [तुण्ड-भ. सिध्मा० नच् वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely; cf. तुण्डिल.
तुत्य 10 U. (तुत्ययाति-ते) 1 To

praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5. 11. -3 To spread.
तुत्यः [तु-यच्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone. -त्यं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. -स्था 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -Comp. -अञ्जनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.
तुत्यकं Blue vitriol.
तुद् 6 U. (तुदति-ते, तुज्) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुनाद गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; सुतीक्ष्णभारापतनोमसायकैरुदति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, 6. 28.
तुद् *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.
तुज् *p. p.* [तुद्-क्] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. -वायः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.
तुज् [तुद्-करणे घञ्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -Comp. -वज्रं a rod borne by Vishnu.
तुदः [तुद् भवे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.
तुदने [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth (तुड),
तुद The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. -दः -दी The navel. -Comp. -कूपका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel. -परिमाजं, -परिमृज्, -मृज् *a.* lazy, sluggish.
तुदवत् *a.* Corpulent, fat.
तुदि *f. n.* The belly. -*f.* The navel.
**तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिन्, तुदिभ, तुदिल, a. 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुदिलानामरविदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.
तुदिकरः, तुदिका The navel.
तुप्, तुप्-तुफ 1. 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुप कति) To injure, hurt.
तुप् 4. 9 P. (तुभ्यति, तुभ्यति) To hurt, injure, strike; Bk. 17. 79. 90.
तुमुत् *a.* Tumultuous, noisy; Māl. 9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 0. 49. -सः**

-लं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, mêlée.
तुब् I. 1 P. (तुबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U. (तुबयति-ते) To hurt, trouble.
तुवः [तुव-अच्] A kind of gourd.
-वा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.
तुवरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुवरु. -र A kind of musical instrument.
तुवेः-वो *f.* A sort of gourd; न हि तुवीकलावकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमान एव. 1. 80.
तुव (बु) रुः N. of a Gandharva.
तुम् *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.
तुर् I. 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुरति) To run. -*तुर* *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -*f.* Seed.
तुर *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -रः Speed, velocity.
तुरण *a.* Ved. Quick, swift. -ण Haste, speed.
तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.
तुरी Ved. Great strength.
तुरकिन् *a.* Turkish.
तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.
तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति गम्-ड] 1 A horse; तुरगखुरहतरतथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. -री A mare. -Comp. -आरोहः a horseman. -उपचारकः a groom. -प्रियः -यं barley. -ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -रक्षः a groom, an equerry.
तुरगिन् *m.* A horseman; तुरगिन् also.
तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख हम् वा डिच्] 1 A horse; अनुः रवृ सुतुर्ग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 28, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven'. -3 The heart, mind. -री A mare. -Comp. -अरिः 1, a buffalo

-2. fragrant oleander. —आरुढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः-यं barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, —सायिन् *m.* a horseman. —वक्त्रः-वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, —स्थानं a horse-stable. —संघः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह *m.* (Nom. sing. तुरासाह-इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [तुर-इन् डीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. -2 A shuttle; तद्भ्रुवातुतुरी N. 1, 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरीयक *a.* A fourth (part).

तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु *a.* Ved. Killing (हंतृ); Rv. 10.106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तु-तूर्-वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; वृत्रं याद्विदुर् तुर्वति Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -4 To save.

तुर्वणि *a.* Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्वैताद्वयान इव चिह्नं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितभूदुच्यते Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with

instr.); तुल्यमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31; मुखं श्रेष्ठागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contempt, despise; अंतःसारं घनं तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20 (where तु. also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्पतिं भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुल्यिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1 (तुल्यसि v. l.). -10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्-लुट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा०भङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृत्वा तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. l. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्जटोरिव तुलामुपयाति संखे Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदाराहति वतवा-ससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —Comp. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः -टी *f.* 1. an ornament (an anklet or तूपर) worn on the feet by women; लीला-चलस्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खल-तुलाकोटिनि-नाइकोमलः Si. 12. 44. -2. a hundred millions (अब्दे). —कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing. -2. a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer

trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलदान. —प्रग्रहः, —प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. —मानं, —यटिः *f.* the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunjā plant —सूत्रं the string of a balance तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्.

तुल्य *a.* [तुलया संभितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4.86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. —Comp. —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, com-
potation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous. —ग्राह्ये *f.* equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, —लं [तुल्-कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *māshas* or a *tolā*.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलां सादृश्यं स्याति, सो क गौ-रा०डीष् शकंधा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasī leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —द्विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika. —वृंशवनः-नं a square

pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -लो *f.* =तुरीः (1) and (2) *q. v.*

तुव *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless; also तूवर. -रः, -रं An astringent taste. -री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many; *Rv.* 3. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. -विः *f.* A long gourd (तुंबी).

तुविस *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 *A.* (तोशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 *P.* (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महर्षिस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः *Bh.* 2. 80, *Ms.* 3. 207; *Bg.* 2. 55; *Bk.* 2. 13, 15. 8; *R.* 3. 62. -2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). --*Caus.* (तोषयति) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. -टः *N.* of Vishnu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sān. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्युट्] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. -णं [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. -णी An epithet of Durgā.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अज्ञानतार्ये तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; *Ms.* 4. 78. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal

and then setting it on fire. -अंशु *n.* -उदकं, -उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. -ग्रहः, -हारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन्-क्तिच् Un. 3. 139] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तृषाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा *N.* 3. 93; *Si.* 9. 7. -रः 1 Frost, cold; *Ku.* 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; *Ku.* 1. 6; *Rs.* 4. 1. -3 Dew; *R.* 14. 84; *S.* 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पुक्तस्तुषारैर्गैरिनिर्झराणां *R.* 2. 13; 9. 68; *U.* 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. -**Comp.** -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himālaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्विवाताः *Me.* 107. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. -कालः winter. -किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon; *Amaru.* 49; *Si.* 9. 27. -गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (-रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m. pl.*) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -तुष्टिः See under तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः *N.* of Siva.

तुस् 1 *P.* (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष *q. v.*

तुस्तं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह-इनन्-इस्वश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. -नं 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost; तूणाग्रलघ्नैस्तुहिनैः पतङ्गैः *Rs.* 4. 7, 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -**Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon; *Si.* 9. 30. -2. camphor. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himālaya mountain; *R.* 8. 54. -कणः 1. a dew-drop; *Amaru.* 54. -2. a snow-flake. -शर्करा ice.

तूड 1 *P.* (तूडति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूण I. 10 *U.* (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 *A.* (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

तूणः [तूण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे *Gīt.* 1; *R.* 7. 57. -णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3

A quiver; *R.* 9. 56; *U.* 4. 20; *Mv.* 1. 18. -**Comp.** -धरः -धारः an archer. तुणिः, तूणीरः -रं A quiver.

तूतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्वित्)

तूतुम *a.* Quick, active; *Rv.* 10. 50. 6.

तूदः The cotton tree. -ही *N.* of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तूवरः 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. -री A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved. Quick. -यं Water.

तूर् 4 *A.* (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. -रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. -री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under त्वर.

तूर्यः, -र्यं [तूर्यते ताडयते तूर-यत्] A kind of musical instrument; *Ms.* 7. 225; *Ku.* 7. 10. -**Comp.** -ओघः a band of instruments. -खंडः a sort of labor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल I. 10 *A.* (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 *P.* (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

तूलः -लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. -लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A tuft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. -ला 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. -ली 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -**Comp.** -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. -नाली (लिः) *f.*, -नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. -पिचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलः *f.* A painter's brush. -**Comp.** -फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a

pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलिकयेव चित्र Ku 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton-bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तूलिनी = तुलिका above.

तूवर = तूवर q. v.

तूवरक a. Unmanly, eunuch.

तूष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तूषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तूष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

तूष्णीम् ind. [तूष् वा ० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवांस्तूष्णीमस्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्द-मुत्तवा तूष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील a. silent, taciturn.

तूस्तं [तूस् वा ० तान् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तूह 6 P. (तूहते) To kill, hurt; see तूह.

तूणं Hurting, killing.

तूड a. Hurt, injured, killed; see तूह.

तूक्ष 1 P. (तूक्षते) To go, move.

तूक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तूखं Nutmeg.

तूष् 8 U. (तूणोति तूणुते or तूणोति तूणुते) To eat, grass graze.

तूणं [तूह-नक् हलोपश्च Up. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तूणमन्ति मानसहतामप्रेतरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तूणनिबलघुलक्ष्मी-नैव तान्तरुयाद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तूणीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 108. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अननः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अन्नं rice growing wild. -अमृज् n., -कुंकुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -इन्द्रः the

palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् n. a hut of straw. -कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. -कुटं, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कुटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् m. a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (मोनेद). -जलायका, -जलूका a caterpillar. -जंभत् a. feeding on grass. -जातिः f. grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् n. the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय a. worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -विदुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for कणमत्कुण). -राज् m. the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकां and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तूणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तूणकीया A grassy place.

तूणीक 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद वक्त्रेण तूणी-कृतैर्दुः N. 3. 54.

तूण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय a. The third. -यं A third part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः m. or f. 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations.

-Comp. -कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः m., f. 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् a. 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तृदति, तृगति, तृचे, तृण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृष् I. 4. 5. 6. P. (तृष्यति, तृप्तेति, तृप्ति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अद्य तृप्स्येति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राशीन्न च तृप्त-कूरः 15. 29; (usually with insr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc also); को न तृष्यति विज्ञेन H. 2. 174. तृप्तस्त्वितिने Bh. 2. 84; नास्मिन् तृप्ति काद्यानां नापयानां महोदधिः । नातक-सर्द्धूतानां न पुंसां दामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1: 137; तस्मिन्निह तृप्तेद्वारतते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितृप्सति, तिति तृप्सति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तृपति, तृपय-ति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तृपण a. [तृप्-णिच् वा ऋट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yājñas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

तृपित a. Pleased, gratified.

तृपिन् a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् A. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त a. [तृप्-क्] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -सं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः f. [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुोडाश). -प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपतः The moon.

तृपल *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृफूः *f.* The serpent race.

तृप् or तृफ् = तृप् *q. v.*

तृष् 4 *P.* (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तृषः [तृष् भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तृषणं [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तृषित, तृषल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्तिप्] (nom. sing. तृष्टु इ) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्यं विवति सलिलं स्वादु सु मि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

तृषा See तृष्. -Comp. -आतं *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -भू *f.* the bladder. -हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृषणञ् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष् न क्तिञ्] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णां छिनत्त्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. -व्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह 7 *P.*, 10 *U.*, 6 *P.* (तृहेति, तृहयति, ते, तृहति, तृह; *desid.* तृह्यति, तृह्यति,

तृह्यति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृहेह्यति लोकोऽयं विंत्ते मां नत्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39; (तृहति) तृहे-दु रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तृ 1 *P.* (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-व्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदुनेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशं R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णे Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरं-त्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवात्तीर्णप्राप्तिः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्ती-र्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -*Pass.* (तीर्थते) To be crossed &c. -*Caus.* (तारति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -*Desid.* (तृह्यति, तृह्यति) To wish to cross &c.; देव्यां तृह्यति तरंगवतीभुजगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तृ-भवे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquer- ing, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि य-यादेशं यथाकालं तरां भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पण्यं freight. -पण्यकः one who receives the freight. -स्था-नं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Cross- ing over. -2 Conquering, over- coming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तृ-अने] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent,

-णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. -पेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरङ्गः, डा, डी, डं [तृ-अंडच्] A boat. -डः, -डं 1 A raft or float made of lamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing line. -3 An ear. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. *P.* To cross over.

तरद *f.* [तृ कणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरंती A boat.

तरिः-रीः *f.* [तृ करणे इ] 1 A boat; जी-र्णा तरिः सुखितीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तरय तरणाय हितः वा० टन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तचिन्, तरिची, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरीषः [तृ-ईडन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or compe- tent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorat- ing, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -षी *N* of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् षुल] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, pre- serving, rescuing. -3 Helping an- other through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 *N.* of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, deli- vering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -णः 1 *N.* of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -णं 1 Crossing. -2 Conquer- ing. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः, -णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Fare, freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, con- veyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तृ-णिच् णिने] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तृ-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -३ Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing: R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्णे *p. p.* [तृ-क्] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भवि कर्णादौ असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour: R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु, and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तज्जति शाम्यन्तु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्भक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यतेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthen-

ing faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. illuminating. -2. granting vital power or strength. -बीजं marrow. -भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वन्, तेजावन् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong: U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोवय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेष् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze, drop. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. -नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 Play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तैजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedānta phil.). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. -लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. -यः The Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda (ऋग्यजुर्वेद).

तैतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैर्थ *a.* (थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. -कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैलं [तिलस्य तत्त्वदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यस्मिन्: पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अर्दी a wasp. -अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman. -क्रिहं oil-cake. -चैरिका a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. -परिका, पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. -पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. -पिजः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. -फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. -भादिनी Jasmine. -माती the wick of a lamp. -यंत्र an oil-mill. -स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वधा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इयैर्नपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country, the mo-

dern Telangana or Carnatic.—गाः (pl) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child, व्याकरणे शक्रदस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Chātaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley.—2 Green colour.—3 A cloud.—३३ The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect. तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing.—2 Tearing.—3 Hurting, injuring.

तोडनं, तोड, -तोडनं See under तुड.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin.—Comp.—धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity).—2, a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; S. 7. 12.—2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.—Comp.—अधिवासिनी trumpet-flower.—आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being.—आधारः, -आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलाख्यानियं दोखांकिताः S. 1. 14.—आलयः the ocean, sea.—ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuna. (-इं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा.—उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37.—कर्मन् n. 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water.—2. libations of water to the deceased.—काम a. 1. fond of water.—2. thirsty. (-मः) a sort of crane.—कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period.—क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33.—गर्भः the coconut.—चरः an aquatic animal.—डिबः, -डिभः hail.—दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. °अव्ययः the autumn.—दं ghee.—धरः a cloud.—धारः 1. a cloud.—2. raining.—धिः, -निधिः 1. the ocean.—2. the number 'four' °प्रियं cloves.—नीवी the earth.—पाषाणजमलं oxide of zinc.—पुष्पी, -प्रष्ठा trumpet-flower.—प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see. बंधुप्रसादनं or कतक.—मलं sea-foam.—मुच m. a cloud.—यंत्रं 1. a water-clock.—2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.—रसः moisture.—राज m. 1. the ocean.—2. Varuna,

the regent of waters.—राशिः the ocean.—वेला the edge of water, shore.—व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.—शुक्तिका an oyster.—सर्पिका.—सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारं ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal.—2 An outer door or gateway; गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद् वाहिः Si. 12. 1; दृढालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75.—3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5.—4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.—ण The neck, throat.—णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster.—कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तौर्यं भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments.—Comp.—त्रिकं the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं व्याख्या च कामजो दशक्रो गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher.—2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight.—2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रीफ.) Snowy.—रं Snow, cold.

तमन् m. Ved. 1 The vital air.—2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तज्जज, अत्यक्षीत्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वत्सं भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26.—2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122.—3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21.—4 To shun, avoid.—5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवधिता युद्धे प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33.—7 To except.—8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे

त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15.—9 To shoot off.—Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything.—2 To expel, turn out.—3 To quit.—Desid. (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted.—2 Resigned, surrendered.—4 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्.—Comp.—आग्निः a Brāhmaṇa who has given up household fire.—जीवित, -प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.—लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्त a. Abandoning, leaving &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting.—2 Giving.—3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment.—2 Difficulty.—3 Anger.—4 Estrangement, dislike, envy.—5 A weapon causing abandonment.—m.—f.—n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79.—2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11.—3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे भ्रातृस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17; Pt. 1. 169.—4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22.—5 Secretion, excretion.—6 Dismissing, discharging.—7 Sacrificing oneself.—8 A sage.—Comp.—पत्रं a bill of divorcement.—मुत्, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c.—2 Giving away, a donor.—3 Heroic, brave.—4 Liberal.—5 Sacrificing.—6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon.—2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled.—2 To be given up or relinquished.—3 To be sacrificed.—4 To be excluded.—ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रस 1 P., 10 U. (त्रसति, त्रसयति-ने) To speak or shine.

त्रक् 1 A. (त्रक्ते) To go; so also **त्रख** 1 P., **त्रग्** 1 P.

त्रङ् 1 P. (त्रङ्ति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपते तीर्थानि त्वारितां ह यस्याह-तिविधौ G. L. 28. -With अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्वलेपत्रेवे Bk. 14. 84; येनापत्रते साधुरमाधुमेन तुष्याति Mb.

त्रा [त्रप् भावे अह्] 1 Bashfulness; modesty; मंत्रवामर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. -निरस्त, हान a. shameless, impudent. -रंडा a harlot.

त्रपित a. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु n. [अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव. त्रप् -उन् Tv.] 1 Tin; याव मयिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिव-धते Pt. 1. 75. -2 Lead.

त्रपुलं -घं, **त्रपुर्** n., **त्रपुतं** Tin. -घं Cucumber.

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रापिष्ट a. (superl. of तृप्) Highly-satisfied.

त्रयी-स a. (सी f.) (compar. of तृप्) More satisfied.

त्रय a. (यी f.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अद्वयमासी-त्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुच्यते च त्राम-रे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. m. of त्रि, enter- ing into comp. with some nu- merals) Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिं- श a. forty third. -चत्वारिंशत् a. or f. forty-three. -त्रिंश a. thirty- third. -त्रिंशत् a. or f. thirty- three. °पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश a. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added; त्रयोदश शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' -दशन् a. pl. thirteen. -दशक a consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम a. thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth

day of a lunar fortnight. -नवतिः f. ninety-three. -पंचाशत् f. fifty- three. -त्रिंश a. 1. twenty-third. -2. consisting of twenty-three. -त्रिं- शतिः f. twenty-three. -षष्टिः f. sixty three. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्वेदः यजुर्वेदः सामवेदः); त्रयी म-याय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1; तौ त्रयी वर्जमित्रा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A triad, triplet; व्य-द्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयो Si 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understand- ing. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रिमरः. -2. an epi- thet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty en- joined by the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 21. -मुख a Brāhmaṇa.

त्रस् I. 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यते, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमद्वनस्त्रस्य-ति K. 255; कपेरत्राणि पुनादत्त Bk. 9. 11. 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus (त्रसयति-ने) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रसयति-ने) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस a. [त्रस्-घञो क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्वद्वपते रजः प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्ररेणं प्रचक्षते || Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, **त्रस्तु** a. [त्रस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अवस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तरंगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिया त्यक्तां संधीर्चीं त्रस्तुमकिंकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त p. p. [त्रस्-क] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तैः कदाचन कुरंग-दिलोल्लङ्घितः Māl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fear- ful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रस् भावे घञ्] 1 Move- able, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः

1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंचुकिक-चुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrify- ing, frightening, alarming. -नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रे.

त्राण, **त्रात** &c. See under त्रे.

त्रि num. a. [Up. 5. 66] (declin- ed in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., त्रिस्रः f. त्रिणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकस्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियत-माभिरसौ त्रिभिर्वर्षौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि व-र्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमारं तृमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2, a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष a. triocular. -अक्षः, अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syl- lable अम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings sus- pended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. (-टः) N. of Siva. -अं-जनं the three kinds of collyrium, i. e. कालांजन, रसांजन, and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life (चतस्रः). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अनीक a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंचकः (also त्रिचक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रिचकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्र्यचकर्वक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंचका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द a. three years old.

(८३) three years taken collectively. —अशीति *a.* eighty-third. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. —अष्टन् *a.* twenty-four. —अश्र, —अश्र *a.* triangular. (—सं) *a.* triangle. —अहः 1. a period of three days. —2. a festival lasting three days. —आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. —2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). —3. having provision for three days. —अचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. —ककुब् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. —2. N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. —3. the highest, chief. —4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुम् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्त्तृन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (—*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). —कायः N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. —2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (—लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन *a.* omniscent. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. —2. a deity. —3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha. —2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvana; Si. 2. 5. —कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. —कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (—णः) 1. a triangle. —2. the vulva. —खं 1. tin. —2. a cucumber. —खट्वं, —खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. —गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत *a.* 1. tripled. —2. done in three days. —गर्ताः (*pl.*) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India. —2. the people or rulers of that country. —गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. —2. a woman in general. —3. a pearl. —4. a kind of cricket. —गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; व्रताय मौर्जा त्रिगुणां वभार यं Ku. 5. 10. —2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble,

threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. —3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (—णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.) (—*ind.*) three times; in three ways. (—णाः *m. pl.*) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमया त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (—णा) 1. Māyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). —2. an epithet of Durgā. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —चतुर *a.* (*pl.*) three or four; गत्वा जवास्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. —जगत् *n.* —जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvana to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. —जीवा-ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —णता a bow. —णव, —णवन् *a. pl.* three times nine, *i. e.* 27. —णाचिक्रेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). —णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband). —तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. —2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (—डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. —2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दशाः (*pl.*) 1. thirty. —2. the thirty-three gods. (—शः) a god, an immortal; Ku.

3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिपः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of Siva. °अध्यक्षः °अयनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. °अरिः, a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. —2. the mountain Meru. —3. a god. °आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इन्द्रः 1. Indra. —2. Siva. —3. Brahman. °गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati, °गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); श्रद्धे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवानितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्मन् the sky. °अष्टः 1. Agni. —2. Brahman. —दिनं three days collectively. °रपृश् *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिनार्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. —2. sky, atmosphere. —3. paradise. —4. happiness. (—वा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a god. °उड्वा 1. the Ganges. —2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. —दृश् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. —धातुः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Viṣṇu. —2. of Vyāsa; —3. of Siva. —4. of Agni. —5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —णयनः (नयनः) —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत *a.* ninety-third. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. —नयना Pārvatī. —नाभः Viṣṇu. —नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. —पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. —पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. —पटुः glass (काच). —पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. —2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकः the Palāsa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. —2. a place where three roads meet. (—था) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुषत-

सुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्, -पाद्, -पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishnu. -2. fever (personified). —पद् *a.* three-footed. (—ई) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. —पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नाससत्करिणां चैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gâyatri metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधावदी. —परिक्रांत *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्जः the Kimsuka tree. —पट्टः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular. (—टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgâ. —पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. —पुङ्, —पुङ्क a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) *N.* of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपतिः *N.* of Maya, °अंतकः, °आरेः, °घ्नः, °रहनः, °द्विष् *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °वाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (—री) 1. *N.* of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. *N.* of a country. —पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (—षं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father, and great-grand-father. —पुष्टं the highest heaven. —पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3.

inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रसृतः an elephant in rut. —फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आवळकाठी). —बंधनः the individual soul. —बलि, -बली, -बलिः, -बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसस्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलिकं the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भङ्गं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यात्रास्त्रिभुवनगुहोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः Siva. °पतिः Vishnu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु *n.* —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikûta mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि *ind.* having the three sages वाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. —मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishnu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं *sin.* —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युगः an epithet of Siva. —योनः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (—त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (—त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —लिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (—गाः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (—कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

°ईशः the sun. °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet of 1. Indra; R. 3. 45. -2. of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्त्वामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुविनीविच्छुदायां Bh. 3. 95; Sânti. 4. 22. —लोचनः Siva. (—ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:— gold, silver, and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years old. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं, —विष्टपं 1. the world of Indra heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. —वृत् *a.* 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (—*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (—*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करण combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. —वोनिः, —णी *f.* the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. *N.* of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chandala.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvāmītra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvāmītra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvāmītra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; **त्रिशंकुर्विवांतरा तिष्ठ** S. 2]. -2. the Chātaka bird. -3, a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °याजिन् *m.* an epithet of Visvāmītra. -शत *a.* three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् *m.* 1. N. of a demon killed by Rāma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षकं, -शूलं a trident. °अंकः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikūṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्या the three periods of the day, *i. e.* dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं *ind.* at the time of the three Sandhyās. -सप्तत *a.* seventy-third. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-three. -सप्तन्, -सप्त *a. pl.* three times 7, *i. e.* 21. -सम *a.* (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् *f.* an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण *a.* three years old.

त्रिंश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty; *e. g.* त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 ३० of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिशक *a.* 1 Consisting of thirty.

-2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिशत् *f.* Thirty. -**Comp.** -पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिशतिः *f.* Thirty.

त्रिक *a.* [त्रयाणां संघः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3

Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलतर Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विचित्रत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा *ind.* In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् *ind.* Thrice, three times.

वृट् 4. 6. P. (वृट्यति, वृटति, वृटित) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पुट्यद्विहीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौघश्चुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृटिः, -टी *f.* [वृट्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kṣhāṇa* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Lava*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

वृटित *p. p.* Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

व्रोटिः *f.*, -टी A bill, beak. -**Comp.** -हस्तः a bird.

वृप् (फ्), **वृण् (फ्)** 1 P. (व्रोपति &c.) To hunt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा *ind.* Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्रेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदयः क्षत्रस्य शब्दां भवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण *p. p.* [त्रै कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागति S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Māl. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात *p. p.* Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रातृ *a.* 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three times, *i. e.* past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times, past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैगुणिक चै *a.* (की *f.*) Triple three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवश्च लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक *a.* Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध *a.* Threefold, triple.

त्रैनिष्किक *a.* Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष *a.* (बी *f.*) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken

collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes. —**कः** A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three years old. —2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवार्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* (मी *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. —**मं** The three steps of Vishnu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. —2 The study of the three Vedas. —3 An assembly of Brāhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. —4 The three sciences. —**यः** A Brāhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [वृट्-ण्वल्] 1 A species of drama:—समाष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसं-अयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्येकं सविदूष-कं ॥ S. D. 540; *e. g.* Kālidāsa's Vikramorvasīyam (?). —2. An angry speech. —**कः** A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under वृट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् *n.* Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः *f.* Carpentry. —*m.* N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट *a.* [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashtri; U. 6. 3. —**ष्टी** 1 The asterism चित्रा. —2 A small car. —**ष्टुं** The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thoning.

त्वंग 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् *f.* 1 Skin (of men, serpents

&c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2, 37, 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. —**Comp.** —**अंकुरः** horripilation. —**इन्द्रियं** the organ of touch. —**कंदुरः** a sore. —**गंधः** the orange. —**छेदः** 1. a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. —**जं** 1. blood. —2. hair (on the body). —**तरंगकः** a wrinkle. —**त्रं** an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचक्रचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. —**दोषः** disease of the skin, leprosy. —**परिपु-टनं** peeling of the skin. —**पारुष्यं** roughness of the skin. —**पुष्पः** horripilation. (—**द्वी**, —**द्व**) a blotch, scab. —**भेदः** a scratch. —**मलं** hair of the body. —**रोगः** leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —**सारः** (त्वचि-सारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारं भ्रूपरि-पूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. —**सुगंधः** an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 To peel off the skin.

त्वचस् *n.* Skin.

त्वच्चा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds: *e. g.* त्वद्धीन, त्वत्तादृश्यं &c.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्धि *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्मुहूर्ध्वं त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वरे R. 19. 38. —**Caus.** (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वशी V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away; Māl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण *p. p.* [त्वर्-भावे क] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. —**र्ण** Rapidity, quickness. —**र्ण ind. Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्ण पूर्णचंद्रनि-भानने Su bhāsh.**

तूर्णि *a.* Quick. —**र्णिः** *f.* Speed. —*m.* 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. —3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः *f.* [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वेरा स-हभुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. —2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. —**Comp.** —**आरोहः** a pigeon.

त्वरित *p. p.* Quick, swift, speedy. —**तं** Despatch, haste. —**ind.** Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* [त्वश्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. —2 Visvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Tvashtri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the son. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashtri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नो-ल्लिखितो विभाति. R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वादृश्, त्वादृश (शी *f.*) *a.* Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयास्त्वेषामित्यवध-रितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authority, weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom, practice. —6 Violence, vehemence. —7 Speech. —**Comp.** —**ईशः**, the sun; also त्विषांपातेः or त्विषामीशः

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light. —2 Beauty, lustre.

त्वेष *a.* Bright, brilliant.

त्सर 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. —2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरुः 1 Any creeping animal. —2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रमहविमलकल-धौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरुप्रदेशादप-वर्जितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. —**Comp.** —**मार्गः** sword-exercise.

त्सारुक *a.* Skilful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear. -3 Auspiciousness.

थर्व 1 P. (थर्वति) To go or move.

थुङ् 6 P. (थुङ्गति) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुर्व 1 P. (थु-थुर्वति) To hurt, in-

jure.

थुत्कारः, थुत्कृतं The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थैथै ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द a. (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अनलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation. -2 A mountain. -दं A wife. -दा 1 Heat. -2 Repentance.

दंश I. 1. P. (दशति, दष्ट; desid. दि-दक्षति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृगालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. -II. 1 P, 10 U (दशति, दशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भावे घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दय-दंतदंशं Gīt. 10. -2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3. 35. -4 Cutting, tearing. -5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). -7 A tooth. -8 Pungency. -9 An armour. -10 A joint, limb. -Comp. -भीरुः, -भीरुकः a buffalo. -वदनः a heron.

दंशक a. [दंश्-कृत्] Biting, stinging. -कः 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

दंशन [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging; e. g. दष्टाश्च दंश-नैः कांतं दासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित a. 1 Bitten. -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour. -3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). -तं A bite.

दंशिन् m. See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर a. 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश्-ष्ट्रन्टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरव-क्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमाना-वलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वा-वृशाः सार्वभौमाः || Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. -अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. -क-राल a. having terrible tusks. -विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल a. Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक a. Tusked. -का =दंष्ट्रा q.v.

दंष्ट्रिन् a. 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. -m. 1 A wild boar. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः, -नं [दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth; मुहुर्मुहुर्दशनविखं-डितोष्ठया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदशना Me. 82; Bg. 11. 27. -2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour; (also m.). -Comp. -अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छि-

ष्टः 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. -3. a sigh.

-छदः, -वासस् n. 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.

-पदं a bite, tooth-mark; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Gīt. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर a. 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful. -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे(सि)रकः A young camel.

दष्ट p. p. Bitten, stung; see दंश्.

दंसनं-ना, दंसस्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill. -4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). -5 To be competent or able. -6 To go, move.

दक्ष a. [दक्ष-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. -2 Fit, suitable. -3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. -4 Honest, upright. -क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajâpati.

[He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati, nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha

who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock. -3 Fire. -4 The bull of Siva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power. -13 Bad disposition, wickedness. -क्षा 1 The earth. -2 An epithet of the Ganges. -क्षं Strength, vigour. -Comp. -अध्वर-ध्वंसकः, -क्रतुध्वंसिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. -कन्या, -जा, -तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a lunar mansion. -जापतिः 1. the moon -2. Siva. -सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षादयः 1 A vulture. -2 An epithet of Garuda.

दक्षिण *a.* [दक्ष-इनन् Un. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. -2 Right (opp. वाम). -3 Situated on the right side. -4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. -5 Situated to the south. -6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial. -7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. -णः 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. -णः, -णं 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. -णं The highest doctrine of the Sāktas. -Comp. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed

southwards ; also called अन्वाहार्य-पचन *q. v.* -अग्र *a.* pointing to the south. -अचलः the southern mountain, *i. e.* Malaya. -अत्ययः a dweller in the south. -अपर *a.* south-western. -अभिमुख *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. -अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अर्धः 1. the right hand. -2. the right or southern side. -आचार *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. °पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. the planet Mars. -इतर *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्तं the meridian line. -पश्चान् *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मा) the south-west. -पूर्व, -प्राच् *a.* south-east. -पूर्वा, -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -भागः the southern hemisphere. -समुद्रः, -सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southward (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmanas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified ; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration ; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined:— या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचत्यन्यसक्तापि सा ज्ञेया दक्षिणा बुधैः ॥ -9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā.

-पथः 1. the southern part of India the south or Deccan ; अस्ति दक्षिणपथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', *i. e.* the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. -प्रणव *a.* inclining to the south. -बंधः (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. -युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa ; दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राह्यति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.). दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1 ; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का) गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धका See under दह.

दध् I. 5 P. (दधोति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दध्यति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दध् *a.* (घ्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदध्नेन पयसोत्तीर्य K. ; कीलालव्यतिकरगुल्फदध्नपंकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17 ; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंघ् 1 P. (दंघति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise ; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives) ; तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234 ; 8. 123 ; Y. 2. 269 ; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं [दंड-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel ; पततु शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Māl. 5. 31 ; काष्ठदंडः -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority

and punishment ; आत्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread ; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c. ; U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella ; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse) ; राजयं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross-bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -15 Fine ; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229 ; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general ; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6 ; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1 ; दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126 ; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शुद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients ; see उपाय ; Ms. 7. 109, Cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army ; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहान्न व्यशिष्यत R. 17. 62 ; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294 ; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint ; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse ; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses). -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp. -अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army ; सव हतवतो दंडानीकैर्विर्भर्षते ; श्रियं M. 5. 2. -अप (व) त-

नकः tetanus, lock-jaw. -अपूपन्यायः see under न्याय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. -आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. -आहतं butter-milk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -क्राकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -घ्न a. striking with a stick, committing an assault. -चक्रः a division of an army. -छद्मं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -ढक्का a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार a. 1. carrying a staff, staff-bearer. -2. punishing, chastising ; U. 2. 10. -3. exercising judicial authority. (-रः) 1. a king ; श्रमनुदं मनुदंडधरान्वयं R. 9. 3. -2. N. of Yama. -3. a judge, supreme magistrate. -4. a mendicant carrying a staff. -5. a potter. -धारणं 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin). -2. following the order of a mendicant. -3. infliction of punishment. -नायकः 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate. -2. the leader of an army, a general. -3. a king. °पुरुषः a policeman, constable. -निपातनं punishing, chastising. -नीतिः f. 1. administration of justice, judicature. -2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity ; R. 18. 46. -3. an epithet of Durgâ. -नेतृ m. 1. a king. -2. Yama. -3. a judge. -पः a king. -पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. N. of the god Siva at Benares. -पातः 1. falling of a stick. -2. infliction of punishment. -3. dropping one line in a manuscript. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1. assault, violence. -2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1. a head magistrate. -2. a door-keeper, porter. -पाशकः, -पाशिकः 1. a head police-officer ; Pt. 2. -2. a hangman, an

executioner ; Mu. 1. -पोणं a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1. bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). -2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non execution of a sentence. -भृत् m. 1. a potter. -2. an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1. a staff-bearer. -2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -3. a chief or leader. -माथः a principal road, highway. -मुखः a leader, general of an army. -यात्रा 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal). -2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. -2. of Agastya. -3. a day. -वधः capital punishment. -वादिन् a. reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment ; (also -m.). -वासिकः a door-keeper, warder. -वासिन् m. 1. a door-keeper. -2. a magistrate. -वाहिन् m. a police-officer. -विकल्पः discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine. -विधिः, -उद्यमः 1. rule of punishment ; Pt. 1. 376. -2. criminal law. -विष्कम्भः the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1. a door-keeper, warder, porter. -2. an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. -2 A line, row. -3 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî ; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma) ; प्राप्तानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25 ; किं नाम दंडकेय U. 2 ; कायोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, fining.

दंडनीय a. Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् a. 1 Carrying a staff. -2 Furnished with a handle. -3 Having a large army. -ind. 1 Erect or upright like a stick. -2 Falling prostrate ; दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.

दंडादंडि *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः [दंडमृच्छति क -अण् उप० स०]
1 A carriage. -2 A potter's wheel.
-3 A raft, boat. -4 An elephant in rut. -5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string of pearls, a necklace. -4 A rope.

दंडित *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

दंडिन् *a.* [दंड-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff. -*m.* 1 A Brâhmana of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*. -2 A door-keeper, porter. -3 An oarsman. -4 A Jaina ascetic. -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 A king. -7 A religious mendicant (*Bhikshu*). -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 *N.* of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarsa* and *Dasakumâracharita*; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाऽभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ *Udb.* -**Comp.** -मुंडः an epithet of Siva.

दंड्य *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दन्त *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -**Comp.** -छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तक, दत्तम See under दा.

दद् 1 *A.* (ददते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a.* Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्रुः [दद्-रु] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes. -2 A kind of leprosy. -3 A tortoise.

दद्रुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रु)ण *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध् 1 *A.* (दधते) 1 To hold. -2 To have, possess. -3 To give, present.

दध *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n.* [दध्-इन्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते *S. B.*; दध्योदनः &c. -2

Turpentine. -3 A garment. -**Comp.** -अन्नं, -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. -उत्तरं, -उत्तरकं(गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey. -उदः, -उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk. -कूर्चिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -चारः a churning-stick. -जं fresh butter. -फलः the wood-apple (कपित्थ). -मंडः, -वारि *n.* whey. -मंथनं churning coagulated milk. -शोणः a monkey. -सक्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -सारः, -स्नेहः fresh butter. -स्वेदः buttermilk.

दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधिषाय्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति *Den. P.* To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

दधीचः, -चिः *N.* of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated *Vritra* and other demons. -**Comp.** -अस्थि *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. -2. a diamond.

दनुः *f.* *N.* of one of the daughters of *Daksha* given in marriage to *Kasyapa* and mother of the *Dânavas*. -*m.* *N.* of a monster, son of *Srî*, cursed by Indra and killed by *Râma* and *Lakshmana*. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुकबंध. -**Comp.** -जः, -पुत्रः, -संभवः, -हनुः a demon. °अरिः, -हिष् *m.* a god.

दंतः [दम्-तन् *Up.* 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); वदसि यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतुरुचिकौमुदी हरति दन्तिमिरमतिघोरं *Gît.* 10; सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; °पांचालिका *Mâl.* 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an harbour (कुंज). -**Comp.** -अग्रं the point of a tooth. -अंतरं the space between the teeth. -अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. -आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -आयुधः a hog. -आलयः the mouth. -आलिका, -आली a horse's bridle. -उद्धेदः dentition. -उलूखलिकः, -खलिन् *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain

to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. *Ms.* 6. 17. -कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. -कारः an artist who works in ivory. -काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -कूरः fight. -घाहिन् *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. -घातः a bite. -चालः looseness of the teeth. -छदः a lip; वारंवारमुदारशीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् *Bh.* 1. 43; *Rs.* 4. 12. -जात *a.* (a child) that is teething. -जाहं the root of a tooth. -धावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the *Bakula* tree. -2. the *Khadira* tree. -पत्रं a sort of ear-ornament; *R.* 6. 17; *Ku.* 7. 23; (often used in *Kâdambarî*). -पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a *Kunda* flower. -पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament; *Si.* 1. 60. -2. *Kunda*. -पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -पांचालिका an ivory doll; *Mâl.* 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -पाली 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -पुष्पुटः -टकः gum-boil. -पुष्पं 1. the *Kunda* flower. -2. fruit of the clearing-nut plant (कतकफल). -प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. -फलः the wood-apple tree. (-ला) long pepper. -भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मलं, -रजस् *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. -मूलीयाः *pl.* the dental letters, viz. -ल, त, थ, द, ध, न, ल् and स्. -रोगः tooth-ache. -लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -वल्कं the enamel of the teeth. -वस्त्रं, -वासस् *n.* the lip; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा *Ku.* 5. 34, *Si.* 10. 86. -बीजः, -बीजः, -बीजकः, -बीजकः the pomegranate tree. -बीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth; दंतबीणां वादयन् *Pt.* 1. -वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. -शंकुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -शठ *a.* sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -शर्करा tartar

of the teeth. —शणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. —शिरा 1. a back or double tooth. —2. the gum. —शूलः, लं tooth-ache. —शोधनिः *f.* a tooth-pick. —शोकः swelling of the gums. —संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. —हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). —हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. —कः 1 A tooth (at the end of comp.); see दंत. —2 A peak, summit. —3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतित् *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; वृषैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्वध्यते मत्तदंतितः H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2. —Comp. —दंतः ivory. —मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर *a.* [दंत-उरच्] 1 Having long or projecting teeth; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv.; Si. 6. 54. —2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (*fig.* also); अखर्वगर्वस्मितदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. —3 Undulatory. —4 Rising, bristling (as hair). —5 Overspread, covered with; U. 6. 27. —Comp. —छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. —2 Notched, serrated, bristling; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Gft. 1; पुलकभरं 11; K. 216. —3 Besmeared, covered with; Māl. 3.

दंतुल *a.* Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य *a.* [दंते दंतमूले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. —2 Suitable to the teeth. —त्यः (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंशः A tooth.

दंशक *a.* [दंश्-यङ्-उक्] 1 Biting, venomous. —2 Mischievous. —कः 1 A serpent, snake. —2 A reptile in general. —3 A demon, Rākshasa; इषुमति रघुसिंहे दंशकाञ्जिघांसौ Bk. 1. 26.

दम्, दम् I. 1. 5. P. (दमति or दमोति, दम्भ; *desid.* धिप्सति, धीप्सति, दि-दंभिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To deceive, cheat. —3 To go. —II. 10 U. (दमयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दम्भिः *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt,

damage.

दम्भः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दम्भ *a.* Little, small; अवध्रदम्भ-मधिष्य स स्थली Ki. 1. 38; see अवध्र. —भ्रः The ocean. —भ्र *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दांत) 1 To be tamed. —2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. —3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20; दमित्वाप्यरिं सघातान् 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. —4 To pacify. —Caus. (दमयति ते) 1 To tame. —2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. —3 To afflict, crush down; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम् भावे घञ्] 1 Taming, subduing. —2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). —3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुत्सितात्कर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दमः). —4 Firmness of mind. —5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; 8. 293; Y. 2. 4. —6 Mire, mud. —7 Vishṇu. —8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. —मः —मं Ved. 1 A house, home. —2 The inmates of a house. —Comp. —कर्तृ *m.* a lord, ruler. —घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

दमक *a.* Taming, subduing, conquering.

दमयः, —युः [दम्-भावे-अथच्] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. —2 Punishment.

दमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दम् भावे ल्युट्] Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating; जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैवं निर्वक्तुमर्हसि U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. —2 Tranquil, passionless. —नः 1 A charioteer. —2 A warrior. —3 The Kunda plant. —4 An epithet of Vishṇu. —नं 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. —2 Punishing, chastising; दुर्दोतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3. 34. —3 Self-restraint. —4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 35.

दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the

ride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18 :—भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीय-तामदं । उदियाय यतस्तनुभिया दमयंतीति त-तोऽभिधां दधौ ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama, and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali, envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Ritu-parna also.]

दमयितृ *a.* [दम्-णिच्-तृच्] 1 Taming, subduing. —2 A punisher, chastiser —3 An epithet of Vishṇu, or Siva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. —2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमित् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. —2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्य *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. —2 To be punished, punishable —म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience); नार्हति तातः पुंगवधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5; गुर्वी धुरं यो भुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सदृशं विभर्ति R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. —2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत *p. p.* [दम्-कतरि क] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see दम्. —2 Docile, tame, mild. —3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. —4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. —5 Resigned. —6 Liberal. —7 Dental. —8 Patient of bodily

mortifications or austerities &c. —तः 1 A tamed ox. —2 A donor. —3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दंतिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिन्] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. —2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. —3 Humiliation.

दमु (सू) नस् *m.* Fire.

दं पत्नी *m.* du. (comp. of जाया and पति) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दंभ I. 5 P. See दम्. —II. *Caus.* or 10 U. (दंभयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. —2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभः [दम्-घञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. —2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. —3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. —4 Sin, wickedness. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 An epithet of Siva.

दंभक *a.* Cheating, deceiving.

दंभनं [दम्-भावे ल्युट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दंभिन् *a.* [दम्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. —2 Hypocritical. —*m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. —2 A diamond.

दय् 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽनावध्येति तव लक्षणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. —2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमत्ताः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. —3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. —4 To go, move. —5 To grant, give, divide or allot. —6 To hurt.

दया [दय् भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्गणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यत्न दयि परक्लेशं हर्तुं यादृक् जायते । इच्छा भूमिस्तु श्रेष्ठ सा दया परिकीर्तिता II. —Comp. —कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (—रः) an epithet of Siva. —कूटः, —कूचः epithets of Buddha. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; *e. g.* Jīmūtavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nāg.:—शिरामुखैः स्यन्दत एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम भांसमास्ति । त्वं

न पश्यसि तयापि तावत् किं भक्षणं च विरतो गरुडम् || cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयलु [दय्-आलच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयलुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय्-क्त] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. —तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5 Bv. 2. 182. —ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [दृ-अण्] 1 Tearing, rending, &c. (at the end of comp.). —2 Little, small. —रः, —रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. —2 A conch-shell. —रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृथना निन्दे हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहर्षेण न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. —2 A stream. —रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमीलनयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीवाल्लिचंचत्पराग &c. Gīt. 1; so दरदलित-विकासित U. 4; Māl. 3. —Comp —तिमिरं the darkness of fear; हरति हरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gīt. 10. —द *a.* causing fear. —दः, —दः vermillion. —वरः, —इन्द्रः Vishnu's conch (पञ्चजन्य.)

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरगं Breaking, splitting.

दरणि *m. f.*, दरणी [दृ-अण्] 1 An eddy. —2 A current. —3 Surf. —4 Breaking.

दरथः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. —2 Fleeing away, taking flight. —3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् *f.* 1 The heart. —2 Terror, fear. —3 A mountain. —4 A precipice. —5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmirā. —दः Fear, terror. —दं Red lead.

दरिः, —री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरिगृह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. —Comp. —भूत *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. —2 Timid. —3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्रति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिदरिद्रिसति, दिदरिद्रिवति) 1 To be poor or needy; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति || H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. —2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रात्

यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. —3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विद्युद्वृत्ते कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 50. °ता Poverty; शंकराया हि लोकेऽस्मान्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदर 1 A gamester. —2 A stake at play. —रं 1 Gambling. —2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दर्दर *a.* Cracked, broken. —रः 1 A mountain. —2 A jar slightly broken.

दर्दरीकः 1 A frog. —2 A cloud. —3 A kind of musical instrument. —कं A musical instrument in general.

दर्दुरः [दृणाति कर्णौ शब्देन उरच् नि० Tv.] 1 A frog; पंकलिन्नमुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता दर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. —2 A cloud. —3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. —4 A mountain. —5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. —6 The sound of a drum. —7 A sort of rice. —रा, —री N. of Durgā. —रं A group or assembly of villages, district, province. —Comp. —पुटः the mouth of a pipe.

दर्दुः (द्रुः) *f.* A kind of leprosy.

दर्दु (द्रु) ण *a.* Herpetic.

दर्पः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृप्.

दर्भः [दम्-घञ् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. —Comp. —अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass; S. 2. 12. —अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —आह्वयः the Munja grass. —पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying. —2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्बः [दृ-व] 1 A mischievous or

harmful person (हिंस्र). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दर्वटः 1 A village constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दर्विकः -का A ladle, spoon.

दर्वी (र्विः) *f.* [दृ-विन् वा डीप्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20.42. -**Comp.** -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दर्श, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

दल् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्देशं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि प्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12. -0; दलति सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower); दलन्नवनीलोत्पल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वारं ते मरुदं विदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिहाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -**Caus.** (द-दालयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -**WITH** उद् (*caus.*) to tear up. -वि 1. to break, split, crack; त्वदिष्टुभिर्वदलित्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दलः -लं [दल्-अच्] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. -6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -**Comp.** -आदकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6. wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sūdra. -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आदयं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमल a lotus. -काषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the

Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, -ची *f.* a thorn. -सन्सा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं [दल्-करणे स्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting; मत्तेभकुम्भ-दलने भुवि सति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, दलिः *m. f.* A clod of earth.

दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

दलिकं Timber, a piece of wood.

दलित *p. p.* [दल्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दल्पः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sâstra.

दल्भः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दल्मिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दवः 1 A wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारि-द वारि द्वातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire, heat. -4 Fever, pain. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिरतस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दवधुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दवयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दविष्ट *a.* (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दवीयस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशन *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -**Comp.** -अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धे) five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha. -अर्हः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. -अवताराः *m. pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu; see under अवतार. -अवर *a.* consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon.

-आननः, -आरयः epithets of Râvana; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent. -कंडः, -कंधरः epithets of Râvana; सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंडकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. °अरिः, °जित *m.*, रिपुः epithets of Râma; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् *n.* the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमारचरितं a prose work by Dandin. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्रामपतिः, ग्रामिकः, ग्रामिन् *m.* -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रैवः = दशकंड q. v. -पारमिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं *N.* of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -बंधः a tenth part. -बलः, -भूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -बहुः an epithet of Siva. -भुजा, -महाविद्या *N.* of Durgâ. -मालिकाः *pl.* 1. *N.* of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य *a.* 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Râvana. °रिपुः an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः *N.* of a celebrated king of Ayodhyâ, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Kishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasara-tha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite - 'Li life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिशतः the sun; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विया सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥. —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after, or lasting for, ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. —2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) हस्रं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. —3. a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the tenth of Asvina.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, ten-fold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. —2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. —2 The tenth decad of the human life. —3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, —दशमीगत *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. —2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशान, दष्ट See under दंश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहन्ती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवांबरपटस्य दशाः पतन्ति 5. 4. —2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. —3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. —4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40. —5 A period in general. —6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गण्डद्वयपरिच दशा चक्रनामंक्रमण

Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य देवं ग-
ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. —7 State or condition of mind. —8 The result of actions, fate. —9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). —10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अधिपतिः, —ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. —2. the end of life; निर्विद्विषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्बः, —कर्बिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. —2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. —2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्यासः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m.pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्त्यन्ते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. —2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. —2 To decay, waste away, perish. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (दसति, दसयति -ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. —2 To see. —3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. —2 Throwing. —3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. —2 Thrown, tossed. —3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्-मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. —2 Beautiful. —3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. —2 A thief, rogue. —3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्-युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). —2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. —3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Mc. 7. 143. —4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21. —5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्य *a.* [दस्यति पाहून् दस्-रक्] Sa-

vage, fierce, destructive. —सौ (*m.* du.) 1 The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. —2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. —2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. —2 The lunar mansion Asvinî. —Comp. —देवता the constellation Asvinî. —सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, =संज्ञा q. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अधाक्षति, ध-
क्षति, दग्धं, दग्ध, desid. दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धं विध्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मान-
सं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10; S. 3. 17. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृह-
मस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. —4 To cauterize (in medicine). —WITH निस् 1. to burn, consume. —2. to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा भूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —प्र 1. to burn. —2. to burn completely. —3. to pain, torment. —4. to trouble, tease. —सं to burn; आभिजनः सं-
दह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. —2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. —2 A pigeon. —3 The number 'three'. —4 A bad man. —5 The Bhallâtaka plant. —6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). —7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. —2 Cauterizing. —3 Sour gruel. —Comp —अरातिः water. —उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svâhâ, wife of Agni. —सारथिः wind.

दहनीय 1 *a.* To be burnt. —2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह-क्त] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. —2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. —3 Famished. —4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग. —5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. —6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-
दरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68;

so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. -7 Cuning (विदग्ध). -ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. -ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. -काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह्-भावे-घञ्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. -4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -अगुरु *n.*, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. -ज्वरः inflammatory fever. -सरः, -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर, -हरण *a.* allaying heat. (-रं, -णं) the Usīra plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-ष्णल्] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammable. -3 Cauterizing. -कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन् *a.* [दह्-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, paining, distressing.

दाहक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह्-कर्मणि-प्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह्-अर्] Small, subtle, fine, thin. -2 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह *a.* Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. (यच्छति, दत्त) To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange; ति-लेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2. P. (दाति,) To cut; ददाति द्र-विणं भूरि दाति दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K.R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अ-दित, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is दात्त; with उप, दत्तात्त; with

नि, निदत्त or नीत्त, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person.); अवकाशं किलेदन्वान् रामायाम्य-यितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनघटेः बालपा-दपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवाभिवर्त्तते S. 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दा-स्य Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रष्टुं चित्रगता-मपि S. 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to any-thing; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आसपे दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, नि-देशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see; वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रतिवचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a Srāddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; सं-केतं दा to make an appointment; शापं दा to curse; वृत्तिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. (दापयति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Desid. (दित्सति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guard- ed; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the

twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमज्ञिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीति-संयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under गुप्त. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā; see दत्तत्रेय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनप(पा)क-र्मन्, -अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resump- tion of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive. -आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents, offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. -आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an in- carnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. -आदत्त *a.* given and re- ceived. -आदर *a.* 1. showing re- spect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. -दृष्टि *a.* looking at; S. 1. 7. -नृत्योपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, i. e. complimented with a dance; Me. 32. -शल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leaning on Sambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वरदत्त-हस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; देवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवय- वैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम *a.* Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Clean- ing, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An institutor of a sacrifice (who em- ploys and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Pay- able. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, de- stroying. -3 Distribution.

दाह्य *a.* (जी *f.*) [दा-न्च्] 1 Giving

offering, granting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6 1. -2 A donor ; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

दात्वः A donor. -त्वं 1 The performance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present ; Ms. 2. 158 ; Bg. 17. 20 ; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence ; R. 1. 69 ; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63 ; Ki. 5. 9 ; V. 4. 25 ; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also) ; R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upāyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy ; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Distribution (of food), meal, especially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, possession, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम *a.* liberal. -कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrūra, a friend of Kṛishṇa. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पात्रं 'a worthy recipient', a Brāhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभाच्यं security for payment of a debt. -भिन्न *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. -वारि *n.*, -तोयं ichor flowing from the temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2 (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality ; e. g. Parasurāma who gave away the earth with its seven continents ; cf. the instance given in R. G.

under दानवीरः—किंवादमधिकं मे यद्विजायार्थयेत्ते कवचमरमणीयं कुंडलं चार्पयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्रक्ष्यन्त निर्वहलरुधिरधारं मौलिमावेदयामि ॥ -शील, -शूर, -शौड, *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् *a.* 1 Liberal ; munificent. -2 Having gifts.

दानीय *a.* 1 Due, bestowable, fit to be given. -2 Receiving gifts. -यं A gift, donation.

दानु *a.* [दा-नु] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. -नुः 1 A donor. -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction. -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. -*n.* 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित *p. p.* [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्ता Desire of giving ; Bv. 1. 125.

दित्सु *a.* Wishing to give &c.,

देय *a.* [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given, offered or presented ; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3 To be returned or restored ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 ; Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage. -6 To be paid (as a debt &c.). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid, &c. ; see दा above. -यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Daksha. -क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण *a.* (णी *f.*) Coming from the Daksha family. -णः A son of Daksha. -णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् *m.* A Brāhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इजि फक्-ङीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -4 The lunar constellation called Revatī. -5 N. of Kadru or Vinatā. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Dantī plant. -Comp. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the moon. -पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षायः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [दक्षिणा प्रयोजनमस्य-अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relating to the south. -णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern ; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan ; आरम्भशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य *a.* [दक्षिणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Relating to a sacrificial gift. -ण्यं 1 (*a.*) Politeness, civility, courtesy ; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (*b.*) Kindness ; V. 1. 2 ; Bh. 2. 22 ; Māl. 1. 8. -2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved) ; S. 6. 4 ; it is thus defined :— दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south ; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाते मे V. 2. 4 (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour. -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N. of the mother of Pāṇini. -Comp. -पुत्रः N. of Pāṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pāṇini.

दाक्ष्यं [दक्षस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability ; Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि (लि) मः -मा 1 The pomegranate tree ; पाकारुणरफुदितदाडिमकांति वक्त्रं Māl. 9. 31 ; Amaru. 13. -2 Small cardamoms. -मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -Comp. -प्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाडिका The beard ; Ms. 8. 283 (Kull. इमभु).

दांड *a.* (डी *f.*) Relating to a stice or punishment. -डा A kind of gamk with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying

a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). -कः A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दानु, &c. See under दा.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहै-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mál. 9. 7. -2 The Châtaka bird. -3 A cloud. -4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्यूह).

दादः [दद्-घञ्] A gift, donation. -Comp. -दः a donor.

दाधिक a. (की f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. -2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. -3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. -क A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. -Desid. (दीदंसति-ते) To make straight; (desid. in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Rākshasa; त्रिविधमुद्धृतदानवकंदकं S. 7. 3. -Comp. -अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -गुरुः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक a. (वी f.) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् n. [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. -2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिक्से या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगौरी Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. -3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दामा हेमराजीव दिध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. -4 A largo bandage. -5 Ved. A gift. -6 A portion, share. -7 A girdle. -Comp. -अंचलं, -अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. -उदरः an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक a. (की f.) [दंभेन चरति धर्मे-ठक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. -2 Proud, imperious. -3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious. -कः 1 A

cheat. -2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा भावे-घञ्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Mál. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mál. 4; Ms. 8. 139. -2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). -3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवामुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. -4 A part or share in general. -5 Delivering, handing over. -6 Dividing, distributing. -7 Loss, destruction. -8 Irony. -9 Site, place. -10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. -Comp.

-अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. -अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. -आदः [दायमादत्ते, आदा-क] 1. one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. -2. a son. -3. a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायदः Sk. -आदा, -दी 1. an heiress. -2. a daughter. -आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. -कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. -बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. -भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक a. (यिका f.) [दा-ण्वल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिड°, &c. -कः 1 An heir, inheritor. -2 A donor.

दायिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing; as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दारः 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field. -राः [दारयन्ति (भ्रान्-न्) इति दारः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vart.] (m. pl.) A wife; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. -अधीन a. dependent on a wife. -उपसंग्रहः, -ग्रहः, -परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. -कर्मन् n., -क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40. -बलिमुज्ज m. a crane.

दारक a. (रिका f.) [दृ-ण्वल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका इद-

यदारिका पितुः. -कः 1 A boy, a son. -2 A child, infant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. -आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दृ-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing-nut plant. -णी N. of Durgā.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. -दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः f. Tearing, cutting.

दारित p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् m. 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 A cleft. -2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारदः 1 Quicksilver. -2 The ocean. -दः, -दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्रं [दारिद्रस्य भावः घ्यञ्] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुण-राशिनाशी Subhāsh.

दारु a. [दीर्घेते दृ-ण्वल्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal. -3 Kind. -रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist. -रु n. (said to be m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. -2 A block. -3 A lever. -4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadāru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp.

-अंडः the peacock. -आघाटः the wood-pecker. -कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. -गर्भा a wooden puppet. -जः a kind of drum. -पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. -पुष्पिका, -पुत्री a wooden doll. -मुख्याह्वया, मुख्याह्वा a lizard. -यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood. -वधूः a wooden doll. -सारः sandal. -हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुकः 1 The Devadāru tree. -2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण a. [दृ-णिच्-उन्नन् Un. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मरुयेव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense,

poignant, agonizing (grief, pain &c.); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking.

-णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक). -2 N. of Vishnu. -णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दार्ढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दार्दुरः-रं 1 A conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भं a. (भी f.) Made of *darbha* grass ; दार्भं मुचत्युदजपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4 v. 1.

दार्ढ्य a. (वी f.) Wooden.

दार्ढ्यं A council-house, court; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darśanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद a. (दी f.) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्ष्टान्त a. (ती f.), दार्ष्टान्तिक a. (की f.) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय); स्वापस्य दार्ष्टान्तिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाडिम q. v.

दालिमः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण] = दव q. v. -Comp. -आग्निः, -भनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; आनंदमृगदावाग्निः शीलशाखिमदद्विपः । ज्ञानवीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled ; Māl. 6.

दाश् I. 1. 10. U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II. 5 P. (दाशोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman ; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v.). -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavati,

mother of Vyâsa.

दाशे (से) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. -यी An epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशरथः, -दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Râma and his three brothers, but especially of Râma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (m. pl.) The descendants of Dasârha, the Yâdavas ; Si. 2. 64. -ईः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mâlava country.

-काः (m. pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country ; see दाशेर also.

दाश्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U. 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sûdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vṛitrâsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्ये). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Sûdra ; cf. गुप्त. -Comp. -अनुदासः ' a slave of a slave ', the humblest of the servants ; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). -जनः a servant or slave ; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानेनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; (दासस्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of ' the mob or the common people '). -भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sûdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmana (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. -सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e.g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः ' a whore-son ', used as a term of abuse ; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2 ; but दास्याः सहृदयी ' like

a female slave').

दासेयः The son of a female slave, दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel ; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage ; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27 ; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह्.

दिक्कः A young elephant (कर्भ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह्.

दिडिः, दिडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाद्य a. Supporting. -र्य 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow re-married.

दिधि (धी) षूः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married ; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रोदिधिषूरेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification) ; भ्रातुर्धृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support ; दिक्षुजराः कुरुत तत्त्वितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.

दिनः-नं [यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् ह-
स्व ; Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि);
दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R.
4. 1 ; यामिनयन्ति दिनानि च सुखदुःखव-
शीकृते मनासि K. P. 10 ; दिनांते निलया-
य गतु R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including
the night,) a period of 24 hours ;
दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25 ; सप्त
व्यतीत्यस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25.
-Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day,
i. e. an hour, a watch, &c. -अँटं
darkness. -अस्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं
evening, sunset ; R. 2. 15, 45. -अ-
धीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon.
-अंतकः darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः
-आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः,
-ईश्वरः the sun. °आत्मजः 1. an epi-
thet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3.
of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the
sun. तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतआधिकारो मतो
नः V. 2. 1 ; दिनकरकुलचंद्रचंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8 ;
R. 9. 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn ;
(2) Sugriva ; (3) Karna ; (4) Yama.
°तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ ;
(2) the river Tâptî. -केशरः, -वः
darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening.
-चर्या daily occupation, daily rout-
ine of business. -उद्योतिस् *n.* sun-
shine. -दुःखितः the Chakravâka
bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः,
-मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of
the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth,
eleventh, and twelfth signs of
the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं
a month. -मुखं morning ; R. 9. 25.
-मूर्धन् *m.* the eastern mountain
behind which the sun is supposed
to rise -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the
youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be
glad, or to gladden. -2 To please,
or to be pleased.

दिप् 10 A. (दिप्यते) 1 To ac-
cumulate. -2 To order, direct. So
दिभ्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing
with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar
race, son of अंशुमत् and father of
भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa,
of रघु. [He is described by Ka-
lidâsa as a grand ideal of what a king
should be. His wife was Sudakshina,
a woman in every respect worthy of her
husband ; but they had no issue. For
this he went to his family priest Va-

sishtha who told him and his wife to
serve the celestial cow Nandini. They
accordingly served her for 21 days and
were on the 22nd day favoured by the
cow. A glorious boy was then born
who conquered the whole world and
became the founder of the line of the
Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दि I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्यूत or द्युन ;
disid. द्यूषति, दिंदिव्यति) 1 To shine,
be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a
missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To
gamble, play with dice (with acc
or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षैरक्षान्वा
दीव्यति Sk. ; Si. 8. 32 ; Ve. 1. 13. -4
To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle
with, make sport of, rally ; (with
acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7
To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवी-
द्वंधुभिर्गानां Bk. 8. 122 ; (but with
acc. or gen. when the root is pre-
ceded by a preposition ; शतं शतस्य
वा परिदीव्यति Sk.). -8 To squander,
make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To
be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or
drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To
wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति,
देवयति-ते) 1 To cause to lament, pain,
vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III.
10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament,
moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan,
suffer pain ; Bk. 4. 34.

दिष्ट *f.* [दीव्यत्यत्र दिष्ट-वा० आधारे डि-
वि Tv.] (Nom. sing. यौः) 1 The
heaven ; R. 3. 4, 12 ; Me. 30. -2
The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, bril-
liance. -5 Fire, glow of fire.
N.B. The compounds with दिष्ट as first
member are mostly irregular ; e. g.
दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra ; अन-
तिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृ-
थिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दि-
विष्ठः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (ष) वृ *m.*, दिवो-
कस् *m.*, दिवौकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of
the heaven', a god ; S. 7 ; R. 3. 19,
47 ; दिविषवृष्टेः Gît. 7. दिवस्पृश् *m.* the
Supreme Being. दिविरपृश् *a.* reaching
or pervading the sky. दिवौज्वा carda-
moms. दिवौल्का a meteor. दिवौकस् *m.*
1. a god. -2. the Châtaaka bird. -3. a
deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीव्यत्यत्र घञर्थे आधारे क] 1
Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4
A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् *n.* The heaven. -*m.* A day.

दिवसः -सं [दीव्यतेव दिव् असच् किञ्च
cf. Un. 3. 121] A day ; दिवस इवाभ-

इयामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12.
-Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the
sun ; Rs. 3. 22. -मुखं morning,
daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages.
-विगमः evening, sunset ; Me. 99.

दिवा *ind.* By day, in the day-
time ; दिवाभू 'to become day.' -Comp.
-अटनः a crow. -अंध *a.* blind by
day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधि-
का a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of
day', evening. -करः 1. the sun ;
Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the
sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chândâla,
a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3.
an owl. -चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a
kind of bird (इयमा). -निशं *ind.*
day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the
sun. -प्रदीपः 'a lamp by day', an
obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an
owl ; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो गुहासु लीनं दि-
वाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a
white lotus (opening at night).
-3. a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं
midday. -रात्रं *ind.* day and night.
-वसुः the sun. -शय *a.* sleeping by
day ; R. 19. 34. -स्वप्नः, -स्वापः
sleep during day-time. (-पः) an
owl.

दिवातन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दिवा भवः टच्
तुट् च] Of or belonging to the day ;
Ku. 4. 46 ; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Châsha bird ; (also
दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine,
heavenly, celestial. -2 Supernatural,
wonderful ; परदोषेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si.
16. 29 ; Bg. 11. 8. -3 Brilliant,
splendid. -4 Charming, beautiful.
-व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial
being ; दिव्यानमपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात्
Si. 8. 64. -2 Barley. -3 An epithet
of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin,
bdellium. -5 A philosopher. -व्यं 1
Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The
sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10
kinds are enumerated) ; cf. Y. 2.
22, 95. -4 An oath, a solemn de-
claration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of
sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp.
-अंघ्रिः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री
a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel,
an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य *a.* partly
human and partly divine (as a
hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-
water. -उपपादुकः a god. -ओषधिः
f. a herb of great supernatural
efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison ;

Mu. 1. 21. --कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal. --गंधः sulphur. (-धा) large cardamoms. (-धं) cloves. --गायनः a Ghandharva. --चक्षुस् *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. -2. blind. (-*m.*) a monkey. (-*n.*) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. --ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. --दृश् *m.* an astrologer. --रोहं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. --पुष्पः the Karavira tree. --प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. --मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. --मानुषः a demi-god. --रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. --रथः a celestial car moving through the air. --रसः 1. quicksilver, 2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. --वस्त्र *a.* divinely dressed. (-स्त्रः) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. --वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. --श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. --सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. --सानुः *N.* of one of the Visvedevas. --सारः the Sâla tree.

दिश 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; *desid.* दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेन्न यः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53. -2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशन्ति Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute). -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. --*Caus.* (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिश *f.* [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश-क्तिप्] (Nom. sing. दिक्-म्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि

दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4. -2 (*a*) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (*b*) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिगियं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं नृपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region. -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order. -7 The number 'ten'. -8 A side or party. -9 The mark of a bite. (*N. B.* In comp. दिश् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्, &c.) --**Comp.** --अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Mâl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिशंतागता राजानः &c. --अंतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. --अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (-रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect.). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. -4. darkness. (-री) an epithet of Durgâ. --अंबरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). --ईशः-ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. --कन्या, -कांता, -कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). --करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet of Siva. --करिका, -करी a young girl or woman. --करिन्, -गजः, -दंतिन्, -वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशेषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. --ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. --चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world. --जयः, -विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all

directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमन्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. --तटं the horizon. --दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -2. a general outline or survey. -3. a compass. --राहः preternatural redness of the horizon. --नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. -2. *N.* of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kâlidâsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). --पतिः, -पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303, also). --पथः the surrounding region. --भागः a point of the compass, direction. --मंडलं =दिक्चक्रं q. v. --मात्रं the mere direction or indication. --मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिग्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. --मोहः mistaking the way or direction. --वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (-स्त्रः) 1. a Jain or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. -2. an epithet of Siva. --विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. --**Comp.** --गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् *m.* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य *a.* [दिशि भवः दिगा० यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *p. p.* [दिश् कर्मणि -क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2 Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled. -4 Directed, ordered &c. --ष्टः Time. --ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill-luck; शो दिष्ट S. 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object. --**Comp.** --अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f.* [दिश भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायां कर्तरि क्तिच् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune, destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिर्वाद्धिमिव

शुभाव K. 55 ; दिष्टिबुद्धिसंभ्रमो महानभू-
त् K. 70. -5 A sort of measure of
length.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr.
sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily,
thank God, how glad I am, how
fortunate, bravo ; (an exclamation
of joy or gratulation) ; दिष्ट्या प्रति-
हतं दुर्जातं Māl. 4 ; दिष्ट्या सोयं महावा-
हुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32 ; Ve. 2. 12.
(दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated
upon' ; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन
पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (दिग्धि, दिग्धे, दिग्ध; *desid.*
दिधिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, pla-
ster spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54.
-2 To soil, defile, pollute ; R. 16.
15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. -2
Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared,
anointed, daubed; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms.
3. 132; R. 16. 15 ; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च
विषेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे
हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled,
defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, en-
venomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil,
ointment. -2 Any oily substance
or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poi-
soned arrow. -5 A story (true or
fictitious.)

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To pe-
rish, die. -2 To waste, decay, di-
minish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved).
soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To
shine. -2 To please, be admired,
appear good.

दीः *f.* Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः *f.* Splendour lustre.

दीन *a.* [दी-क्त तत्पान] 1 Poor, in-
digent. -2 Distressed, ruined, af-
flicted, miserable, wretched. -3
Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad ;
सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4. -4 Timid,
frightened. -5 Mean, piteous; Bh.
2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in
distress or misery ; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः
Mk. 1. 48 ; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य
R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretched-
ness. -ना The female of a mouse
or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल *a.*
kind to the poor. -बंधुः a friend
of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To

consecrate or prepare oneself for
the performance of a sacred rite ;
see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate
oneself to. -3 To initiate or intro-
duce a pupil. -4 To invest with
the sacred thread. -5 To sacrifice.
-6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To
shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्युट्] Initiation,
consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (a) Consecra-
tion for a religious ceremony, ini-
tiation in general; R. 3. 44, 65.
(b) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*.
-2 A ceremony preliminary to a
sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious
rite in general ; विवाहदीक्षां R. 3. 33 ;
Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with
the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating
oneself to a particular object, self-
devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supple-
mentary sacrifice made to atone for
the defects in a preceding one.
-पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित *p. p.* [दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्त, दीक्षा जाता-
स्य तारोद्धतच् वा] 1 Consecrated, in-
itiated (as for a religious ceremony);
एते विवाहदीक्षिता युयं U. 1; Pt. 1. 167 ;
आपन्नाभयसन्नेष दीक्षिता. खलु पौरवाः S.
2. 16 ; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 25.
-2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3
Prepared for, having taken a vow
of; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned; R. 4.
5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा cere-
mony). -तः 1 A priest engaged
in a Dīkshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A per-
son who or whose ancestors may
have performed a grand sacrificial
ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiri-
tual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining. -2 Risen
(as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice.
-2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1)
Agni; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final
emancipation.

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light; R.
3. 22, 17. 48 ; N. 2. 69 ; U. 6. 18.
-2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodi-
ly lustre, energy; Bh. 2. 29. -4
A finger. -5 Ved. A religious
prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-
law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The
sun ; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine,

-2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin;
जित्वासाँ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां
Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A
gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A
weight of gold; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दीप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त; *freq.* देदीप्यते)
1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरुजैः
समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M.
2. 13 ; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहाराव-
लिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44 ; Bk. 2. 2, R.
14. 64 ; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be
lighted ; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते
K. 105. -3 To glow, be inflamed or
excited, increase (fig. also) ; R. 5.
47 ; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To
be fired with anger; Ki. 3. 55. -5
To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति
ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame.
-2 To illuminate, light, irradiate ;
वृंदावनान्तरमदीपयदंशुजालैः (इंदुः) Gīt.
7 ; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise.
-4 To adorn, grace ; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] 1 A lamp,
light ; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्न-
पि । अंतरस्यैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचि-
त् ॥ Pt. 1. 221 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्यो-
पकुरुतः S.B.; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp.
-अन्विता 1. the day of new moon,
(अमा). -2.=दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं
worshipping an idol by waving a
light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आव-
ली, -उत्सवः 1. a row of lights,
nocturnal illumination. -2. parti-
cularly, the festival called *Diwali*
held on the night of new moon in
आधिन. -कलिका the flame of a
lamp. -किहं lamp-black, soot. -कू-
पी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः
1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः
the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a
lamp ; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting,
illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-
stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern.
-4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v.
-शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame
of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृंखला
a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) [दीप्-ण्वल्] 1
Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminat-
ing, making bright. -3 Illustrating,
beautifying, making illustrious. -4
Exciting, making intense ; Si. 2.
55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulat-
ing digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful
in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A
light, lamp ; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुर-

रूपनिर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीप्यकः) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सङ्गतिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतत्वनां । सैव क्रियासु बद्धेषु कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदन्ति वर्णावर्णानां धर्मकं दीपकं बुधाः । मदेन भाति कलमः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन *a.* [दीप्णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating. -4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated. -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यगनी). -यं A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75, 9. 70. -2 (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपिन् *a.* 1 Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप् क] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -प्तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -प्तं Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1. blazing fire. -2. N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sunstone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, -वर्णः, -शक्तिः epithets of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.*

of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -पिगलः a lion. -पुर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कान्ति see under कान्ति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -प्यं White cumin seed.

दीप्ति *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (Compar. द्रघीयस्, Superl. द्रघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाक्षं शरीरं दुःकान्ति वदनं M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35; दीर्घपांग &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्चयः. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded; U. 3. 46. -र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्घा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्घे *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अहन् *m.* summer (प्रश्म). -आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -आयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white cumin. -कण्डः, -कण्डकः, -कण्डरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a bear. -कोशः, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -वाटिकः a camel. -छद्ः sugar-cane. -जघः 1. a camel. -2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 33. -तरुः, -तुः the palm tree. -तुण्डी musk-rat. -दंडः 1. the palm tree

-2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork-tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m.* a sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) द् *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -वाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रद्ः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar-cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 89. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्णि See under दृ.

दु I. 5 P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीने जले जानि दुन्वत्ययितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98, 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत् Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained: देहि सुदरे दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुतोमि Git. 3. -*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयरो Git. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (दवाति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -3 Agitated; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) T. pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःखानि खानि यास्मिन्, दुःखं खनति खन्-ड, दुःखं अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनश दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1.; R. 19, 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अतः final emancipation. -आर्त, -आन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -देह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked. -प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज् *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of; कामेकवर्तीव्रत-दुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhappily. -2. impassable. -सागरः 'the sea of troubles', worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.)

दुःखित *a.* [दुःखं तारुण्यतश्च] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. -तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् *a.* 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को

मूढः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलसुदुलकलेवरनंदनमधिगतगौरदुकूलं Gīt. 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, -दुग्ध &c. See under दुह्.

दुडिः *f.* A small tortoise.

दुडुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुडुभः = दुडुभ q. v.

दुहुमः A green onion.

दुंदमः A kind of drum; see दुंदुभि.

दुध् 1 P. (दोधति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि *a.* Ved. Injurious, hurtful, Rv. 6. 26. 2.

दुधित *a.* Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुंदुः 1 A kind of drum -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishna's father.

दुंदुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva

दुंदुभिः *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुंदुभिर्तां ययुर्णवाः R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Krishna. -3 A kind of poison. -4 N. of a demon slain by Vāli. (When Sugrīva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuṇa.

दुंदुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुंदुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुंदुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुंदुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the sense of 'bad', 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.), -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* 1.

weak-eyed. -2. evil-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. -अतिक्रम *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed'; स्वजातिदुरतिक्रमा Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu. -अत्यय *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम *a.* 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित *a.* badly performed, managed, or executed. (-तं) improper stay at a place. -अधीत *a.* badly learnt or read. -अध्यय *a.* 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अध्वः a bad road. -अंत *a.* 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सृक्षाय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरंता बलवद्भिरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वर्तते) Gīt. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4. insurmountable. -अंतक *a.* =दुरंत q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. -अन्वय *a.* 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. -अभियह *a.* difficult to be caught. -अभिमानिन् *a.* vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम *a.* incomprehensible. -अवग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. -अवबोध *a.* unintelligible. -अवस्थ *a.* ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. -वाप *a.* difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. -अवेक्षितं an improper look. -आकृति *a.* ugly, misshaped. -आक्रंद *a.* crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. -आक्रम *a.* 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed, -आक्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. -आगमः improper or ille-

gal acquisition. —आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर *a.* 1. hard to be performed. —2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार *a.* 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved. —2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (—रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आत्मता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आत्मन् *a.* evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (—मः) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आधर *a.* difficult to be withstood or overpowered, irresistible. —आधर्ष *a.* 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. —2. not to be attacked with impunity. —3. haughty. (—र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी *a.* Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम *a.* difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप *a.* 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. —2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. —3. hard to be overcome. —आबाध *a.* hard to be molested. (—धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य *a.* difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह *a.* difficult to be mounted. (—हः) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the cocoa-nut tree. —3. the date tree. —आरोह *a.* difficult of ascent. (—हः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. —2. the palm tree. —3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. —2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक *a.* 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. —2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाघावरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (—कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार *a.* 1. difficult to be covered. —2. difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय *a.* 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. —2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. —2. hoping against hope. —आसद् *a.* 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. —2. difficult to be found or met with. —3. unequalled, unparalleled. —4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (—दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत *a.* 1. difficult. —2. sinful. (—तः) 1. a

bad course, evil, sin; दुरितानां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुरीसनहृदां द्रुतं दुरीकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. —2. a difficulty, danger. —3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः *f.* Ved. 1. a bad course. —2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. —2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईषणा, —एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. —2. an evil eye. —उक्त *a.* harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्तिः *f.* offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद *a.* difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर *a.* unanswerable. —उदाहर *a.* difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्झितार्थसंबन्धः प्रबन्धो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्ग्रह *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—वः) a wicked person. —ओषस् *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. incomprehensible. (—गः, —गं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—गः) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgâ (thus receiving her name from him). °अध्यक्षः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n.* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (—कः) the birch tree. °नी N. of Durgâ. °तरणी an epithet of Sâvitri. °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लघनं surmounting difficulties. (—नः) a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—र्गा) an epithet of Pârvatî, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* P. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path.

—3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—धः) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—धं) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाध, —गाह्य *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2. impossible. —घण *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोषः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः त्रिविधाश्च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Châp. 24, 25; शास्त्रेऽप्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked; Pt. 1. 5). —जय *a.* invincible. (—यः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad-tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—तः) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जति मेत्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जतिबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —णयः, —नयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2. impropriety. —3. injustice. —णामन्, —नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—तः) misconduct. —दम, —दमन्, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Mâl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, in-

solent; दुर्गतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1. a calf. -2. a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva. -दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (-नं) 1. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उन्नमत्यकालमुद्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. -3. a shower (of any thing); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. -4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy.) -दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. -दुष्टः an unbeliever. -दृश *a.* disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. -दृष्ट *a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. -दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. -द्युत an unfair game. -द्रुमः onion. -धर *a.* 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मद्नेन साद्यते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7. 28. -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-रः) quicksilver. -धर्व *a.* 1. inviolable, unassailable. -2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. -3. fearful, dreadful. -4. haughty. -धी *a.* stupid, silly. -नामकः piles. -नामन् *m. f.* a cockle. (-न.) piles. -निग्रह *a.* irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त *a.* carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलंती R. 7. 10. -निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. -2. a bad pretext. -निवार, -निवार्य *a.* difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. -नीति misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39. -2. ill-luck. -नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल *a.* 1. weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. -4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. -बाल *a.* bald-headed. -2. void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध *a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविकृताः कभूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. -भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2. an ill-tempered woman, a shrew. -भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome. -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky.

(-यं) ill-luck. -भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. -भिक्षं 1. scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. -2. want in general. -भिद्, -भेद्, -भेद्य *a.* firm. -भृत्यः a bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. -मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद् *a.* drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. -मनस् *a.* troubled in mind, discouraged, dispirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Mâl 3]. -मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. -मन्त्रः, -मन्त्रितं, -मन्त्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. -मरं a hard or difficult death. -मरणं violent or unnatural death. -मर्ष *a.* 1. unbearable. -2. obstinate, hostile. -मर्षणः N. of Vishnu. -मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. -मल्लिका, -मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. -मित्रः 1. a bad friend. -2. an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (-खः) 1. a horse. -2. N. of Siva. -मूल्य *a.* highly priced, dear. -मेधस् *a.* silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (-म.) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रन्थानधीत्य व्याकर्तुमिति दुर्मेधसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. -योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a bad combination. -योध, -योधन *a.* invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra and Gāndhārī. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pandavas, but particularly Bhīma, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-apparent, Duryodhana did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pandavas away into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should

enter it. But the Pandavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhishthira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pandavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishthira was particularly fond). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhishthira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhishthira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pandavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bharatī war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhīma fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club. -योनि *a.* of a low birth. -लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1. difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. -2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare; शुद्धांतदुर्लभं S. 1. 16. -3. best, excellent, eminent. -4. dear, beloved. -5. costly. -ललित *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please; हा महेकदुर्ललित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Mâl. 9. -2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै S. 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. -लेख्यं a forged document. -वच *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. -2. not to be talked about. -3. speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. -वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. -वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्ण) 1. silver. -2. a kind of leprosy. -वस *a.* difficult to be resided in. -वसतिः *f.* painful residence; R. 8. 94. -वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. -वाच् *a.* speaking ill. (-फ.) 1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant

language or speech. —वाच्य *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous. —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—च्यं) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —वादः slander, defamation, calumny. —वार, -वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —वासस *a.* 1. ill-dressed —2. naked. (—*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह. —विगाह्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचित्र्य inconceivable, inscrutable. —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud: वृथाशस्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3: ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्ध ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. —विद्य *a.* uneducated —विधि *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile —3. poor, indigent; विदधाते रुचिरगर्वदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —विनयः misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शास्त्रितरि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate (—तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—कः) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाव्य *a.* inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —विलासः a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —विष *a.* ill-natured, malignant. (—षः) N. of Siva. —विषह *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (—हः) N. of Siva. —वृत्त *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. —2. roguish. (—त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —वेद *a.* difficult to be known or

ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment in law. —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —हुः a badly offered sacrifice. —हृद *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—*m.*) an enemy. —हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —हृषीक *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. —2 A dice-box. —3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice; दुरोदरच्छाजितां समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —2 A die.

दुर्व 1 P. (दु-दु-वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं चैदो-लयेदाशु Ratimanjari दोलयन्द्वाविवाशौ Bh. 3. 39. —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस् *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering. —3 Worship, honor.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honor, worship. —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वन् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवांशु *a.* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुषयति-ते, but दुषयति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mv. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour

(as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse: दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निपादत्वं गमिष्यति Rām; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p.p.* [दुष्-क्त] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. —3 Depraved, corrupted —4 Vicious, wicked, as दुष्टवृषः —5 Guilty, culpable. —6 Low, vile. —7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. —8 Painful. —9 Worthless. —ष्टा 1 A bad or unchaste woman. —2 A harlot. —ष्टं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. —2 A kind of leprosy. —*Comp.* —आत्मन्, —आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. —चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful. —चेतसः, —धी, —बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. —2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity, दुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष

दूषक *a.* (षिका *f.*) [दुष्-णिच् षुल] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. —2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. —3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. —4 Disfiguring. —5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. —2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष्. —2 Dishonouring, violating. —3 Offending against. —4 Opposing, counteracting. —णं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. —2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). —3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). —4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. —5 Detraction, disparagement. —6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. —7 Refutation. —8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलुकोप्य-दलोक्ते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvana, slain by Rāma. —*Comp.* —अरिः an epithet of Rāma. —आवह *a.* involving

(one) in blame.

दुष्णीय *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c; see दुष्.

दुषयितृ *m.* A corrupter, violator.

दुषिः-षी *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

दुषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -3 Rheum of the eyes.

दुषित *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a*) Hurt, injured. (*b*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (*c*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -ता A girl who has been violated. -तं A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

दुषिका = दुषि *q. v.*

दुष्य *a.* [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -व्यं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -व्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष् भावे करणे वा घञ्] 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविदपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति S. 3 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b*) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजानि R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3; अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विज्ञाता Chāp. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Even-

ing, dusk; cf. दोषा. -Comp. -आकर *a.* faulty. -आरोपः charge, accusation.

-एकदृश् *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. -कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* causing evil, hurtful. -ग्रस्त *a.*

1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious.

-ज्ञ *a.* knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. -त्रयं disorder or vi-

tiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात पित्त and कफ). -दृष्टि *a.* censorious. -प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure.

-भाज् *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. -भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषण A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. -कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [दुष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्ट *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gandharva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Ma-

habharata; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntala." J.]

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (N. B. The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants; see दुर्; to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and ङ्, and to ष् before क् and प्). -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-रं) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -कालः 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. -कुलं a bad or low family; (आदरीत) स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीन *a.* low-born. -कृत् *m.* a wicked person. -कृतं, कृतिः *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुकृते Bg. 2. 50. -क्रम *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. -चर *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly. (-रः) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. -चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-*m.*) 1. a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -चेष्टितं misconduct, error. -च्यवनः an epithet of Indra. -च्यावः an epithet of Siva. -छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -तर *a.* (दुर्तर or दुरतर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -तर्कः false reasoning. -पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet

(अपशब्द). —परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (हः) a bad wife. —पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. —पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. —2. difficult to be accomplished. —पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. —प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. —प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. —प्रजस *a.* having bad progeny. —प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. —प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (—तं) impolitic conduct. —प्रध्वंस, —प्रध्वय 1. unassailable; see दुर्ध्व; R. 2. 27. —2. secure from assault, intangible. —प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. —प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. —प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. —2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. —प्राप, —प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. —प्रतिः *f.* displeasure. —शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —शक्त, —शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. —शकुनं a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. —शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (—नः) N. of one of the 100 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhima was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhima encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. —शील (दुःशील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. —शृंगी a disloyal wife. —संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. —षन (दुःषम or दुष्षम), —सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. —2. adverse, unfortunate. —3. evil, improper, bad. —पमं, —समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. —सत्त्वं an evil being. —संयन, —संघेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled, —सह

(दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —साध, —साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed. —2. difficult to be cured. —3. difficult to be conquered. —सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill conditioned, poor, miserable. —2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. —3. unwell, ill. —4. unsteady, disquieted. —5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (—स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. —2. instability. —स्पृष्ट (दुः-दुःस्पृष्ट) 1. slight touch or contact. —2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य, र, ल् and व. —स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. —स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह् 1. 2 U. (दोह्य, दुग्धे, दुहोह-दुदहे, अधुक्षत्त or अदुग्ध, धोदवति-ते, दोह्यं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुगद्विष्टां दुहदुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोह्य पाषाणं स रामाद्भूतिमामुयात् Bk. 8. 82; पयो घटोद्धरीरपि गा दुहन्ति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. —2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तनवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. —3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुहोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. —4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. —5 To enjoy. —Caus. (दोहयति-ते) To cause to milk. —Desid. (दुह्यते-ते) To wish to milk, राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. —11. 1 P. (दोहते) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. —2 Extracted, drawn out &c. —3 Collected, filled, full. —ग्धं 1 Milk. —2 The milky juice of plants. —3 Milking. —Comp. —अघ्न, —अघ्नं, —तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. —दा a milch cow. —पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. —पोष्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेनः cream. —बंधः, —बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. —दीजा rice mixed with milk. —समुद्रः, —अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुव *a.* (At the end of comp.

Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुव q. v. —घा A milch-cow.

दोह्य *m.* [दुह-तृच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरौ स्थिते दोह्यरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. —2 A calf. —3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. —4 One who performs anything out of interested motives (with a view to profit himself).

दोह्री 1 A cow which yields milk. —2 A wet nurse (having much milk). —3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. —घः Milking. दोहः [दुह भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्वर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. —2 Milk. —3 A milk-pail. —4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. —Comp. —अपनयः, —जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking. —2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking. —2 A milk-pail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. —ह्यं Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दह वा तृच्] A daughter. —Comp. —पतिः a son-in-law. (also दुहिदुः पतिः).

दु 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये साखतीसुनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरवृत्तं Git. 8 'afflicted or distressed &c.' see दु pass —2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, दूतकः [cf. Un. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chāṇ. 106. —Comp. —मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. —2 A go-between, procuress. —3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूयं 1 Employment of a messenger. —2 An embassy. —3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (Compar. दूरीयस्, superl. दूरीष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chāṇ. 73; न योजनशतं दूरं ब्राह्मणं (नस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. —र Dis-

tance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:— (a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 high above. -3 deeply, far below. -4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमनजने S. D. -5 entirely, completely; निमग्नो दूरमंसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धृतपापाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेण विसृज्यते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30. v. 1. (c) दूरात् 1 from a distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरः दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. -2 in a remote degree. -3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88]. (दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. -2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. -3 to prevent, ward off. -4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीभूते मायि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me. 83 -Comp. -अंतरित a. separated by a long distance. -आपातः shooting from afar. -आप्लाव a. jumping or leaping far. -आरूढ 1. mounted high. -2. far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. -ईरितेक्षण a. squint-eyed. -गत a. 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य S. 3. -ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -दर्शन, -दृश् a. far-seeing. (-नः), -m. 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. - (नं) prudence, foresight. -दर्शिन् a. far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-m.) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. -दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. -2. prudence, foresight. -पातः 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight.

-3. falling from a great height. -पात्र a. having a wide channel, or bed (as a river.) -पार a. 1. very broad (as a river). -2. difficult to be crossed. (-रः) a broad river. (-रा) an epithet of the Ganges. -बंधु a. banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -भाज् a. distant, remote. -भिन्न a. wounded deeply. -वर्तिन् a. being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. -वस्त्रक a. naked. -वासिन् a. outlandish. -विलंबिन् a. hanging far down. -वेधिन् a. piercing from afar. -संस्थ a. being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. -स्थ, -स्थित a. remote, far off.

दूरतः ind. 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5-69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Gīt. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरस्य a. Being far, come from afar.

दूर्य Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. -अंकुरः a. a blade of Dūrvā grass; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दृश्य A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दूष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, दृत; desid. दिद्रियते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; Mv. 7. 3; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To care for, mind; usually with न. -3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. -4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणेति) To hurt, kill.

दृत a. Respected, honoured. -ता Cumin.

दृत्य Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दृहति, दृहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A. (दृहते) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

दृढणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृंहित p. p. 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृकं A hole, an opening.

दृढ a. [दृह्-क नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3; H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यापि दृढानुताप Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure. -14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. -दं 1 Iron. -2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. -दं ind. 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly. -Comp. -अंग a. strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond. -आहुधः an epithet of Śiva. -इषुधि a. having a strong quiver. -काडः, -ग्रंथिः, -पत्रः a bamboo. -कारिन् a. resolute. -गत्रिका granulated sugar. -ग्रहिन् a. seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute. -दंशकः a shark. -द्वार a. having the gates well-secured. -धनः an epithet of Buddha. -धन्वन्, -धन्विन् m. a good archer. -निश्चय a. 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. -2. confirmed. -नीरः, -फलः the coconut tree. -पाद a. resolute. (-दः) an epithet of Brahmā. -प्रतिज्ञ a. firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled conviction. -प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. -प्रहारिन् a. 1. striking hard. -2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. -भक्ति a. faithful, devoted. -मति a. resolute, strong-willed, firm. -मुष्टि a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-ष्टिः) a sword. -मूलः, -वृक्षः the coconut tree. -लोमन् m. a wild hog. -दैरिन् m. a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -व्रत a. 1. firm in religious austerity. -2.

firm, faithful. -3. persevering, persistent. -संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined. -2. close, compact. -3. thick-set. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen; cf. दृढति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कारः Confirmation, corroboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [वृ विदरणे तिकित् ह्रस्वञ्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish. -3 A skin, hide. -4 A pair of bellows. -5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap. -Comp. -हरिः a dog. -हारः a water-carrier.

दृधं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृन्फुः *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. -*m.* The sun.

दृन्भूः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृपयति, दृत) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स किल नात्मना दृपयति U. 5; दृप्यहानवद्वयमानदिविषद्वुर्वारदुःखापदां Git. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be wild or extravagant. -4 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दर्पः [दृप् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkiness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -Comp. -आध्मात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्, हर *a.* humbling, humiliating. -दः, हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

दर्पक *a.* Making proud, inflaming. -कः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृप्-लु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किरिष्यति Chān. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -जं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming,

making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पित् *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दृप्त *a.* [दृप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. -सः N. of Vishnu.

दृप्त *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

दृम् I. 1. 6. P., 10 U. (दर्भति, दर्भति, दर्भयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दर्भयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृब्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -द्वं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृढियः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

दृष्ट (फ) 6 P. (दृष्ट-क-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृक् *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृक्.

दृश् 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्रक्षत्, द्रक्षति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Chān. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्यौ मुनिं द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Rām. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 To inspect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; कृषिर्दर्शनात्स्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place).

-Pass. (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तव तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाश्रेडितांतेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकानि दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -Caus. (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामाया-दर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display,

make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र भुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वानेतां कथमास्यं ऋषिनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. -Desid. (दिदृक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भावे घञ्] Seeing, looking. -र्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दर्शः, प्रियदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावस्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -पः a god. -या-मिनी the night of the new moon. -विषद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* (का or शिका *f.*) [दृश्-णि-च्-लु] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन *a.* [दृश्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव°, धर्म°, &c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vi-

sion, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3 'crossed my sight'. -प्रतिभूः, -प्रातिभाष्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [दृश्-अनीयर्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितृ *a.* (दृश्-णिच्-तृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p.* [दृश्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शितृ *a.* [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting, &c.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; संधे दृशमुदयतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः the sun. -कर्णः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -जलं tears. -क्षेपः, -ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. -तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). -पथः the range of sight. -पातः a look, glance. -प्रिया beauty, splendour. -भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. -लंबनं vertical parallax. -विषः a

snake. -वृत्तं a vertical circle. -शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. -श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing. दृशा The eye. -Comp. -आकांक्ष्यं a lotus. -उपमं a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आनच्-किञ्च] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brâhmana. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). -नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. -2 A Sâstra. -3 Light. -शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful. -का, -क Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. -इयं A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृश्वन् *a.* (रिफ) [दृश् कनिप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतपारदृशः R. 5. 24; विद्यानां पारदृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. -2 Visible, observable. -3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifested. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed. -8 Valid. -9 Allotted. -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See दृश्. -ष्टं 1 Perception, observation. -2 Danger from dacoits. -Comp. -अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. -अंतः, -तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णशब्दोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महर्षिणः Si. 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example; (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्त्रूपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. *ad. loc.*). -3. a Sâstra or science. -4. death; (cf. दिष्टांत). -अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. -कष्ट, -दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. -कूटं a riddle, an enigma. -दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, con-

sidered to be faulty; S. 2. -2. vicious. -3. exposed, detected. -पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. -प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. -रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. -व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश्-भावे-किन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing, knowledge. -4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देवदृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 View, notion; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेषा K. 173; एतां दृष्टि-मवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars. -10 Light (प्रकाश). -Comp. -कृत *n.*, -कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). -क्षेपः a glance, look. -गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. -गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -पातः 1. a look, glance; मार्गे मृग-प्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकर्णौर्वीक्षित-दृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31 (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). -पथः the range of sight. -पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -बधुः a fire-fly. -विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. -विद्या optics. -विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. -विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2 Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-आदि षुक् ह्रस्वश्च; cf. Un. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -Comp. -उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिर्मा-

षकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद्वत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatī and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta; cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

दृह्, दृह् 1 P. (दृहति, दृहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

दृ I. 4. 9. P. (दीर्यति, दृणाति, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीर्यते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered ; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रधा न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया Ve. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —*Caus.* (द-दा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II. 1 P. (दरति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्ण *p. p.* [दृ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —र्ण 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, desid. दिवस्ते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely, bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव् 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*) [दिव्-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 (*a*) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षते. (*b*) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in addressing a king, (' My lord ', ' Your majesty '); ततश्च देव Ve. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A

child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —वः An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos*]. —*Comp.* —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रं a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —अतिदेवः, -अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of (1) Siva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishnu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, -अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंधस् *n.*, -अन्नं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an idol; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (-ष्टा) piper betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —अरिः a demon. —अर्चनं, -ना the worship of gods. —आवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः ' the garden of the gods,' Nandana garden. —आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. —2. of a divine nature. (-*m.*) 1. the divine soul. —2. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. —2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. —2. a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. —2. the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). —3. a temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इज् *a.* (nom. sing. देवेद्-इ) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इन्द्रः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (-ष्टः) bdellium. (-ष्टा) the wild lime tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishnu. (4) Brahman. (-शी) N. of Durgā; also of Devakī, mother of Kṛishṇa. —ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. —2. the Nandana garden. —3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि,

भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). —2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. —2. the worship of gods. —काष्ठं the Devadāru tree. —कुटं a temple. —कुण्डं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. —2. a race of gods. —3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves. —खातं, खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains. —2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. —3. a pond near a temple. विरु a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*; q. v. —गंधर्वः an epithet of Nārada. (-र्व) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). —2. of Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods). —गुही an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods. —2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a planetary sphere. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (*du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —छन्दः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. —जनः the gods collectively. —जातं a class of gods. —जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods. —तरुः 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मंदार, पारिजात, सतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन). —3. the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1. fire. —2. an epithet of Rāhu. —तातः 1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa. —तातिः 1. a god. —2. divine service. —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. —2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods. —2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.). (-त्तः). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. —3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning; देवदत्तो विजृम्भणे. °अग्रजः

देवकीय, देवक्य *a.* Divine, godlike.
 देवता 1 Divine dignity or power
 divinity. -2 A deity, god; Ku. 1.
 1. -3 The image of a deity. -4 An
 idol. -5 An organ of sense. -**Comp.**
 -अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं -स्थानं *a*
 temple. -अधिपः *an* epithet of
 Indra. -अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a
 deity. -आत्मन् *a.* of a divine nature.

Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, -आलयः, -वेष्टनं *n.* a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवत्य *a.* 1 Having as one's deity; as in अग्निदेवत्य. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवद्वय *a.* (द्वीची *f.*) Adoring a deity.

देवन् *m.* The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दीव्यत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्यट्] *A* die. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवया *N.* of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a *Kshatriya*; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the *Daityas*, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also].

देवयु *a.* 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः *A* god.

देवरः *A* husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low *Brāhmaṇa* who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

—2 A virtuous man. —3 *N.* of Nārada. —4 A husband's brother. —5 *N.* of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः *N.* of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् *ind.* To the nature of a god or gods. (°भू to be changed into a god).

देविक *a.* (की *f.*), देविल *a.* 1 Divine, godly. —2 Derived from a god.

—3 Virtuous, pious.

देवित्, देविन् *m.* A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. —2 *N.* of Durgā. —3 *N.* of Sarasvatī. —4 *N.* of Sāvitrī. —5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रेक्ष्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती । स्नानीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्न्योर्णो वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank.—**Comp.**—कोटः the city of Bāṇa, (शोणितपुर).—गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देवृ *m.* [दिव्-ञ्] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

देव्यं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश् अच्] 1 A place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावसेक शिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like कपोल, स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 A region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. —3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 An institute, an ordinance. —5 Range, compass; दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. —**Comp.**—अतिथिः a foreigner.—अंतरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् *m.* a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (*m. du.*) time and place. (—लं)

ind. according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper place and time. —ज, -जात *a.* 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट *a.* 1. seen in a country. —2. customary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य लक्ष्यमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kāvyāl. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिश्-कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler, governor. —2 An instructor, a preceptor. —3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश्-णिच् युच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [देशे प्रसितः ठन्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 A traveller. —3 A guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the *Prākṛita* dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [देशे भवः-छ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18)'; R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [दिश्-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश-यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 An eye-witness of anything अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52.-53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्णं Ved. A gift.

देष्णु *a.* 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः, -हं [दिह-घञ्] The body; देहं दहन्ति दहता इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1.104.

-हः Anointing, smearing. -ही A rampart, wall, mound -Comp. -अंतरं another body. °प्राप्तिः *f.* transmigration. -आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chārvāka. -आत्मवादिन् *m.* a materialist, a Chārvāka. -आवरणं armour, dress. -ईश्वरः the soul. -उद्भव, -उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate. -करः a father. -कर्तृ *m.* 1. the sun. -2. the Supreme Soul. -3. father. -कोषः 1. the covering of the body. -2. a feather, wing &c. -3. skin. -क्षयः 1. decay of the body -2. sickness, disease. -गत *a.* incarnate, embodied. -जः a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यागः 1. death (in general). -2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जहुकन्यासरयोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. -दः quicksilver. -दीपः the eye. -धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. -धृष्ट *m.* air, wind. -बद्ध *a.* embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47. -बंधः bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. -भाज् *a.* embodied, corporeal. (-*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. -भुज् *m.* 1. the soul. -2. the sun. -भृत् *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man; धिगिमा देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. life, vitality. -यात्रा 1. dying, death. -2. nourishment, food. -लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. -वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण. -संचारिणी a daughter. -सारः marrow. -स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहभर *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied. -*m.* 1 A man. -2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied. -*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; स्वद्वीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. -2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि दिहाय जीर्णान्द्रव्यानि संयति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. 5. 13. 11. 5. -नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहोलः-ली *f.* The threshold of

a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. -दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; °न्याय see under न्याय.

दै 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. -2 To be purified. -3 To protect. -With अव 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपत्यं-टक्] 'A son of Diti,' a Rākshasa, demon. -Comp. -इड्यः, गुरुः, -पुरोधस *m.*, -पूड्यः epithets of Śukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. -निष्पन्नः an epithet of Viśṇu. -मातृ *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. -भेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरपत्यं-न्य] See दैतेय. -Comp. -अरिः 1. a god. -2 an epithet of Viśṇu. -देव 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. wind. -पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu q. v. -युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (नी *f.*), दैनंदिन (नी *f.*), दैनिक (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily; Lv. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्यं-र्धं Length, longness.

दैर्घ्यं, -न्य [दीनस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; द्रिद्राणां दैर्घ्यं G. L. 2. फणिनो दैर्घ्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इन्द्रो दैर्घ्यं त्वदनुसरणाद्धृष्टकांतिर्विभर्ति Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness -4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (दी *f.*) [देवादातः अण्] 1 Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्व ख्याता महर्षिभिः Kāv. 1. 33; देवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. -वः (*i. e.* विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञाय कृत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). -वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमिच्छांसः प्रमणयन्ति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help

themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमस्मशकत्या Pt. 1. 361. (दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Srāddha ceremony. -5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, *i. e.* the tips of the fingers; cf. Ms. 2. 59. -वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. -Comp. -अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. -अश्वीन -भायत्त *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. -अहोरात्रः a day of the gods. *i. e.* the human year. -उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. -कर्त्तृ *n.* offering oblations to gods. -कृत *a.* 1. fated. -2. natural. -कोविद्, -चितकः, -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kām. 9. 25. -गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. -तंत्र *a.* dependent on fate. -दीपः the eye. -दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adversity or unpropitiousness of fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40. -दोषः badness of fate. -वर *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. -प्रदः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. -युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. -योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; (दै. योगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). -लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. -वशः, -शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. -वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kāv. 1. 33 quoted above. -हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine -2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदेवता जनाः. -तं A god, deity, divinity. मृदं गा दैवतं विप्रघृतं मधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153; U. 4. 4; Am. ru. 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods; Ve. 2. -3 An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also, but is

rarely used in that gender. Mam-maṭa notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त). -4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 18 9; 4. 124. -त्यं *A* deity.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [देव-ठक्] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. -कं *An* inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or व्यी *f.*) Divine. -व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine power.

दैवलः, -लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं तस्येदं वा-ठक्] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhāṣa P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. -कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दिष्टमिति मति-यस्य, ठक्] Fated, predestined. -कः A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा ठक्] Bodily, corporeal.

दैह्य *a.* [देहे भवः-व्यञ्] Bodily. -ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (यति, दित ; *caus.* दापयति ; *desid.* दिस्सति) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To mow, reap. -WITH अव to cut or lop off; यदन्यस्मिन्यज्ञे सुच्यवद्यति Sat. Br.

दोग्धृ See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जु).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्-घञ्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. -2 A swing, litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young

Krishna' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing, hammock (fig. also); आसीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. -अधिरूढ, -आरूढ *a.* (lit.) mounted on a swing; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. -युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating. -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् *m., n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night; दोषाऽपि नूनमहिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46; 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. -2 The darkness of night, night; धर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपितदोषः K. 37 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal; R. 13. 76.

दोस् *m., n.* [दम्यते अनेन दम् दोऽसि अर्द्धर्चा°; Up. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm, तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्भ्यामावधानं पयश्चरुं 10. 51; Ku. 3. 76. -2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square. -Comp. -गडु (दोर्गड) *a.* crooked-armed, -ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (-हः) pain in the arm. -ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. -दंडः (दोर्दंडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm; Mv. 7. 8; Bv. 1. 128. -निकर्तनं (दोर्निकर्तनं) amputation of the arm. -मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit.

-युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel; Mv. 5. 37. -शालिन् (दोः शालिन्) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. -शिखरं (दोः शिखरं) the shoulder. -सहस्रभृत् (दोः सहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. -2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. -स्यः (दोस्यः) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः-दं [दोहमाकर्धं ददाति दा-क] 1 (*a*) The longing of a pregnant woman; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वत्रे तदपश्यदाहन्ते 3. 6, 7. (*b*) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants at budding time (as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be with sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c.); महीरुहा दोहदसेक-शक्तेराकालिकं कोरकमुद्गिरन्ति N. 3. 21; R. 8. 62; Mo. 78; see अशोक. -4 Vehement desire; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5 Wish or desire in general. -Comp. -लक्षणं 1 the foetus, the embryo (=दोर्दुदलक्षण q.v.) -2. the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; वृथा बहासि दोहलं (v. l.); ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16. दोहली The Asoka tree.

दौःशील्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःस्त्रं Wrangling between women.

दौकू (गू) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दौत्यं Message, mission.

दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दौर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2. 92. -2 Wretchedness, distress.

दौर्गन्ध्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दौर्ग्रहः The Asvamedha sacrifice.
दौर्ग्यं Difficulty.
दौर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.
दौर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दौर्बल्यं-लं Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness ; Ms. 8. 171 ; Bg. 2. 3.

दौर्भागिनेयः The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दौर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune ; Y. 1. 283.

दौर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दौर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दौर्मत्र्यं Evil advice, bad counsel ; दौर्मत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दौर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.

दौर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दौर्वीणं 1 The sap of Dūrvā or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्णः).

दौर्हृदं, दौर्हृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity ; (also दौर्हृदं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy ; सुरक्षिणा दौर्हृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.

दौर्हृदयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दौर्लेयः A tortoise.

दौर्लिमः An epithet of Indra.

दौर्वारिकः (की f.) A door-keeper, warder ; R. 6. 59.

दौर्ध्र्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दौष्क a. (स्त्री f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दौष्कुल a. (ली f.), दौष्कुलेय a. (यी f.) Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दौष्ट्यं, दौष्टवं Badness, wickedness.

दौष्यं (षं) तिः A son of Dūshyanta ; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.

दौहित्रः [दहितुरपत्यं अत्र] A daughter's son ; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. -त्रं Sesamum seed.

दौहित्रायणः The son of a daughter's son.

दौहित्री A daughter's daughter.

दौहिदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यविद्यवी f. A day.

द्यु 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail ; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

द्यु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness ; cf. अद्यु. -m. Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. -गः a bird. -चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -दलः noon. -धुनिः f., -नदी the heavenly Ganges. -निवासः a deity, god ; शोकाग्निनाऽगाद् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. -निवासिन् m. 1. a deity. -2. a virtuous man. -पतिः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. -मणिः the sun. -योषित् f. an *apsaras*. -लोकः heaven. -षद्, -सद् m. 1. a god, deity ; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. -सरित् f. the Ganges.

द्युकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.

द्युक्ष a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. -क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuṇa, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

द्युत् 1 A. (द्योतते, द्युतिरिति or द्योतिरिति ; desid. दियुतिषते, दियोतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant, दियुते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104 ; 6. 26, 7. 107 ; 8. 89. -Caus. (द्योतयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate ; Bk. 8. 46 ; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. -With अभि (Caus.) to illuminate ; R. 6. 36. -वि to shine, be bright, व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3 ; 1. 20.

द्युत् m. A ray of light.

द्युतिः f. [द्युत्-इन्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty ; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्धते मारकर्ता द्युति H. Pr. 41, Māl. 2. 10 ; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light ; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity ; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. -करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. -धरः Vishnu.

द्युतित a. Illuminated, shining bright.

द्योतः [द्युत्-भावे धञ्] 1 Light,

lustre, brilliance ; as in खद्योत. -2 Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्योतक a. [द्युत्-कृत्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्योतन a. [द्युत्-युच्] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. -नः A lamp. -नं 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn.

द्योतनिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतनि a. Shining. -निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्योतित p. p. 1 Illuminated. -2 Illustrated ; see द्युत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright.

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. -इगणः (द्योतिरिगणः) a fire-fly.

द्युमत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. -गानं a mode of chanting the Sāmaveda. -सेनः N. of a king of Sālva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sāvitrī.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युमिन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्युतः, -तं [दिव् भावे-क्त-उट् अर्द्धर्चा०] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice ; द्युतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2 ; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्युतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव । दत्तं भुक्तं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7 ; अप्राणिभिर्यत्क्रियते तल्लोके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling-house. -करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler ; अयं द्युतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूर्णिमा, -पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmī, the goddess of wealth. -प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kārtika (usu-

ally spent in gambling). -वीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing.

-वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. -सभा, -समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्युत a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Lamenting, sorry. -नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्यै 1 P. (यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यौ f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compounds द्यौ is changed to यावा, e. g. यावापृथिव्यौ, यावभूमी, यावक्षम 'heaven and earth'). -Comp. -भूतिः a bird. -सद् m. (द्यौषद्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगडः A kettle-drum; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.); as in जटाजूटम् द्रढयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेशः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धे रुक्मर्षस्त्वाय तु मम भक्तिं द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; बभान द्रगे द्रढमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रढिम्ने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स a. Dripping, trickling down. -पतः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire) -पतं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds; (also द्रप्सं).

द्रम् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ-भावे अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid; U. 3. 25; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction

-9 Speed, velocity (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy' द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षय इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं द्रव्यं पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp.

-आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed, (=चुलुक q. v). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्थति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्द्रविडधर्मिकस्येच्छा निःसृष्टैः K. 22. -3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इनन्; Un. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20 Pt. 3. 174; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold; R. 4. 70 -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अधिपतिः-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.); Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; (the dravyas are nine :—गृथव्यतेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्मनांति). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The

animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum.

-Comp. -अर्जनं, वृद्धिः, -प्रिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -भोगः f. affluence, abundance of wealth.

-अणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वचकं a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (द्यौ f.) Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p. [द्रश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated, or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; द्रव्या द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टः S. 2; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टृ m. [द्रश्-तृच्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in कथयो मन्त्र-द्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्रण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -णं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -भृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्ष द्रक्ष्यति के त्वां Gīt. 12; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राख् 1 P. (द्रखति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able, or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn, grace.

द्राघ् 1 A. (द्रघने) 1 To be able. -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्रघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify; द्रघयति हि मे शोकं रम्यमाणा गुणस्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.

द्राक्ष् *m.* 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

द्राक्ष् *a.* Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.).

द्राक्ष्यस् *a.* (री *f.*) Longer, very long; (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्राक्ष् 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राङ् 1 A. (द्राङ्ते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mad, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Chāṇakya.

द्रावः [द्रावन्-घञ्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रावल्] *a.* 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -क Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रावन्-घञ्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित *a.* 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य *a.* 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्राविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य-अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brāhmaṇa of any of the five southern tribes (the पञ्च-द्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महारष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डाः *pl.* The Dravid country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. -कं Black salt.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहेते) To wake.

द्रु 1 P. (द्रुति, द्रुत; desid. द्रुयति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा नदीनां बहवोऽवगाः समुद्रमेभिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिवा द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; Bk. 9. 95.

-3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also) द्रवति च हिमरश्मिर्बुद्धे चन्द्रकान्तः Māl. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 14; Pt. 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -Caus. द्रवयति-ते 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P. (द्रुतेति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं बुद्धावादिना कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रुक्त] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; Māl. 5. 28; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -द *a.* going quickly. -विलंबितं N. of a metre; see App. I.

द्रुतिः *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्राव्युच्चं द्रु-व-ड्] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -Comp. -किलिभं the Devadāru tree. -घणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmā. -घ्नी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नख (नख) *a.* large-nosed. -न (न) हः a scabbard; see द्रग-ह also. -पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). -परी a splay-footed female. -सहकः a kind of tree (विशाल).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुङ् 1. 6. P. (द्रुङ्ति, द्रुङ्ति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण् 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुगः [द्रुक्त] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -णं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुगा A bow-string.

द्रुणः -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुदः N. of a king of the Pāṇchālas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they

earned the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvaja. After Druṇada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखस्त्यस्य-मः; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगाः विबन्धवो ने U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -Comp. -अरि. an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2. the moon. -3. the परिजत tree. -उत्पल the Kampikāra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. -षडं a grove of trees.

द्रुमेणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुवयः A measure (मानं).

द्रुह 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुह) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यान्वति मां द्रुहति महानव सात्रेत्युपालंभि तयालिवर्गः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. धृक्-ग्, धृद्-ङ्) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

द्रुध *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. -ग्धं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

द्रुग्ध *a.* Malevolent, hater.

द्रुघः Injury, damage.

द्रुहः [द्रुह् भावे-घञ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहशब्दं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अदः 1. a re-

ligious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चिन्तनं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-बुद्धिः f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brāhmā or Siva or Vishṇu.

द्रू 5. 9. P. (द्रूणे -ग-ति,) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -णं A bow.

द्रेक 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep; cf. द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावापिहते शस्ये द्रोणमेघ इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a *drona*. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonde

ful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, ' the truthful ', who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added ' Gaja or elephant ' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. -णः, -ण A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khāri, or 32 or 64 *shers*. -णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः, -काकलः a raven. -क्षीर, -घा, -दुग्धा, -दुघा a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. -मुखं the capital of 400 villages. -मेघः see द्रोण (2) above.

द्रोणिः, -णी f. [द्रु -नि वा डीप्; Un. 4 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sūrpas or 128 *shers*. -5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Drona. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. -Comp. -रुलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

द्रौणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthāman; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a *drona*. -2 Sown with a *drona* of grain (as a field). -की A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् डीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada,

king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said " Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Dushassana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Dūrvāsas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pāṇḍavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. -द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ; cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवृतुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वयोजयच्चेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वज्ञनिर्वातिकरे निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किञ्चिद्विकचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. -द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction ' and '; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of

disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -चर, चारिन् *a.* living in couples. (-*m.*) the ruddy goose; रयिता द्वचरं पतत्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -ज *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. -2. arising from a quarrel. -3. arising from a couple. -भावः antagonism, discord. -भिन्नं separation of the sexes. -भूत *a.* 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. -मोहः trouble caused by doubt. -युद्धं a duel, a single combat.

द्वदशः *ind* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्विद्वा *a.* 1 Forming a couple. -2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory. -3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्विद्वाभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* (*यी f.*) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -यं 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8; 4. 4. -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -3 Untruthfulness. -4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender. -यी A pair, couple. -**Comp.** -अतिग *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. -आत्मक *a.* of a two-fold nature. -वादिन् *a.* double-tongued, insincere. -हीन *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* (*सी f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; गुल्फद्वयसे नदपयसि K. 114; नारीनितंबद्वयसे बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वजि, द्वविंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः-रं [द्वाभ्यां सत्यत्रेतयुगाभ्यां परः पृथो० Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुष्यायणः = द्वायामुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient, (द्वारा ' by

means of', 'through'). -**Comp.** -स्थः, -स्थितः (द्वाःस्थः, द्वास्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वास्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्व-णिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. -3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku. 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6. 48 also. -4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.). -री A door. -**Comp.** -अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. -कंदकः the bolt of a door. -कपाटः, -दं the leaf or panel of a door. -गोपः, -नायकः -पः, -पालः, -पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (-पः) N. of Vishnu. -दर्शिन् *m.* a door-keeper. -दारुः teak-wood. -पटः 1. the panel of a door. -2. the curtain of a door. -पिंडी the threshold of a door. -पिधानः the bolt of a door. -बलिभुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -बाहुः a door-post, jamb. -यंत्रं a lock, bolt. -वृत्तं black-pepper. -शाखा the leaf of a door. -स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishna on the western point of Gujarath; (for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63) -**Comp.** -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Krishna.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती = द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* (Nom. du. द्वौ *m.*, द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.*) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. (*N. B.* In comp. द्वि is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति. [cf. L. *duo*, *bis* or *bi* in comp.; Gr. *duo*, *dis*; Zend *dva*; A.S. *twi*.] -**Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. -अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (-रः) a word of two syllables. -अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers' length. -अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms a diad. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. -2. ambiguous, equivocal. -3. having two objects in view. -अशीत *a.* eighty-second. -अशीतिः

f. eighty-two. - अष्टं copper. -अहः a period of two days. -आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. -2. being two. -आमुष्यायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers, an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -ऋचं (द्वचं or द्वचर्चं) a collection of two verses or *ṛiks*. -कः, -ककारः 1. a crow (there being two *Kas* in the word कक). -2. the ruddy goose (there being two *kas* in the word कोक). -ककुद् *m.* a camel. -गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं Udb. -गुण *a.* double, two-fold. (द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीभूत *a.* doubled, augmented). -गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. -2. folded double. -3. enveloped. -4. doubly increased, doubled. -चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिभुजां Sānti. 4. 15. -चत्वारिंश *a.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. -जः 'twice-born' 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see Y. 1. 39. -2. a Brāhmaṇa (over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. -3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानंदमविंदत द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. -4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brāhmaṇa' also). ° अत्रयः a Brāhmaṇa. ° अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. ° आलयः 1. the house of a *dvija*. -2. a nest. ° ईद्रः, ° ईशः 1. the moon; Si. 12. 3. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. camphor. ° दासः a Sūdra. ° देवः a Brāhmaṇa. ° पतिः, ° राजः an epithet of, 1. the moon; R. 5. 23. -2. Garuḍa. -3. camphor. ° प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. ° बंधुः, ° ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāh-

mana. -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brāhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts: cf. ब्रह्मवंधु °सुहृदः a Brāhmaṇa. °लिङ्गिन m. 1. a Kṣatriya -2. a pseudo-Brāhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brāhmaṇa. °वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle.). °सेवकः a Sūdra. -जन्मन a. 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-m.), -जातिः m. 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24 -2. a Brāhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. -जातीय a. 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a two-fold nature. -3. of mixed origin, mongrel (-यः) a mule. -जिह्व a. 1. double-tongued, fig. also). -2. insincere (-हः) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. -2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer -3. an insincere person -4. a thief -ठः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. -2. N of Sāhā wife of Agni. -त्र a pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -त्रिंश (द्वित्रिंश) a. 1. thirty second. -2. consisting of thirty two -त्रिंशत् (द्वित्रिंशत्) f. thirty two. °लक्षण a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body -उडि ind. stick against stick. -दन्त a. having two teeth. -दल a. having two parts, two leaved. -द्वय a. pl. twenty. -दश a. द्वदश 1. twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. -2. consisting of twelve. -द्वयन् द्वदशन्) a. pl. twelve. °इक्षुः, °अचिस् m. an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. Prihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. °अक्षः, °करः, °लोचनः epithets of Kārtikeya. °अङ्गुल a measure of twelve fingers. °अध्यक्षी N of Jaimini's Mīmāṃsā in twelve Adhyāyas. °अद्विक्क a. committing twelve mistakes in reading. °अष्ट a dodecagon °अहः 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 168. -2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °अख्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °अत्मन् m. the sun. °आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. °आयुस् m. a dog. °वार्षिक a. 1. twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. °विध a. twelve-fold. °सहस्र a. consist-

ing of 12 00. -दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -दश (द्वादश) a collection of twelve -दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes -दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. -देवतं the constellation विशाखा. -देहः an epithet of Ganesa. -धानुः an epithet of Ganesa. -नम्रकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्विद्व-नत a. ninety-second. -नवतिः (द्विद्व-नवतिः) f. ninety-two. -पः an elephant. °अधिपः Indra's elephant. °आस्यः an epithet of Ganesa. -पक्ष 1. a bird. -2. a month. -पंचाश (द्विद्व-पंचाश) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् (द्विद्व-पंचाशत्) f. fifty-two. -पथ 1. two ways. -2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. -पद् see द्विपद् below. -पद् a. having two feet (as a verse). -पद् a biped, man. -पदिका, पदी a kind of Prākṛita metre. -पाद्, पादः 1. a biped, man. -2. a bird. -3. a god. -पाद्यः, द्यं a double penalty. -पायिन् m. an elephant. -विदुः a Visarga (:). -भुजः an angle. -भूम a. having two floors (as a palace). -मातृ, मतृजः an epithet of 1. Ganesa. -2. king Jarāsandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants.) -मार्गी a cross-away. -मुखः a leech. -रः 1. a bee; cf. द्विक -2 = वर q. v. -रः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59. °अंतकः, °अरातिः, °अशनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रं two nights. -रूप a 1. biform. -2. written in two ways. -3. having a different shape. -4. bi-colour, bipartite. (-पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. -रेतस् m. a mule. -रेतः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word भ्रमर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचनं the dual number (in gram). -द्वज्जकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वविंश) a. twenty-second. -विंशतिः f. (द्वविंशतिः) twenty-two. -विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 102 -वेशरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शतं 1. two hundred. -2. one hundred and two. -शत्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. -शक a. cloven-footed. (-कः) any cloven-footed animal. -शीर्षः an epithet of Agni.

-षष् a. pl. twice six, twelve. -षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) a. sixty-second. -षष्टिः f. (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. -सप्त द्वि-द्वा-सप्त) a. seventy-second. -सप्ततिः f. (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्तहः a fortnight. -समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. -सहस्रक्षः the great serpent Śeṣha. -सहस्र-साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-सं) 2000. -सीत्य-हृत्य a. ploughed in two ways, i. e. first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. -हन् m. an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. -हीन a. of the neuter gender. -हृदा a pregnant woman. -हेतु m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विन a. 1. Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2. Second. -3. Happening the second time. -4. Increased by two, two per cent; द्विनं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2 See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; द्वासानुवत् किञ्चिदं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. -यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; एवं जीवितं त्वमसि मे द्वयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. -यः 1. The second in a family, a son -2. A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); प्रयतपश्चिद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3. 35; so छाया°, दुःख° &c. -3. The second letter of a class. -4. The second person (in gram.). -या 1. The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2. A wife, companion, partner. -3. (In gram.) The accusative case. -यं The half -यं ind. A second time, again. -Comp. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa, i. e. गार्हपत्य. -दयस् a. having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8. U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक a. 1. Second; also द्वितीयिक. -2. Happening the second time. -3. Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विध *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखादिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखित-स्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विशस् *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विरिव प्रातिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. -आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. -उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated. -2, said in two ways. -3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (-क्तं) repetition. -उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. -2 superfluity, uselessness. -3. twofold way of narration. -ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. -भावः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् 2. U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे; द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning.)

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. -*m.* An enemy; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. -*f.* Ved. Hostility. -Comp. -सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषतप *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषन् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट *p.p.* [द्विष्कर्मणि क] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. -ष्टं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अन्नद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. -2 En-

mity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. -णः An enemy. -णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin. -3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्ट *a.* Hating &c. -*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्ट्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. -2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. -व्यः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, -पं [द्विगता द्वयो दिशोर्वा गता अपो यव; द्वि-अप्, अप ईप्] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) -पं The skin of a tiger. -Comp. -कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. -*m.* 1 A river. -2 The ocean. -ती 1 The earth. -2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हन्ति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. -तखः खं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyāsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

दृ 1 P. (दराति) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः द्वेषण, द्वेष्ट्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Dble amount, value,

or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality. -2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैतांधकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. -3 N. of a forest. -Comp. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. -वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो नि-सर्गोऽज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तर्तीयिक.

द्वैध *a.* (धी *f.*) Two-fold, double. -धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts. -3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. -5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. -7 Contradiction. -धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वैधीकृत *a.* Separated, made two-fold. -2 Brought into a dilemma, embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययो-भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17. s

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. -4 A dilemma. -5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means

'double-dealing' or 'duplicity', 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; बलिनोद्विष-तोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिवदक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैधं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* (*पी. f.*) [द्वीपिनो विकारः -अञ् द्वीपादागतः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or

living on an island. -2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -पः A car covered with a tiger's skin. -पं The skin of a tiger.

द्वैपक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिर्यस्य स द्वीपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island-born', N. of Vyâsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (*प्या, प्यी. f.*) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -रः 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 N. of Jarâsandha; हते हिडिंबरिपुणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (*की. f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. -2 A single combat in general. -थः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (*की. f.*) Two years old.

द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. -धः 1 An epithet of Brahmâ. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral merit. -धं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. -2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjâs or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. -2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -3 A dealer, trader. -नी =धटी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धत्तूरः, -धत्तूरकः -का The white thorn-apple; (Mar. धोतरा).

धन् I. 1 P. (धनति) To sound, -II. 3 P. (दधति) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावदसुलभं H. 1; (fig. also), an in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; सु-रोरपीदं धनमाहितामेः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान° &c. (*b*) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -10 A sound. -Comp. -अधिकारः right to property, right of inheriting property. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. -अधि-गोमृ *m.*, -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. -अपहारः 1. fine. -2. plunder. -अर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. -अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or

seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -आधारः a treasury. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. -एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money -काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. -कैलिः an epithet of Kubera. -क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. -गर्व, -गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. -छूः the numidian crane. -जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -र *a.* liberal. (-रः) 1. a liberal or munificent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. =धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -हयिन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनप-तिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. =धनंजय (4) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद *a.* purse-proud. (-रः) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expen-

diture. -2. extravagance. —स्यानं a treasury. —हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. —हार्य a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5, 9. —हीन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:—सर्वज्जनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं। मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहमा धनंजयः॥). -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक a. [धनमादेयत्वेनास्त्यस्य-डन्] 1 Rich; wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; रापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थे Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंगु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

धनिन् a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -3 The possessor of anything.

धनिष्ठ a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ष्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (ने) यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंगु tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

धनुस् a. [धन् शब्दे-उत्ति] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow; धनुस्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; so इन्द्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagitta-

rius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. —m. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार a. (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुष्कर) a. having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्राहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूरपूर्वे S. 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —भृत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a. (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

धनुष्मत् m. An archer.

धनु f. A bow. —m. A store of grain.

धन्य a. [धनं लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वाद् 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यमन्य a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वानि चंपकस्य सकले संहारहेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land. -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् a. (नी f.) [धन्वं चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer; केमम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम a. (मा or मी f.) [धम् धमाने-भच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाडिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmā.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन a. 1 A Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, —नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः f. The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c.; आकुलाकुलगलद्धम्मिल्लं Gīt. 2; उरसि निपतितानां सस्तधम्मिलकानां (बधूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

धय a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

धर a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-भच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed

with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असृग्धर, दिव्यांबरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain ; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमवेक्ष्य शौरि-मुत्कंधरं वारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —2 A flock of cotton. —3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). —4 The king of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. —5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण a. (णी f.) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge; the side of a mountain. —2 The world. —3 The sun. —4 The female breast. —5 Rice, corn. —6 The Himālaya, (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Gīt. 1. —2 Possessing, bringing, procur- ing, &c. —3 Prop, stay, support. —4 Security. —5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, -णी f. [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुठति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Gīt. 5. —2 Ground, soil. —3 A beam for a roof. —4 A vein. —Comp. —ईधरः 1. a king. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. Of Siva. —की-लकः a mountain. —जः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. —2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sītā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of Sesha. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a mountain. —4. a tortoise. —5. a king. —6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् m. 1. a mountain. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3 of Sesha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, -स्रवः the ocean. —भृत् m. 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —3. Vishnu. —4. Sesha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय a. 1 To be held, kept or carried. —2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भियत इव Mk. 5. 22. —2 A vein. —3 Marrow. —4 The womb or uterus. —5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmanas. —Comp. —अधिपः a king. —अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. —2. epithets of the demon Naraka.

—आत्मजा an epithet of Sītā. —उ-द्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. —2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. —3. of Sesha. —पतिः 1. a king. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —भृज् m. a king. —भृत् m. a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत् गौराङ्गीप्] 1 The earth; S. 2. 15; R. 14. 54; Ku. 1. 2, 17. —2 Ground, soil.

धरिम्न् m. 1 A balance, pair of scales. —2 A form, figure.

धरण a. [धृ-उन्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः 1 An epithet of Brahman. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 Water, (n. also). —4 Opinion. —5 A place where anything is preserved. —6 Fire. —7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. —2 Firm soil. —3 A reservoir.

धर्षस, -सि, धर्षि a. Ved. 1 Support- ing. —2 Strong, able. —3 Durable, firm.

धर्तृ m. A supporter, holder.

धर्तूरः The Dhattūra plant.

धर्त्रे [धृ-त्र] 1 A house. —2 A prop, stay. —3 A sacrifice. —4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन, धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन्; cf. Up. 1. 137] 1 Religion the customary observances of a caste sect, &c. —2 Law, usage, practice custom, ordinance, statute. —3 Reli- gious or moral merit, virtue, right- ousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human ex- istence); Ku. 5. 38 and see त्रिवर्ग also ; एक एव सुहृद्धर्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. —4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct; षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एवः S. 5. 4; Ms. 1. 114. —5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. —6 Piety, propriety, decorum. —7 Mora- lity, ethics. —8 Nature, disposition, character; Māl. 1. 6; प्राणि°, जीव°. —9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute ; वदति वण्यविण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; Pt. 1. 304. —10 Manner, resemblance, like- ness. —11 A sacrifice. —12 Good company, associating with the virtu- ous. —13 Devotion, religious ab- straction. —14 Manner, mode. —15 An Upanishad q. v. —16 N. of

Yudhishtira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. —17 N. of Yama, the god of death. —18 A bow. —19 A drinker of Soma juice. —20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. —21 An Arhat of the Jainas. —22 The soul. —Comp. —अंगः (-गङ्) the Indian crane. —अ- धर्मो (m. du.) right and wrong, re- ligious and irreligious. विद् m. a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधि- करणं 1. administration of the laws. —2. a court of justice. (-णः) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, अधिकारिन् m. a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरणिन् m. a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs; S. 1. —2. adminis- tration of justice. —3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. —2. an epi- thet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. —अनुसारः confor- mity to virtue or justice. —अपेत a. deviating from virtue, wicked, im- moral, irreligious. (-तं) vice, im- morality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sac- cred or penance grove, a wood in- habited by ascetics; धर्मारण्यं प्रविश- ति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ ind. 1. for religious purposes. —2. justly, ac- cording to justice or right. —अर्ल- क a. having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law- book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. —2. a teacher of law or cus- toms. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishtira q. v. —आत्मन् a. just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (-m.) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, -आ- श्रित a. righteous, virtuous; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal; न संभावित- मय धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6; धर्मासना- द्विशति वासगृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7. —अ- स्तिकायः (with Jainas) the catego- ry or predicament of virtue; cf. अस्तिकाय. —इन्द्रः an epithet of Yu- dhishthira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर a. 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, emi- nently just and impartial; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. —2. the col- lective body of laws. —उपदेशकः

1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाहरिः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —षः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य गुप्तये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pândavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (-त्रः) a virtuous or pious man. —गुप्त *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-प्तः) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रन्थः a sacred work or scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brâhmana) in the month of Vaisâkha. —घ्न *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °भूत् *m.* a Buddha or Jaina. —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-*m.*) an ascetic. —चारिणी 1. a wife. -2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चित्तक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2. reflecting on the law. —चित्तनं, —चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1. 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. -2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अयातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brâhmana who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites.

—ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. -2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostacy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest.) —दुग्धं a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्वी N. of the Ganges. —द्वारः (*m.* pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मद्वाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, —ध्वजिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —नन्दनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. —निबन्धिन *a.* pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. -2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (इन्द्र) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. -2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2. a religious teacher, preacher. —प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. -2. expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, —वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. -2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârata, Bhâgavata,

&c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भूत् *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina. -3. युधिष्ठिर. -4. a king. —राजन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. -2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. -2. the Vedas. (-ण) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. -2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् *a.* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishnu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विश्वः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation. -2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतन्त्वथवा कृपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् ॥ —वृद्ध *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, —शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शालि *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. -2. hypocrisy. —सं-

गतिः 1. discussion about law. -2. (with Buddhists) a council. -सभा a court of justice. -सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. -सूः *m.* the fork-tailed shrike. -सेतुः an epithet of Siva. -स्यः a judge. -स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [धृ-मनिन्] 1 A preserver, maintainer, supporter. -*n.* 1 A religious rite. -2 Support, stay. -3 Religion, duty. -4 Law, custom. -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मय *a.* Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् *a.* 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् *a.* [धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इति] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. -2 Knowing one's duties. -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything, (at the end of comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि काक्षितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मिष्ठ *a.* Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). -ष्ठः An epithet of Vishnu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य *a.* [धर्मादनपेतः-यत्] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 25-26. -2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 Endowed with particular qualities, as तद्धर्म्य.

धर्षः [धृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience. -4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). -6 Injury,

wrong, insult. -7 A eunuch. -Comp. -कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक *a.* [धृष्-ण्वल्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. -कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, a violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं, -णा [धृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः-णी *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* [धृष्-कर्मणि क-इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated abused, insulted. -तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. -ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. -णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* [धवं कंप् लाति ला-क; Tv.] 1 White; धवलातपत्र, धवलगृहं, धवलवस्त्र &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. -लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). -लं White-pepper. -ला A woman with a white complexion. -ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. -उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moonrise). -गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himālaya mountain. -गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. -पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. -मृत्तिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white.

धवलिमन् *m.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. -2 Paleness; इयं भूतिर्नागे प्रियविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् *a.* [धा-कसन्] Holding; रेतो-धस्, पुरोधस् &c. -*m.* 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3 U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधौ-दधे, अधा-त्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातुं, हित; *pass.* धीयते; *caus.* धापयति-ते; *desid.* धित्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति इदं Mb. ; निःशंकं धीयते (v. l. for दीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Māl. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानुगमे मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्यो लक्ष्मीमथ मायि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽधात्सर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1.26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुरुणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तनूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममहासांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरासि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1.74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधास्यत्कथं नागो मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain संपद्भिर्निमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. -12 To perform, do -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मर्ति, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.] -WITH अपि (the अ

being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; ध्वनाति मधुपसमूहे श्रवण-मपिदधाति Gît. 5; so कर्णो-नयने-पिदधा-ति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवाविधौ नाभिमानं पिधत्ते S. Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पा-तालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलैः स्त-नौ । व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं न्यधित का-पि हिमं सुतनोस्तनौ N. 4. 111; or, bet-ter still, the following verse of Ja-gannâtha:—निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधा-नं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं त्रिजग-तः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां धि-यामाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः ॥ G. L. 18).

धाकः [धा-उणां क तस्त्वे नत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahman. -6 A sup-porter.

धातुः [धा-अधारे तुन्] 1 A consti-tuent or essential part, an ingredi-ent. -2 An element, primary or ele-mentary substance, i. e. पृथिवी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential in-gredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसामृद्भृशमेदोऽ-स्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or affection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ता-क्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालि-ख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; भूवादयो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पञ्चाध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9. -7 The soul. -8 The Su-preme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A sup-porter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c.—f A milch cow.—Comp.

[उपलः chalk. —काशीशं, —कासीसं red sulphate of iron. —कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. —क्रिया me-tallurgy, mineralogy. —क्षयः waste

of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. —ग्राहिन् m. calamine. —ग्रं, —नाशनं sour gruel (prepared from the fer-mentation of rice-water. —जं bitumen —द्रावकः borax. —पः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essen-tial ingredients of the body. —पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supple-mentary to his Sūtras). —पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily humours. —भूत m. a mountain. —मलं 1. im-pure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. —माक्षिकं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral sub-stance. —मारिन् m. sulphur. —रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —राजकः—कं semen. —वल्लभं borax. —वारः mineralogy, metallurgy. —वादि-न् m. a mineralogist. —विष् f. lead. —वैरिन् m. sulphur. —शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. —शो-धनं, —संभवं lead. —साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). —हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound-ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29.

धातु m. [धा-तृच्] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmâ, the creator of the world; मन्थे दुर्जनृचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाता-पि भद्रोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si-1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmâ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's para-mour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. —Comp.

—पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumâra.

धात्रं [धा-आधारे ण्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle. धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. —Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a

foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A foster-sister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Mâl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, —नी [धा-भावे ल्यट्] 1 A re-ceptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधा-नी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourish-ment. —नी 1 The site of a habita-tion. -2 Coriander.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander.—Comp.—चूर्णे the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः f. pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dînâra).

धानयः—कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain corn, rice; (for the distinction bet-ween सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds.—Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to, Brhâmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः wealth in rice or grain. —अम्लं sour gruel made of the fer-mentation of rice-water. —अस्थि n. husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —त्वच् f. the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —वीजं (बीजं) cori-ander. —वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः thresh-ed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष *q. v.*).

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; त्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. Law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp -केशिन्, *m.* -निधिः the sun. -छद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाव्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c.; नाम°, देह°. -कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. -का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-न्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -णी (*du.*) The two female breasts. -णं 1 The act

of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory; मह-णधारणपटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one.) -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. -णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Mk. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. -योगः deep devotion. -शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आवद्धधारमश्रु प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमन्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिव्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78; 6. 42; 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army.

-12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. -अग्र the broad-edged head of an arrow. -अंकुरः 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail. -3. advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). -अंगः a sword. -अटः 1. the Chātaka bird. -2. a horse. -3. a cloud. -4 a furious elephant, one in rut. -अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. -अ. वनिः *f.* wind. -अश्रु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. -आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp driving shower; भारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्वभूव H. 3; V. 4. 1. -उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). -गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. -धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. -निपातः, -पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. -2. a stream of water. -यंत्रं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. -वर्षः, वर्ष-, संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. -वाहिन् *a.* incessant continuous; U. 4. 3. -विषः a crooked sword.

भाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादांभोरुधारि Gt. 12; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12, 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained. -2 Bearable. -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind. -यं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यापत्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhṛitarāshṭra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतन्ति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपुष्टे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्म *a.* [धर्मस्त्वेदं अण्] Belong-

ing to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

धार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [धर्म अधीते चर-
ति वा ठक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just,
virtuous. -2 Resting on right,
conformable to justice, equitable.
-3 Religious.

धार्मिक An assemblage of virtuous
men.

धाष्ट्य [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज]
Arrogance, insolence, audacity, im-
pudence, rudeness.

धाव् I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1
(*a*) To run, advance; अद्यापि धाव-
ति मनः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवा-
समयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः
शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34.
(*b*) To move, glide. -2 To run
towards, advance against, assault,
encounter; Bk. 16. 67. -3 To flow,
stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तै-
लवत् Susr. -4 To run or flee away.
-5 To give milk (as a cow). -II
1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To
wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off;
दधावाङ्गिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुग्रीवस्य विभीषणः
विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे ननर्द च ||
Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. -2
To brighten, polish. -3 To rub in-
to one's person (Atm.).

धाव *a.* (At the end of comp.)
Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक *a.* [धाव-ण्वल्] 1 Running,
flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Wash-
ing. -कः 1 A washerman. -2 N. of
a poet (said to have composed the
Ratnāvalī for King Sriharsha)
श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव यज्ञः K. P. 1.
v. 1.; प्रथितयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकविपु-
त्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running,
galloping. -2 Flowing. -3 Attacking.
-4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing,
washing off. -5 Rubbing with any-
thing.

धावित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed.
-2 Running towards, or against. -3
Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

धासस् *m.* Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6 P. (धियति) To hold,
have, possess. -WITH स to
make peace, treat with; cf. संघा.
-II. or धिन्व् 5 P. (धिनोति) To
please, delight; satisfy; पश्यन्ती चा-

स्मरूपं तदपि विलुलितसम्भवेयं धिनोति
Glt. 12; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा
स्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्व्यमाना N. 8. 97;
U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only)
A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.;
as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् *ind.* An interjection of
censure, menace or displeasure
(‘fie’, ‘shame’, ‘out upon’, ‘what
a pity’ &c. usually with acc.);
धिक् तां च तं च मदं च इनां च मां च
Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R.
8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान्
कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः; धिक्
सानुजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 11;
sometimes with nom., voc, and
gen. also; धिङ् मूर्खे, धिगर्थाः कष्टसं-
श्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c.
-Comp. -दंडः reprimand, censure;
Ms. 8. 129. -पारुष्यं abuse, reproach,
reviling.

धिक् 8 U. To despise, disregard,
contemn, reproach.

धिकारः -धिक्रिया Reproach, con-
tempt, disregard.

धिकृत *a.* Censured, reproached.
-तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिक्ष् 1 A. (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle.
-2 To live. -3 To be harassed. -4 To
be weary.

धिग्वणः A man of a mixed tribe
(sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and
a female of the Ayogava tribe).

धिष्णु *a.* Wishing to deceive, de-
ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व् See धि II.

धिष् 3 P. (धिष्टे) To sound.

धिष् *f.* = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, precep-
tor of the gods. -णं A dwelling-
place, an abode, residence. -ण 1
Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 In-
tellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8.
-4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl-Comp.
-अधिषः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्य *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or
meditated upon. -2 Worthy of a high
place. -ष्यः 1 A place for the sacri-
ficial fire; अमी वेदिं परितः कृमधिष्याः
S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukra, preceptor
of the demons. -3 The planet Ve-
nus. -4 Power, strength. -ष्यं 1
A seat, an abode, site, place, house;

न भौमान्येव धिष्यानि हिस्वा ज्योतिर्मया-
न्यपि R. 15. 59. -2 A meteor. -3
Fire (*m.* also). -4 A star, an as-
teroidism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard,
disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To
hold, contain. -4 To accomplish,
fulfil.

धीः *f.* [ध्ये भावे क्तिप् संप्रसारणं च]
1 (*a*) Intellect, understanding;
धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3.
30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (*b*)
Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg.
2. 54; R. 3. 30. -2 Idea, imagina-
tion, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि
वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. -3 A
thought, intention, purpose, pro-
pensity; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion,
prayer. -5 A sacrifice. -6 Know-
ledge, science. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं an
organ of perception (=ज्ञानेन्द्रिय
q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह
नासिका चेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ||.
-गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities:
they are:—शुभ्रभा भ्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं
तथा । उदापोहोर्ध्वविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ||
Kāmandaka). -पतिः (धियांपतिः) Bri-
haspati, the preceptor of the gods.
-मन्त्रिन् *m.*, -सचिवः 1. a minister
for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव ‘a minis-
ter for action or execution’). -2. a
wise or prudent adviser. -शक्तिः
f. intellectual quality or faculty.
-सखः a counsellor, adviser, minis-
ter.

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learn-
ed. -*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीक्ष् = दीक्ष्. q. v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.
-2 Reflected upon, thought about.
-3 Propitiated.

धीतिः *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2
Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4
Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6
Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter,
virgin.

धीर *a.* [धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति
ईर-अण् वा उप० स० Tv.] Brave, bold,
courageous; धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6.
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-
able, lasting, constant; R. 2. 6.
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-
solve or purpose; धीरा हि तरस्यापहं K.
175; विकारहेतो सति विक्रियन्ते वेषां न

चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensible, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10 : 5. 38, 16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5. -11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. -रः 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An epithet of king Bali. -रं Saffron. -रं ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp. -उदात्तः the hero of a poetic composition (i. e. a play or poem) who is brave and noble-minded; अविकृत्यनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः । स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो वृद्धव्रतः कथितः ॥ S. D. 66. -उद्धतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकारदर्शभूयिष्ठः । आत्मभ्रातान् रतो धीरैर्धौरोद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् a. firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. -प्रशान्तः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm; सामान्यगुणैर्भूयान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रशान्तः स्यात् S. D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless; निश्चितो मृदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68. -स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महाहोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44; V. 2. -2 Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadiness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjarī puts it, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.

-Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy; (व्यंग्यव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीराधीरा Rasamanjarī).

धीलटिः-टी f. A daughter.

धीवन् a. (री f.) Clever, skilful. -m. 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; मृगमीनसञ्जनानां नृणञ्जलसंतोषाविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. -रं Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुः f. Shaking, trembling.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2 Left, abandoned.

धुन a. Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

धुक्ष् 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary. -Caus. (धुक्षयति-ते) To kindle, inflame. -With सं to be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame, excite; निवारणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः,-नी f. A river; पुराणां संहर्तुः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुरुहे G. L. 22. -Comp. -नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इन्द्रगोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर f. (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke (lit.); न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरगैः R. 14. 47. -2(a) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (b) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig. also); responsibility, duty, task; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30; कार्यधुरं वहन्ति Mu. 1. 14; आसैरप्यनवासपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4. 6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head; अपांसुजानां धुरि की-

र्तनीया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेः व धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction. -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head or in front of'; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -गत (धूर्गत) a. 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2. standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. -जटिः (धूर्जटिः) an epithet of Siva. -धर (धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) a. 1. bearing the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3. laden with good qualities or important duties. -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business. -3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. -वह (धूर्वह) a. 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of burden; so धूर्वोह.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय a. [धुरं वहति, अहंति वा, धुर खलु वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. -णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -4 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. [धुरं वहति, यत्] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost; see below. -र्यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage; नाविनीतैर्ब्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67; येनेह ध्रियते विश्वे धुर्यैर्यानमिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78; 17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden (of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुलधुर्यैः सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu. -र्यं The forepart of a pole.

धुर्व 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. धुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धुवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तु) रः N. of a plant (=धत्तूर q. v.).

धु 6 P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. (धुवति, धवति-ते, धुनोति, धनुते, धुनाति, धुनीते, धुनयति-ते, धूत- धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुन्वन्ति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12 ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमाकिसलयानि Me. 62 ; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4. 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7 ; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिंशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire) ; वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं वहति पावकः Mb. ; पवनधूतः...अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मान धावीरि रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; (सेवकाः) आरोहन्ति शनैः पञ्चाङ्गुलान्तमपि पार्थिवं Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—धुनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् यत्कानने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥).

धुः f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत p. p. [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -8 Judged. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कल्मष, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धुतिः f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. -नं Shaking, agitation.

धुनिः f. Shaking, agitating.

धूप I. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपायित) To

heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke ; धूपोष्मणा द्याजितमार्द्रभावं Ku. 7. 14 ; Me. 32 ; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50. -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp. -अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्ह a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-कंपे मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour ; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (a) A meteor. (b) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. -आवलिः f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10 ; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Gīt. 1 ; धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu ; Māl. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire. -प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राश a. feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). -लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. -म-

हिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Deu. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken ; धूमायिता वरा दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104 ; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमेत a. Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Ku. 4. 30. -ता (i. e. दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमेन् a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमनां समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Māl. 5. 6.

धूम्र a. [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -9 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -अः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -आ An epithet of Durgā. -अं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a of a bad colour. -अटः the fork-tailed shrike. -आभः air, atmosphere. -रुच् a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शूकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर् 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त a. [धूर्-धूर् वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. -र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्तं हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुबति Amaru. 16 ; so धूर्तानामभिसार-

सत्वरहरां Gīt. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धत्त). -5 Hurting, injuring. -तै 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत् a. crafty, dishonest. (-m.) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व 1 P. (धूर्ति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वा The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः m. f. धूली 1 Dust; अनित्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, -केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -वज्रः wind. -पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, -पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूरा (धृ-स्) 10 U. (धृशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर a. [धृ-सर किञ्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. -2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pigeon. -5 An oilman. -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित a. Made grey, greyish.

धूस्तूरः The thorn-apple.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ; (ध्रियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. -2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; धृतराष्ट्रमसंभृतो मुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. P. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमापि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4; वैजयी धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमंदर ए Gīt. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; प्रातःकुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have,

keep; यां संस्कृता धारयते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Gīt. 1; धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); अश्वकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Gīt. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c. -8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. -10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. -11 To hold, contain. -12 To observe, practise. -13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; c. g. मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, -मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, -प्राणान्, -शरीरं, -गात्रं, -देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c; मनः-मार्ति, -चित्तं, -बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भे धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् a. (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c.; कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत् a. (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत p. p. [धृ-कर्म्मणि क्त] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained. -4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. -5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. -6 Placed, deposited. -7 Practised, observed. -8 Weighed. -9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing.

-10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared ready. See धृ also. -तं 1 Falling. -2 State, existence. -3 Taking, seizing. -4 Wearing, putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (-m.) an epithet of Vishnu. -दंड- a. 1. inflicting punishment. -2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. -दीधितिः fire. -पट a. covered with a cloth. -राजन् a. ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. -2. a country ruled by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhima, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishthira and Bhima. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhima was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhima to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhima, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhima escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मन् a. clad in armour, mailed. -व्रत a. 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. -2. devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuna. (3) Agni.

धृतिः f. [धृ-क्तिन्] Taking, holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 Maintaining, supporting. -4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. -5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82; न च भुर्बभूव धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः। सौहित्यवचनोक्तास-सहासप्रतिमादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8 A sacrifice. -Comp. -मुष् a. destroy-

ing all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत् *a.* 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

धृत्स्वन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahmā. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky. -5 The sea. -6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth

धृज्, धृज् 1 P. (धर्जति धृजति) To go, move.

धृष् I. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5 P. (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overbearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture (with inf.). -6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely. -IV. 10 A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृषित *a.* Brave, bold.

धृषु *a.* [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. -**धृषुः** A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृष्-क्त] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति H. 2. 26. -3 Forward, presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. -**धृष्टः** A faithless husband or lover; कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितोऽपि न लज्जितः । इष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. -**धृष्टा** A disloyal woman. -**Comp.** -**युम्नः** N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadī. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas, and was stamped to death.] -**धी** *a.* bold, presumptuous. -**मानिन्** *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself,

presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. -*m.* 1 A pair of tongs. -*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धृष्णज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्टिः A ray of light.

धृष्टु *a.* [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधा-द्वसामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिनां Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. -2 To kiss; धन्यो धयत्याननं Gīt. 12. -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate. -*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेनः [धयति एनं धे-नन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. -2 A male river (नद). -ना 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनुः *f.* [धयति सुतान्, धीयते वत्सैर्वा, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; धेनु धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहः U. 5. 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. -3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). -4 A gift, present. -**Comp.** -**मक्षिका** a gadfly.

धेनुकः N. of a demon killed by Balarāma. -**Comp.** -**सूदनः** an epithet of Balarāma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

धेनुदरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुव्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. -2 To be produced. -3 To be fed or nourished. -4 To be drunk. -5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. -यं 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्य [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1

Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1; विपादि धैर्यं Bh. 2. 63; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. -2 Calmness, composure. -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (धाट्ये Malli.).

धैवतः The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोडः =डुडुमः q. v.

धोर् 1 P. (धोरति) To go quickly have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर् करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's trot.

धोरणिः -णी *f.* [धोर्-अनि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; यैर्माकिंदवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधतैधामानि धराधीशत्वमालंब्यते । तेषां नित्याविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकृपानां पुनःकालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि कैलिस्थली Udb. -2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर्-भावे क्त] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. -2 Going, motion. -3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धाव्-क्त उट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; क्लृप्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10. -2 Polished, brightened. -3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; हरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44; विकसदं तांशुधौताधरं Gīt. 12. -तं 1 Silver. -2 Cleaning, washing. -**Comp.** -**कट-** a bag of coarse cloth. -**कोषजं**, -**कौः** बेयं bleached or purified silk. -**खंडा** sugar-candy. -**शिलं** rock-crystal.

धौतैयः, -यं A kind of salt (सैधव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति-ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. -2 A river. -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौम्रः 1 Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौरिय *a.* (धी *f.*) [धुरं वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden. -यः 1 A beast of burden

A horse. -3 A chief, leader.

धौर्तिकं, धौर्तिकं, धौर्त्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौर्यं A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमाति, ध्मात; caus. ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind-instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंखं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छातं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing. -5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकारः A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात p. p. [ध्मा-क्त] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित a. Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मां (ध्वां) ध् 1 P. (ध्मांक्षति) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

ध्मांक्षः see ध्मांक्ष.

ध्यात, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्यै.

ध्याम a. Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -मं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् m. 1 Measure. -2 Light. -n. Meditation (less correctly ध्मा-मन्).

ध्यै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात; desid ध्यासाति; pass. ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; पितृन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायन्ति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात p. p. [ध्यै-क्त] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय a. 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. -2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्यै-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12;

Ms. 1. 12, 6. 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition or discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -Comp. -गम्य a. attainable by meditation only. -तत्पर, निष्ठ, पर a. lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -मात्रं mere thought or reflection. -योगः profound meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक a. Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्र a. (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting; as in महीध्रः कुम्भः &c.

ध्रज्, ध्रंज् 1 P. (ध्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रजि f. Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजिः f. Ved. 1 = ध्रजिः. -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रण् 1 P. (ध्रणति) To sound.

ध्रस् 9 P., 10 U. (ध्रस्नाति, ध्रासयति-ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (ध्राति) To go.

ध्रास् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्राय् 1 A. 1 To be able or competent.

ध्रांक्ष् 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राड् 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय).

ध्रिज् 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1. 6. P. (ध्रुवति, ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain, know definitely. -4 To kill.

ध्रुतिः f. Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव a. 1 (a) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां Ku. 5. 5. (b) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्त्ता Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृ-

तस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवं परिषेवते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). -वः 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. -4 The Indian fig-tree. -5 A post, stake. -6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt.). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishnu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishnu to the position of the Polar Star]. -वं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -वा A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -वं ind. Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -Comp. -अक्षरः an epithet of Vishnu. -आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -तारा, -तारकं the Polar star.

ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus); see ध्रुव. -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि a. Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रेक् 1 A. (ध्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled

with joy.

ध्रै 1 P. (ध्रायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्वंस 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mâl. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्वंसयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्वंसः [ध्वंस-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसन a. [ध्वंस-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -नं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhūrta.

ध्वंसित a. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्वंसिन् a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing, as in क्षणध्वंसिन्. -m. The Pîlu tree.

ध्वस्त p. p. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्वस्तिः f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्वज 1 P. (ध्वजति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; वृषभ°, मकर° &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried

on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp. -अंशुकं, -पटः, -दं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. -उत्थानं a festival in honor of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -भंगः -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag-staff; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brâhmana who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion.).

ध्वजिन् a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुरभाजन-चिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brâhmana. -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; विभियमाना इव दध्वनुदिशः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीला जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्दध्वान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे अव-णमपिदधाति Gît. 5. -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. -मोदिन् m. a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Sounding.

-2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also. -4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वग-च्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; 4. 72; U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 -word. -7 Hint, implied meaning. -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः काथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनिः see under ध्वाने). -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the ear. -2. hearing. -3. a fife, pipe. -विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु.

ध्वनित p. p. 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sound (in general). -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &c. see under ध्वंस.

ध्वसिर a. Ved. Destroyed; also ध्वसद्, ध्वस.

ध्वाक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थध्वाक्षः q. v.). -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane. -5 A carpenter. -Comp. -अरातिः an owl. -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वातं Darkness; ध्वातं नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिगति Gît. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -Comp. -उ-न्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. -शात्रवः, -अरा-तिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the white colour.

ध्व 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bend. -2 To kill.

न.

न *a.* 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty. -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. -**नः** 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. -*ind.* (*a*) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (*b*) Used with the potential mood **न** may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not,' क्षत्रियैर्धार्यते शस्त्रं नार्तशब्दो भवेदिति Rām. (*c*) In argumentative writings **न** often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (*d*) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, **न** may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c.; नाधीयीताश्वमारूढो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणित्यो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120; प्रविशन्तं न मां कश्चिदपश्यन्नाप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Sometimes **न** may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपादि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (*e*) **न** is frequently joined with a second **न** or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तमृषिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारश्रियं न पुष्यति S. ; नादङ्ग्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (*f*) In a few cases **न** is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (*g*) **न** is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव ननु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (*h*) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of

'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; गात्रो न गव्यूतीरनु; Si. 20.4. v. 1. -**Comp.** -**असत्यो** (*m. du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. -**एक** *a.* 'not one', more than one, several, various. (-**कः**) an epithet of Vishnu. °आत्मन् *a.* of a manifold or diverse nature. (-*m.*) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर *a.* 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा *ind.* in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप *a.* various, multiform. °शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often. -**किञ्चन** *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नशुक *a.* (*की f.*) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. -2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. -**ली** 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक् 10 U. (नक्कयति-ते) To destroy completely.

नक्त *a.* [नज्-क्त] Ashamed. -**क्त** 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -**Comp.** -**अंध** *a.* blind at night. -**चर्या** wandering at night. -**चारिन्** *m.* 1. an owl. -2. a cat. -3. a thief. -4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -**भोजनं** supper. -**मालः** N. of a tree ; R. 5. 42. -**मुखा** evening. -**व्रतं** 1. fasting by day and eating at night. -2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night ; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37 ; Ms. 6. 19. **Comp.** -**चरः** 1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin. -3. a thief. -**चर्या** wandering by night. -**चारिन्** *m.* नक्तचारिन् q. v.

-**दिनं** night and day. -**दिनं, -दिनं** *ind.* night and day.

नक्तन् *n.*, **नक्तिः** *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46 ; R. 7. 30 ; 16. 55. -2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. -**क्रं** 1 The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. -**क्रा** 1 The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. -**Comp.** -**राज्** *m.*, -**राजः**, -**हारकः** a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति ; cf. Up. 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion ; नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. C. 22 ; (they are twenty-seven). -3 A pearl. -4 A necklace of 27 pearls. -**Comp.** -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः**, -**नाथः**, -**पः**, -**पतिः**, -**राजः** the moon ; R. 6. 66. -**कांतिविस्तारः** the white Yāvanâla flower. -**चक्रं** 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. -2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -**दर्शः** an astronomer or astrologer. -**नेमिः** 1. the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. (-**निः** *f.*) Revatī, the last asterism. -**पथः** the starry sky. -**पाठकः** an astrologer. -**पुरुषः** 1. (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. -**माला** 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. -3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants ; अनंगवारणाशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. -**योगः** the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. -**लोकः** the starry region, the firmament. -**वर्त्मन्** *n.* the sky. -**विद्या** astronomy or astrology. -**वृष्टिः** *f.* shooting or falling stars. -**सूचकः** a bad astrologer ;

तिष्ठन्ति न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं ।
परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or
अविहित्वैव यः शास्त्रं दैवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । स
पांक्तिदूषकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥
Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general. -2 Twenty-seven. -3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नखाति) To go, move.

नखः, -खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon ; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्सृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 31 ; 12. 22. -2 The number 'twenty'. -खः A part, portion. -Comp. -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark ; Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-wound ; Māl. 5. 23. -आयुधः 1. a tiger ; Māl. 3. 17. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. -आशिन् *m.* an owl. -कुहः a barber. -जाहं the root of a nail. -हारणः a falcon, hawk. (-णं) a pair of nail-scissors. -निकृंतनं, -रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. -पदं, -त्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch ; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षादिर्बुद्धून् Me. 35. -तुचः a bow. -लेखकः a nail-painter. -लेखा 1. a nail-mark. -2. nail-painting. -विषः a man ; नखविषा नरादयः. -विष्किरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). -शंखः a small shell.

नखपच *a.* Nail-scorching ; Si. 9. 85 ; P. III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखाः -रं [नखं राति, रा-क नख बा० उगा० अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon ; Bv. 1. 52. -Comp. -आयुधः 1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. -आह्वः fragrant oleander (करवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखैर्नखैः प्रहृत्वेदं युद्धे प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्त्वस्य -इनि] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. -2 Thorny. -*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A mountain ; Ku. 1. 1 ; 7. 72 ; Si. 6. 79. -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general. -4 The sun. -5 A serpent. -6 The number 'seven'. -Comp. -अटनः a monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः 1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains). -2. the Sumeru mountain. -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -आवासः a

peacock. -उच्छ्रायः the height of a mountain. -ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). -2. a crow. -3. a lion. -4. the fabulous animal called शरभ. -ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born ; Bk. 10. 9. (-जः) an elephant. -जा, नंदिनी epithets of Pārvatī. -पतिः 1. the Himālaya mountain. -2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. -2. an epithet of Indra. -3. a crow. -मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. -रंभ्रकरः an epithet of Kārtikeya ; R. 9. 2. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादाः संत्यज वा० र ; cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt.] A town, city (opp. ग्राम) ; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -Comp. -अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. -2. governor or superintendent of a town. -अभ्याशः -सः the vicinity of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. -ओकस् *m.* a townsman. -काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt. -कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. -घातः an elephant. -जनः 1. townsfolk. -2. a citizen. -प्रदक्षणा carrying an idol round a city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb. -मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. -मार्गः a principal road, high-way. -रक्षा superintendence or government of a town. -राक्षन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. -2. a town-watchman. -स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी = नगर q. v. -Comp. -काकः the (Indian) crane. -वक्रः a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [नगर-छ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नज् below.

नगः A lover, paramour (जर).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर ; Bg. 5.6 ; 12.7.

नज् 1 A. (नजेते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful.

नग्न *a.* [नज्-न-कर्तरि क्त तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare ; न नग्नः स्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45 ; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110. -2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate. -नग्नः A naked mendicant. -2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). -3 A hypo-

crite. -4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard. -5 N. of Siva. -मा 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -Comp. -अटः, -अटकः 1. one who goes about naked. -2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class).

नग्नक *a.* (मिका *f.*) Naked, nude. -कः 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). -3 A bard.

नग्नका, नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नकरणं Making naked.

नग्नभविष्णु, भावुक *a.* Becoming naked.

नग्निकृ 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant ; Pt. 4. 34.

नग्निकृत *a.* 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नज् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नद् I. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after प्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance ; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Cit. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick). -Caus. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas) ; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy ; स्फटिककटकभूमिनाटयन्त्येष शैलः ... अधिगतधवालिम्नः शूद्रपणेराभिख्यां Si. 4. 65. (N. B. नद् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance' ; Bh. 3. 126). -II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [नद्-अच्] 1 A dancer ; न नटा न दिटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor ; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कुतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. -अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the performance of an actor. -भूषणः, -मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. -रंगः a theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama. -संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or

rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटनं [नट्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtesan, harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. -सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. -डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. -अगारं, -आगारं a hut of reeds. -प्राय a. abounding in reeds. -भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. -वनं a thicket of reeds. -संहतिः f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश a. (शी f.) Covered with reeds; (also नडकीय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल a., नडुत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नडुल a. Abounding in reeds. -लं, -ला A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्भान्न-लिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5.

नडह a. Beautiful, lovely.

नत p. p. [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. -अंशः zenith distance. -अंग a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1. a woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -उन्नत a. high and low; S. 4. 15. -नाडी, -नाडिका 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -नासिक a. flat-nosed. -पर्वन् a. flat-jointed. -ध्रुः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः f. [नम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Bending,

stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नद् 1 P. (नदति, नदित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामध्याये नदति मधुरं चातक-स्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नदत्याक्राशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्गमदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बल-वन्नादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नदति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -Caus. (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नदः [नदति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus); Si. 4. 66 (where Malli. remarks:—प्राक्स्त्रो-तसो नयः प्रत्यक्स्त्रोतसो नदा नर्भदां विनेत्याहुः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser (ऋषि). -Comp. -पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नदथुः [नद्-अयुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying.

नदनुः 1 A lion. -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोयेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp. -ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. -कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -कूलप्रियः a kind of reed. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. anti-mony. (-जं) a lotus. -तरस्थानं a landing-place, ferry. -दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. -धरः an epithet of Siva. -पंकः the marshy bank of a river. -पतिः, -ईनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -पूरः a river which has overflowed its banks. -भवं river-salt. -मातृक a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -रयः the current of a

river. -वंकः the bend or arm of a river. -ष्णः (स्नः) 1 bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाशु सर्वानानाथिन-स्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. -सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य a. Connected with a river.

नदाल a. Fortunate. -लं A pot-herd.

नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -3 Joined, connected; see नद्. -द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननंद्, ननांद्. A husband's sister; ननांद्ः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमृष्यशृंगेण U. 1. -Comp. ननांद्पतिः (also ननांद्पतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

ननु ind. (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying:— 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समाप्तकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सप्तस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कांडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why, or' 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चितित उपाय इति V. 2.; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विचिनोतु भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनान्येव वृश्चिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नंद 1 P. (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); ननंदनुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. — *Caus.* (नंदयति-ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नंदः [नंद-भावे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Kṛishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pāṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Châṇakya, the minister of Chandra-gupta; समुत्खाता नंदा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1. 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -दी An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** -आत्मजः, -नंदनः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नंदक a. [नंद-ङ्गुल्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. -कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Kṛishṇa. -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Kṛishṇa.

नंदकिः Long pepper.

नंदकिन् m. An epithet of Vishnu.

नंदयुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नंदन a. [नंद-ल्यु] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mâl. 9. 21. -नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). -ना A daughter. -नं 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाद्वेदपातानां क्रियते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. -**Comp.** -जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नंदनकः A son.

नंदंत a. Delighting, making happy. -तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. -ती A daughter

नंदा [नंदयति नंद-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth,

prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). -6 An epithet of Gaurî.

नंदिः m. f. [नंद-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः. -दिः m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (n. also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama.) -**Comp.** -आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (n. also). -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva. -ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R. 12. 18. -घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. -तूर्यं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. -वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva, -2. a friend. -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, i.e. the day of new or full moon. -4. a son.

नंदिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. -का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नंदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -**Comp.** -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. N. of Siva.

नंदिन् a. [नंद-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. -m. 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नंदी Ku. 3. 41; Mâl. 1. 1. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. -नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिद्या नंदिनी नाम धेनुरावृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् m. An epithet of Siva.

नपात् m. 1 A grandson (usually

restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूनपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस m., नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward. -कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नपुत् m. A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नभ् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नभ् f. Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ a. Killing, hurting. -भः The month Srâvâṇa. -भं The sky, atmosphere. -भा A spitting-pot.

नभन् a. Ved. Hurting. -नु f. A river.

नभन्त्यु a. Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् n. [नद्यते मेघैः नह्-अमुन् भ-आन्तादेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210.] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. -m. 1 The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Srâvâṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be n. also in this sense); प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि द्युताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. —(Dual) Both the worlds, heaven and earth. -**Comp.** -अंबुपः the Châṭaka bird. -केतनः, -पांथः the sun. -क्रांतिन् m. a lion. -म a. going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). -गजः a cloud. -गति f. soaring, flying. -चक्षुस् m. the sun. -चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. -चर a. moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. (-रः) 1. a god or demi-god; R. 18. 6. -2. a bird. -तलं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. -दुहः a cloud. -दृष्टि a. 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. -द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. -नदी the celestial Ganges. -प्राणः wind. -मणिः the sun. -मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. °द्वीपः the moon. -योनिः an epithet of Siva. -रजस् n. darkness. -रेणुः f.

fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह् *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अलिह. —वासः wind. —सव् *m.* 1. a bird. —2. a star. —3. a god; Si. 1. 11. —सरित् *f.* 1. the milky way. —2. the celestial Ganges. —स्थलः an epithet of Siva. —स्थली the sky. —स्पृश् *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. —सः 1 The sky. —2 The rainy season. —3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. —स्यः N. of the month Bhādrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous, misty, cloudy. —2 Young. —*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. —भ्यः The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. —2 An epithet of Rāhu. —3 A cloud. —4 The sky.

नभाज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A. (नमति-ते, ननाम, अनंसीत्, नंस्याति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनंसति) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरेति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. —2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kām. 8. 55. —3 To bend, sink; go down; अनंसीद्भूरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेमुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति.....मेघः Mk. 5. 26. —4 To stoop, be inclined. —5 To be bent or curved. —6 To sound. —7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. —*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. —2 To bend (as a bow); S. 2. 3. —3 To cause to sink. —4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम्-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. —तः 1 An actor. —2 Smoke. —3 A master, lord. —4 A cloud. —तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम्-ल्युट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Sinking. —3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. —नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; (this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै यद्वान्यगुरवे तरेव नमोऽस्तु Lv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिमूर्तये हुम्भं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कृतो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable.) —2 Ved. Food. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A gift, present. —5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —कारः, —कृतिः *f.* —करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). —कृत *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. —2. revered, adored, worshipped. —गुरुः 1. a spiritual teacher. —2. a Brāhmaṇa. —वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इहं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमे वाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. —वृध् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यत *a.* Reversed, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94. —2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. —2 Respectful, humble. —स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नम्-र] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवन्ति नम्रस्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12; स्तोक्रनम्रा स्तनभ्यां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Ratn. 1. 19. —2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते ताभिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. —3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. —4 Crooked, curved. —5 Worshipping. —6 Devoted or attached to —*Comp.* —भंग, —मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping. —कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, —त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. —2 Submissiveness, humility. —3 Condescension.

नमित *a.* Bent or bowed down,

stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; दनमुचे नमुचेरथे शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvati also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head]. —2 N. of the god of love. —*Comp.* —सुहृन्, —द्विष्, —हन् *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्रक्ष or रुद्रपत्राग); गणा नमेरुप्रवाहत्तसाः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नय् 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. —2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नी भवे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. —2 A guide. —3 Suitable, right, proper. —यः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. —2 (*a*) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (*b*) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. —3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. —4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितानिव भूयतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. —5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. —6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. —7 A maxim, principle. —8 Course, method, manner. —9 A system, doctrine, opinion. —10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नये Bhāshā P. 105. —11 N. of Vishnu. —12 A kind of game. —*Comp.* —कोविद्, —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. —चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. —नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. —पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. —प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. —वादिन् *m.* a politician; Pt. 3.

—विद् *m.*, —विशारदः a politician, statesman. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. —2. any work on politics or political economy. —3. a work on morality. —शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. —2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी -करणे लुट्] 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. —2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. —3 Ruling, governing. —4 Obtaining. —5 The eye. —6 Passing, spending (as time). —ना, नी The pupil of the eye. —Comp. —अभिरम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (—मः) the moon. —आमोषिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. —उत्सवः 1. a lamp. —2. delight of the eyes. —3. any lovely object. —उपान्तः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. —गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. —छद्ः an eyelid. —जलं, वारि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः —1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ-ने-अच्] 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् । समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नरं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (=पुरुष q. v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —देवः, —पतिः, —पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. —अशः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्नरेन्द्राभिधानी तां निर्वप्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरेन्द्रग कर्णेन्द्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). —मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vish-

nu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —क्रांतकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation cf. नरसिंह below. —2. the chief of men. —धिः the world. —हिष् *m.* a demon goblin; Bk. 15. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (—नौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवौ, पूरिणौ, कर्षी or कर्षिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyaṇa put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvāsi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थानि खलु नारायणमृषिर्लौभयत्यस्तदूहसंभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा श्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः 'a beast like man', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुज् *a.* man-eating, cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata-Varsha, i. e. India. —मानिका, —मानिनी, —मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेघः a human sacrifice. —यंत्रं sun-dial. —यानं, —रथः, —वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. —विष्वणः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, —शङ्खः an eminent man. —शृंगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non-entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, —हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृंगं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृंगं । केशव धृतनरहरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरगं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face; cf. नरांग.

नरधिः Worldly life or existence. नरधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराशंसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni.

नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृ-ने हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —दौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, i. e. Heaven and earth. —दं 1 A manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgjyotiṣa. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarma and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauṃa.']. —Comp. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places are enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निर्कृति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्या the Vaitarīṇī river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नर्कुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत् -अच्] Dancing. —तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् -कर्णि लुट्] 1 A dancer, sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed tribe; (वे. इयायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Śān. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19.

-2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्यट्] A dancer. -नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance.

-Comp. -गृहं, -शाला a dancing hall.

-प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तयितृ *m.* A dancing-master ; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि *M.* 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance.

-2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. -*f.* A female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 *P.* (नर्दति, नर्दिन) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः *Bk.* 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नर्द् *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दिनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्यट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. -तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि *Mk.* 2. 8. -तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्ब् 1 *P.* (नर्बति) To go, move.

नर्मः *Ved.* Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्मन्-अठन्] 1 A jester. -2 A lecher, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जितक्रमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं मुखे *Gīt.* 12 (कौतुकजनक) ; *R.* 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit ; नर्मप्रायाभिः कथाभिः *K.* 70 'jocular, humorous'. -Comp. -कीलः a husband. -गर्भ *a.* humorous, full of humour, witty. (-र्भः) a secret lover. -द् *a.* delighting, making happy. (-द्ः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव *q. v.*). -द्वा *N.* of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. -द्युति *a.* bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-तिः *f.*) enjoyment of a joke. -सचिवः, -सुहृद् *m.* 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank ; इदं त्वैवंपर्यं यदुत नृपते-

नर्मसचिवः सुतादानान्मित्रं भवतु *Māl.* 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृन्नंदनो नृपमुखेन 1. 11 ; *Si.* 1. 59.

नर्मवत् *a.* Humorous, witty. -*n.* A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant *Saralā*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 *P.* (नलति) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed ; *Pt.* 1. 96. -2 *N.* of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life ; see कृतपर्ण and दमयंती also]. -3 *N.* of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army. -लं 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour. -Comp. -कीलः the knee. -कुब (व) रः *N.* of a son of Kubera. -द् 1. a fragrant root (उशीर) ; *Ki.* 12. 50 ; *N.* 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. -पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. -मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body ; *Mv.* 1. 35 ; *Māl.* 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. -नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. (नलिनशयः an epithet of Vishnu.)

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति *Mk.* 4. 17 ; नलिनीदल-

गतजलमातितरलं *Moha M.* 5 ; *Ku.* 4

6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3

A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it.

-5 The celestial Ganges. -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut.

-Comp. -खंडं, -षंडं a group or assemblage of lotuses. -रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. (-हं) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नलवः A measure of distance equal to 400 *hastas* or cubits.

नव *a.* 1 New, fresh, young, recent ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः *R.* 19. 46 ; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः *S.* 5 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते *Ku.* 5. 86 ; *U.* 1. 19 ; *R.* 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11 ; *Si.* 1. 4 ; नववयसि *Mu.* 3. 3 ; *Si.* 3. 31 ; *Ki.* 9. 43. -2 Modern.

-वः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -वं *ind.*

Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. -अंगी a woman. -अन्नं

1. new rice or grain. -2. a ceremony

performed on first eating the new

rice. -अंबु *n.* fresh water. -अहः

the first day of a fortnight. -इतर

a. old ; *R.* 8. 22. -उद्धृतं fresh but-

ter. -ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly,

married woman, a bride ; *H.* 1. 212

Bh. 1. 4 ; *R.* 8. 7. -2. a kind of

heroine (in dramas). -कारिका, -का-

लिका, -फलिका 1. a woman newly

married. -2. a woman in whom men-

struation has recently commenced.

-छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro.

-नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter ; अहो न-

वनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः *M.* 3. -नी-

तकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh but-

ter. -पाठकः a new teacher. -प्रसूता

a woman who has lately brought

forth (a child). -प्राशनं eating of

new rice. -मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind

of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the

first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं

fresh youth, bloom or prime of

youth. (-ना) a young woman. -र-

जस् *f.* a girl who has recently men-

struated. -वधूः, -वरिका 1. a newly-

married girl. -2. a daughter-in-law.

-वल्लभं a kind of sandal. -वल्लं

new cloth. -शस्यं the first fruits of

the year's harvest. -शशिभृत् *m.* an

epithet of Siva ; *Me.* 43. -सूतिः *f.*,

-सूतिका 1. a milch-cow. -2. a woman

recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य *a.* 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन् *num. a.* (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). -**Comp.** -अशीति: *f.* eighty-nine. -अर्चिस् *m.*, -हीधिति: the planet Mars. -कुत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहा: (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see ख). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशन् *pl.* nineteen. -दुर्गा Durgâ in her nine forms. -नवति: *f.* ninety-nine. -निधि *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera, *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ । मुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* मुक्तामणिकप्रवैद्यगोमंदा वज्रविद्रुमौ । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रमं ॥. -2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramâditya:—धन्वंतरिक्षपणकामरसिंहशकुन्तेालभट्टघटकर्पूरकालिदासाः । ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥. -रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रि 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Āsvina held sacred to Durgâ. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशति: *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu. -शतं 1 one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. -शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तैली तंत्री मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥. Parâsara. -षष्टि: *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्तति: seventy-nine.

नवक *a.* Consisting of nine. -कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. -2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवति: *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (मी *f.*) Ninth. -मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नश् I. 4 P. (नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्यति, नशिष्यति नष्ट; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* निनक्षति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible; ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमान नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यन्ति वृक्षा निदर्श कर्षीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; नेशुश्चित्रा निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3. -4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear. -2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -3 To violate, (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To extinguish, put out (as fire). -II. 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain. -2 To meet with, find.

नश् *f.*, नशः, -नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

नश्यत् *a.* (री *f.*) [नश् -करप्] 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्यत् R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* [नश् -क्त] 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible; Pt. 5. 6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4 Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved, corrupted, debauched. -ष्टं 1 Destruction, loss. -2 Disappearance. -**Comp.** -अग्निः a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, (it being extinguished). -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंक *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंक हरिणशिशवो मंदमं चरन्ति S. 1. 14 (v. l.) -आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आसिसूत्रं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear, S. 1. 14. -इंदुकला the day of new moon. -इंद्रिय *a.* de-

prived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेष्टता universal destruction. -जन्मन् *n.*, -जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity. -स्मृति *a.* forgetful.

नष्टि: *f.* Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To approach, go towards. -2 To copulate. -3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -**Comp.** -क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -**Comp.** -ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* [नासिकायै हितं तत्र भवं वा यत् नसादेशः] Nasal. -स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose. -2 A sternutatory. -स्या 1 The nose. -2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नह्; *desid.* निनहति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; शैलेयनह्णानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -*Caus.* To cause to put on. -**WITH** अप to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 to cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

नाहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंसा नाहिनः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् *m.* 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Ayus and grandson of Purūravas and father of Yayāti.

[He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya?) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishthira].

नहुय *a.* Ved. Human. —प्यः *A* man.

, ना *No*, not (= न *q. v.*).

नाक *a.* [न कं अकं दुःखं; तत्रास्ति यत्र न भ्राडित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, painless. —कः 1 Heaven; आनाकरथवर्त्मनां *R.* 1. 5; 15. 96. —2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. —*Comp.* —आपगा the heavenly Ganges. —ईशः, ईश्वरः *N.* of India. —आकस् *m.* a god. —चः 1. a god. —2. a demi god. —नाथः, नायकः an epithet of Indra. —पुत्रं 1. the uppermost heaven. —2. the vault of heaven. —वनिता an *Apsaras*. —सद् *m.* a god, *Bk.* 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m.* A god; *Si.* 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. —2 A mountain.

नाक्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [नक्षत्रणमिदं -अण्] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty *Ghatīs* each; नाडीषष्ठया तु नाक्षत्राहोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं *Sūrya S.*

नाक्षत्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [नक्षत्र दमतः -टच्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism). —की The state (दशा) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. —2 Elephantine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यगः न अगो नागः] 1 A snake in general, particularly the cobra. —2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the

Pâtāla; *Bg.* 10. 29; *R.* 15. 83. —3 An elephant; *Me.* 14, 36; *Si.* 4. 63; *V.* 4. 25. —4 A shark. —5 A cruel or tyrannical person. —6 (At the end of comp.) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person, *e. g.* पुरुषनागः. —7 A cloud. —8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. —9 Piper betel. —10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. —11 The number 'seven.' —गं 1 Tin. —2 Lead. —3 One of the astronomical periods (Karanas) called ध्रुव. —4 The effects of that period on anything done during it. —5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी 1 A female Nāga. —2 A female elephant. —*Comp.* —अंगं *Hastināpura*. —अंगना 1. a female elephant. —2. the proboscis of an elephant. —अञ्चला-अञ्जना = नागयष्टि *q. v.* —अञ्जना a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. —अंतकः, अरातिः, अरिः 1. an epithet of Garuda. —2. a peacock. —3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a peacock; *Pt.* 1. 159. —2. an epithet of Garuda. —3. a lion. —अख्यः = नाग-केशर *q. v.* —आननः an epithet of Ganesa. —आनंदं a drama by Sriharsha. —आहः *Hastināpura*. —इंद्रः 1. a lordly or superior elephant; *Ku.* 1. 36. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —3. an epithet of Sesha. —ईशः 1 an epithet of Sesha. —2. *N.* of the author of *Paribhāṣhendusekhara* and several other works. —3. *N.* of *Patanjali*. —उदरं 1. a breast-plate. —2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोदर भेद) —वज्रका a serpent-virgin. —कर्पः the castor-oil plant. —किञ्चलकः = नागकेशर *q. v.* —केशरः *N.* of a tree with fragrant flowers, *Mesua Roxburghii*. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of Siva. —जं 1. red lead. —2. tin. —जिह्विका red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंतः, दंतकः 1. ivory. —2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. —2 a harlot. —नक्षत्रं-नायकं the constellation called *Asleṣhā*. (—कः) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामन् *m.* holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्ग्रहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. —पञ्चमी 1. *N.* of a

festival on the fifth day in the bright half of *Srāvaṇa*. —2. the fifth day in the dark half of *Ashāḍha*. —पतिः an epithet of (1) Airāvata, (2) Sesha. —पद्ः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. —2. *N.* of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. —पशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). —पुरं 1. *Hastināpura*. —2. *N.* of a city in *Pâtāla*. —पुष्पः 1. the *Chamṛaka* tree. —2. the *Punnāga* tree. —बंधकः an elephant-catcher. —बंधुः the holy fig-tree. —बलः an epithet of Bhīma. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —मंडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper. —2. a snake-catcher. —महः an epithet of Airāvata. —यष्टिः *f.* —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. —2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange. —राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. —2. a large elephant. —रुकः the orange tree. —लता 1. the penis —2. the piper betel. —वहरी, वह्नी piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called *Pâtāla*. —वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. —2. an elephant-driver. —3. a peacock. —4. an epithet of Garuda. —5. the chief of a herd of elephants. —6. the chief person in an assembly. —वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका या-स्वानागदीथीति शांडिली *V. P.* —संभवं, संभत red lead. —साहयं *Hastināpura*. नागेन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

नागर *a.* (री *f.*) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. —2 Relating to a town, civic. —3 Spoken in a town. —4 Polite, civil. —5 Clever, sharp. —6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. —7 Nameless. —रः 1 A citizen (पौर); *Me.* 25, *Sānti.* 4. 19. —2 A husband's brother. —3 A lecturer. —4 An orange. —5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. —6 Desire of final beatitude. —7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in

astrol.). -8 Denial of knowledge. -रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; हंताभीरीः स्मरतु स कथं संवृतो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्नुही. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरुक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वृज्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिकं) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्यो भवः ठकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट्-घञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnāṭaka country.

नाटकं [नट्-ठुल्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-छ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरागः प्रसंगात् नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नट्या अपत्यं आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Vidhasālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृतवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीप्राया च तुरंकिता । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायको नृपः । ...स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगतिव्यावृत्ताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा । संप्रवर्तेत नेतास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शंकितः ।

देवि पुतर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कौशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षाः संधयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाट्येयः, -रः [नट्या अपत्यं ठक् ठक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं व्यञ्ज] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -ट्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -शास्त्रं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड =नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = $\frac{1}{2}$ Muhūrta. -9 A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the wool is wound. -जंघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2. a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपट्टहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong,

(on which the hours are struck).

नाडि(डी) धम a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन त्रासेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय a. Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q. v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणकमोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर a. Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्रः 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -त्रं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ् 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूभृतः Ki. 13. 59; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्मे Mv. 1. 11; (Mammata quotes the line दीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ् here only means 'to ask or beg', and says that नाथते should, therefore, be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपश्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependent, subject.

नादः [नट्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a

semi-circle (ँ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; अंबुद्वंद्वनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19. 5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी *f.*) [नया नदस्य वा ढक्] River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाय *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ=नाथ् *q. v.*

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्फला लो-क्यान्ना Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेणाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp.

-अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन्

a. maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारं *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately.

-जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound.

-रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various.

-वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various ways.

-वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently, separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं=तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदंति देवा अत्र नंद-घञ् पृषो० वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight.

-2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदंति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥

-Comp. -करः see नादिन्. -निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), °श्राद्धं a Srâddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srâddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं above.

नांदीकः 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्य The trade of a barber.

-त्यः The son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी *f.*) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह्-इञ् भश्चांता-देशः cf. Un. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि *q. v.* -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8

Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (*i. e.* मृगनाभिः). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः.)

-Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -गु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भूः epithets of Brahmâ. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्त्यस्य सिन्धा० लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि-यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तन्नंदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. -2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेष्टेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नान S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अथे पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 possibility; तवैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावप्लुत्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he

may exert himself; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वरभिभूयते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमधो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुद्वाराणि देवस्य पिधातुमीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [नायते अभ्यस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वा] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं नु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह 'to address or call upon by name'; नामग्राहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधाति सत्त्वं; सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token. -8 Form, mode, manner. -Comp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्राहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'.

-द्वावशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgâ daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रप्रस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषिताः शत्रवः Rām. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. °अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of adj. comp.) = नामन्; as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.

नामधः धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.

नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishnu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरि ण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-वृत्] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general, commander. -6 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरो-

द्धत, धीरललित, and धीरप्रज्ञात, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjarī mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दशैते स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Sâkyamuni. -Comp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjarī 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्येदं-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.) -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा° अण् नरकस्येदं अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुंडितमत्तहृणाचिबुकप्रस्पर्धं नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारं, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated Devarshi (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmâ, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of Kalipriya. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or Vina. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नरान् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नारं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An

iron arrow ; तत्र नाराचदुर्द्धिनं R. 4. 41.-2. An arrow in general ; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. -3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायण : 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu ; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10 ; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥).-2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvāśi from his thigh ; cf. ऊरुद्रवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3 ; see नरनारायण under नर also. -णी 1 An epithet of Lakṣmī the goddess of wealth. -2 An epithet of Durgā.-Comp.-प्रियः 1. N. of Siva.-2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक a (की f.) 1 Watery, aqueous.-2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः, -लः The cocoa-nut ; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यन्ते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारीकेलि ली, -नाडि (डी) केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली). -ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ-नर-वा जातौ डीष् नि०] 1 A woman ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सथितः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -Comp. -तरंगकः 1. a paramour.-2. a libertine. -दूषणं a woman's vice, (they are:—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽटनम् । स्वप्नोऽप्यगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि षट् Ms. 9. 13). -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नारपत्य a. Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यगः The orange tree.

नाल a. [नलस्येदं अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus ; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैडूर्य-नालैः Me. 76 ; R. 6. 13 ; Ku. 7. 89. (-m. also in this sense). -2 Any tubular vessel of the body. -3 Yellow orpiment. -4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

नालंवी The lute of Siva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

नालिः-ली f. [नल्-णिच् इन् वा डीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. -2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. -3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका). -4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -5 A canal, drain. -6 A lotus-flower. -6 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्यस्य ठन्] A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. -2 A tube. -3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -4 A period of 24 minutes. -कं A lotus-flower. -2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. -3 Myrrh.

नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली See नारिकेर &c.

नालीकः [नाल्यां कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. -2 A dart, javelin. -3 A lotus. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut. -कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. -2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः =कदंबक q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-ठन्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot ; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मन्ना नौर्नाविके त्वयि नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. -2 A navigator, sailor. -3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् m. A boatman.

नाव्य a. [नावा तार्य नौ-यत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable (as a river &c.) ; नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31 ; नाव्यं पयः केचिदतारिषुर्भुजैः Si. 12. 76. -2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty. -व्या Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत a. (ती f.) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावमिक a. (की f.) Ninth.

नाशः [नश्-मवे घञ्] 1 Disappearance ; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधावि-व जने Mk. 5. 25.-2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss ; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67 ; so वित्तं, बुद्धिं &c. -3 Death. -4 Misfortune, calamity. -5 Abandonment, desertion. -6 Flight, retreat.-7 (In arith.) Elimination. -8 Want of apprehension, non-per-

ception (अनुपलभ).

नाशक a. [नश्-णिच्-ण्वल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन a. [नश्-णिच्-ल्यु] (नी f.) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.). -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. -2 Removing, removal, expulsion. -4 Perishing, death. -5 Forgetting.

नाशित p. p. Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशित् a. (नी f.) [नश्-णिनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. -2 Perishing, perishable ; Bg. 2. 18 Ms. 8. 185.

नाश्य a. Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्टा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. -2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नासत्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भावे अ] 1 The nose ; स्फुरद्धरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29 ; Bg. 5. 27. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The upper timber of a door. -4 A sound. -Comp. -अमं the tip of the nose ; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a nostril. -दारु n. the upper timber of a door-frame. -नाहः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. -परिस्रावः running at the nose. a running cold. -पुटः, -पुटं a nostril, °मर्यादा the septum of the nose. -वंशः the bridge of the nose. -स्रावः a running cold.

नासिकंधम a. Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय a. Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ण्वल्] 1 The nose see नासा. -2 Any nose-shaped object. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 The upper timber of a door. -5 A projection. -6 An epithet of the nymph Asvinī.-Comp. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य a. [नासिका-ण्य] 1 Nasal. -2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यौ (du.) An epithet of the Asvins. -क्यं The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्यं A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils).

नासीरं [नासाये ईर्ते ईर्-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front (of an army &c.); नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6 ; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिकीरा &c.—**Comp.** —वाद्: assertion of the non-existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity; बौद्धिनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवाद्दूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or —कः [नास्ति परलोकस्तत्साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीश्चरो वा इति मतिरस्य ठन्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe; Si. 16. 7; Ms. 2. 11; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, confinement. —2 A trap or snare. —3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः—षिः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) :—1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below'); निपत्, निषद्. —2 A group or collection; निकर, निकाय. —3 Intensity; निकाम, निगृहीत. —4 Command, order; निदेश. —5 Continuance, permanence; निविशते. —6 Skill; निपुण. —7 Restraint, confinement; निबन्ध. —8 Inclusion ('into', 'in'); निपीतमुदकं. —9 Proximity, nearness; निकट. —10 Insult, wrong, harm; निकृति, निकार. —11 Showing; निदर्शन. —12 Cessation; निवृत्. —13 Resort, refuge; निलय. —14 Doubt. —15 Certainty. —16 Affirmation. —17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgādāsa).

निक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. —2 Passed, spent (as time).

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing, sending away. —2 Spending (time). —3 Wiping (tears).

निःशिष् *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. —2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं, षेण *ind.* Wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः नि०] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् (often written निश्वस्) 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. —2 Sighing. —तं 1 Expiration. —2 A sigh; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. —2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. —2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Māl. 3; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. —3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from; बाणैः खरकार्मुकानिःसृतैः Rām.; Si. 9. 25. —2 To depart, set out for; Ms. 6. 4. —3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude; यो हेमकुम्भस्तनानिःसृतानां R. 2. 36. —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. —2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. —3 Final departure, death. —4 A means, expedient, remedy. —5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. —2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. —2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टं Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close

by; वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभय इव Sānti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् घञ्] 1 Plentiful copious, abundant; निकाजलां स्रोतोवहां S. 6. 16. —2 Desirous of. —मः, -मं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. —2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 'I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night.' —3 Very much, exceedingly निकामं क्षमांगी Māl. 2. 3; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7; Ku. 5. 23; Si. 4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकृ भावादौ अप्] 1 A heap, pile. —2 A flock, multitude, collection; पपात स्वेदांबुधसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11; Si. 4. 58; Rs. 6. 18. —3 A bundle. —4 Sap, pith, essence. —5 A suitable gift, honorarium. —6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone; निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46; Mv. 1. 4. —2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test; नन्वेष दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48; Dk. 1; K. 44. —3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone; कनकनिकषरुचिद्युचिवसनेन श्वसिति म सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4 1; 5. 19. —**Comp.** —उपलः, -प्रावन् *m.* —पाषाणः a touch-stone, whetstone; तत्प्रेमहेमानिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11; तत्त्वनिकषप्रावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of imps in general. —*ind.* 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.); निकषा सौधभिर्त्ति Dk.; विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति Si. 1. 68. —**Comp.** —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-चि-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general; Mv. 1. —2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. —3 A house, habita-

tion, dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रणायो जनः कच्चिन्निकायं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, -सः [नि-काश्-घञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Māl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Kudava (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जे मंदभास्थितं Gīt. 4. 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault; Māl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern; Māl. 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankā. -2 An image of Bhadrakālī on the west side of Lankā. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) वं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुरुवं Gīt. 11. किरण° A. L. 20; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तीर्णो निकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत् p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, of-

fended; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. -तं Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञा a. evil-minded. -मति a. depraved in mind, base.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. -तिः f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौड Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. -प्रज्ञा a. evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् a. Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृताति Pt. 2. 39; निकृत्तन्नैव मानसं Bk. 7. 11; भल्लनिकृत्तकंठैः R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.)

निकृतेन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृतेन a. (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिकृतेन कुतमुखाकृतिकेत. किंदतुरिताशे (वसते) Gīt. 11. -नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting; एकेन नखनिकृतेन सर्वे कार्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1. 6. P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट p. p. 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. -ष्टं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः, -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A mansion, house, abode; सिंजाना मंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Gīt. 11: Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमणं Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्रणः, निक्रणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिक्षा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of; देवीहस्ते निक्षिपता Ratn. 1; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 To cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on (with acc.); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्या. नेषु कदाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet); Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित a. 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त m. A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1; वसुधायां निचखन्तुः R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column); निचखान जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in स्थूणानिखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9 78; 13. 61; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयुपः 6. 38; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried.

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. -र्व A bilion.

निखिल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद्भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [निगल्-अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -डः, -डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter; (fig. also); निद्रानिगडितजनकृशे Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare say, speak; R. 2. 33. -3 To speak to, address (any one). -4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

निगद्, निगाद् 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्दयते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः The Veda or Vedic text; साक्यै सादृवा सादेति निगमे P.VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3

A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगरः, -रणं &c. See under निगु.

निगु *a.* Pleasing. -गुः 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निगु 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -णः 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग (गा) लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; वत् *m.* a horse.

निगार (ल) क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानिनांतनिगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ढं *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निग्रथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निगृह्य शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निगृह्य Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद

द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणी निगृह्य Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रजया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगृह्यतामभीश्वः S. 1.

निगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीतोसि U. 4.

निगृहीतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वन्निग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे प्रयत्नः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -12 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -2 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघंटुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particularly the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska, in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, निघर्षण See under निघृष्.

निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. (11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघातिः *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्ट Sound, noise.

निघृष् 1 *P.* 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, निघर्षण 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष्ट *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant.

-घ्वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. **-घ्वं** The mark of a hoof.

निघ्न *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निघ्नं नृप तावकीनैः प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणैः Ki. 3. 12; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिर्देशरौक्ष्यं देवे क्षमस्वोति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on *i. e.* following the gender &c. of a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिघ्नवर्गः. -4 After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 *U.* 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं खमुपेत्य नरैः Ghat. 1; शकुंतलीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as षण्मासनिचयः. -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचयः. -4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, नैचिकी An excellent cow.

निचुपणः Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 *N.* of an *avabhrita* q.v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. -2 *N.* of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पत्तोदङ्मुखः ख Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: निचुलो नाम महकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover cf. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निचुलकं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोलचारु Gīt. 11; शीलय नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed-cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोलिकावरणं).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः *N.* of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छविः *N.* of one of the degraded castes (sprung from out-cast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज्ज 3 *U.* (नेनेक्ति, नेनिके, प्रणेनेक्ति, निक्त) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्नुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरं बराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (*A.*). -3 To nourish. -**WITH** निस् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निक्त *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a.* [नितरां जायते निजन्-ड] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वपुः पुनरनयाजिजां हाचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2. 50. -3 Peculiar. -4 Continual, perpetual. -*m. pl.* One's own people.

निज्ज 2 *A.* (नेनेक्ते) To wash. -**WITH** प्र to wash (प्रनेक्ते).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटिल) The forehead; निटिलतटचुंबित Dk. 4, 15. -**Comp.** -अक्षः *N.* of Siva.

निडीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डीन.

निण्य *a.* Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -**ण्यं**

A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निभृतं तम्पते कामुकैः, तमुकां क्षायं] 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनितं नितंबरुचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या नितंबाः किमु भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मरविलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. -**Comp.** -बिंबं round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

नितंबवत् *a.* Having beautiful hips -**ती** A woman; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं Gīt. 1; V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन् *a.* [नितंब-अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16 R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). -**नी** 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely, प्राणांस्त्यजामि नितरां तद्वसिंहतोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, तुह्यति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10; Bh. 2. 18; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104; नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

नितांत *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद यो मानसीं V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. -**तं** *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य *a.* [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नित्य-पु; cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.] 1 (*a*) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1. 48; नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहतमोहवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as

an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. (b) Imperishable, indestructible; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नैमित्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान° &c. -त्यः The ocean. -त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. -त्यं An indispensable or inevitable act. -त ind. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. -Comp. -अन-ध्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies; Ms. 4. 107. -अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. -ऋतु a. regularly recurring at the seasons. -कर्मन् n., -कृत्यं, -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -गतिः air, wind. -दानं daily alms-giving. -नियमः an invariable rule. -नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a पर्वश्राद्ध). -प्रलयः sleep. -मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. -यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadī. -शंकित a. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. -समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c.; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यदास् ind. Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निद्र 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach; cf. निद्र.

निद्र f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद्र a. Censuring. -दं Poison, (also निद्रा).

निद्रुः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, -नं &c. See under निद्रुश.

निदाघः [नि-दह्-आधारे घञ् न्यकादि कुत्वं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 104; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. -Comp. -करः the sun. -कालः summer. -सिन्धुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारंभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -7 A cause in general; मुंच माये मानमनिदानं Gīt. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. -Comp. -स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [नि-दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. -ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्मै.

निदिशू 6 P. To order, point out &c.; see निर्देश.

निदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् a. Pointing &c. -नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region.

निद्रुश Caus. 1 To show, point out; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example; cf. निदर्शना. -6 To introduce, cause to enter.

-7 To show oneself to (a person.)

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring announcing. -3 Teaching. -नं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45. -7 A scheme, system. -8 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -9 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined:—निदर्शना। अभवत्त्वस्तुसंबंध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2 P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाया-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3; निद्रामुद्रा क्षिपन् Māl. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -अलस a dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा बहिर्णः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -वृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Vishnu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [निवृत्तं धनं यस्मात्; Un. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; स्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gīt. 1; कल्पांतेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्या-ख्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निधानोजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निधे विजयासंसां चापे सीतां व लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground), Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up. -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानगर्भमिव सागरांबरां R. 3. 9 ; Bg. 9. 18. ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जल°, तोय°, सपोनिधि &c. -2 A store-house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp-ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशय-मधुरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Gît. 2, Si. 11. 18, Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निधे 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निधायंती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात a. Meditated or thought on.

निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight.

निध्वानः Sound.

निनक्षु a. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित n. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

निनादिन् a. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनर्द् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्द् Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाह्यः A water-jar to be put into the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; वक्त्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त a. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः f. Repetition.

निन्द 1 P. (निंदाति, निंदितः, प्रणिंदाति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निंदंती स्वानि भाग्यानि वाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निन्दक a. [निन्द-वृत्] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निन्दनं, निंदा [निन्द-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याजस्तु-तिर्मुखे निंदा K. P. 10 ; परं, वेदं. -2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः f. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2. overt praise.

निंदित p. p. [निन्द-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निद्य a. 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निंदुः f. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः-पं A water-jar. -पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितिः f. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदंते हरमूढभार्ये क्रिरीडवद्धांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति मदसलिन-कपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितेयैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पञ्चाविंशतिरजंता निपात्यंते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधानि-पातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descent, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or

mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying. -नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपलाश ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; इतच्छुद्धं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहतां महिषा निपानसालिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace; गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -णं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवन्तं न कर्माणि निबन्धन्ति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 14; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धेयमतिदूरी कथा K. 5. -5 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. -7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with. निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबन्धः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरेण मयप्रबन्धविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिर्निबन्धं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूर्या वितामहोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबन्धनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing,

building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबन्धनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3; यस्त्वमिव मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाशानिबन्धनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबन्धनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c.; प्रत्याशा ° 3; अनिबन्धन causeless, accidental; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्बुद्धिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112 (where निबन्धन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबन्धनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबन्धिन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. -णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult; Ku. 3. 59. See निबिड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn; निबोध साधो तव श्रेष्ठतूहलं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकाब्जनिभं वहंती Māl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिभानना &c. -भः, -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भामिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनिलारावैदमदभागेपदैः कदाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभूत *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.

निभूत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चितया निभूतः Bhâg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभूतो भूत्वा Pt. 1, नभसा निभूतेन्दुना R. 8. 15 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (a) Still, silent; निभूतद्विरेफं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभूता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Mâl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest, humble; अनिभूतकरोषु प्रियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिभूता कुलवधूरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निभूतनिकुञ्जगृहं गतया Gît. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -तं Modesty, humility. -तं *ind.* 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निमद्: A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमंत्र 10 A. To invite, call, summon; दिग्भ्यो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

निमंत्रणं 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -**Comp.** -पत्रं 1. an invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमस्ज् 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा ध्रुवेनौपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन् । तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादज्ञौ रातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Gît. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पथोराशौ, चित्तानिमग्न &c. -2

Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जथुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतांतरेः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिक् निमज्जथुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); दृङ् निमज्जनमुपैति सुभायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं=मूल्यं Sk.).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvâku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilâ.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद्-क्त Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target. निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरितानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किन्निमित्तोयमातंकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तन, निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of'). -**Comp.** -अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). -आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. 2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिश्र *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle; Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 The shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -**Comp.** -कृत् *f.* lightning. -रुच् *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषकः 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमीलितं नरोत्तमप्रिया हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut, (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); न-रेक्षे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; द्यौर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -**Caus.** 1 To shut, close; उन्मीलित्वापि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलद्वज्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; लीलापद्मं न्यमीलयत् Kâv. 2. 261 Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Gît. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकायं कषति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्र *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चकि-तहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्रनाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -**म्न** 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्राभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्रादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3

A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-
स्त्रव्यक्तनिम्नोन्नताभिः Mâl. 4. 10.
-Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high,
depressed and elevated, uneven.
-गतं a low place. -गा a river, a
mountain-stream: R. 8. 8.

निबः A tree with bitter fruits;
आम्रं छित्त्वा कुडारेण निबं परिचरेत्तु यः ।
यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥
Râm. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the Mandâra
tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निबू *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime).

निबूकः The common lime.

निम्लुक्ति *f.*, **निम्लोचः** Sunset.

नियंत्रणं -णा 1 Checking, re-
serve, restraint; अनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम
तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, con-
fining (to a particular sense); अने-
कार्यस्य शब्दस्यैकार्यनियंत्रणं S. D. 2.
-3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrain-
ed, checked. -2 Guided, governed.
-3 Restricted, confined to (a parti-
cular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,
check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः
स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (सुता) शशक मेना
न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5 'could not
dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress,
suspend, hold in (as breath, &c.);
Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं
स्वां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not
suppress or conceal', &c. -3 To offer,
give; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छ-
तीति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish, chas-
tise नियन्व्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213.
-5 To regulate or direct in general;
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2.
-7 To attain, obtain; तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासे-
न मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms.
2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8
To place upon. -Caus. (नियमयति)
1 To restrain, control, regulate,
check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गप्र-
स्थितानात्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind,
fasten; Si. 7. 56; R. 5. 73. -2 To
moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve;
छायाद्भूमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10;
Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.
-2 Subdued, controlled, self-pos-
sessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemi-
ous, temperate. -4 Attentive, in-
tent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant,
steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled,

sure; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed;
प्रकृतिनियतत्वाद्भूतकः U. 6. 14. -7
Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite.
-9 Forming the subject of con-
sideration, relevant or irrelevant;
see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, ob-
served (as a vow &c.); S. 7. 20.
-तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2
Positively, certainly, invariably,
inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction.
-2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune
(good or bad); नियतिबलान् Dk.;
नियतेर्नियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12,
4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obli-
gation. -4 Self-command, self-re-
straint.

नियंतृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver;
Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler,
master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51.
-3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The
Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking.
-2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining,
preventing. -4 A restraint, check;
वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; Ms. 8. 122.
-5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A
rule or precept, law (in general),
usage; नायमेकांततो नियमः S. B. -7
Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Cer-
tainty, ascertainment. -9 An agree-
ment, promise, vow, engagement.
-10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any
voluntary or self-imposed religious
observance (dependent on external
conditions); R. 1. 94; Ki. 5. 40;
(see Malli. on Si. 13. 23). -12
Any minor observance or lesser vow,
a duty prescribed to be done, but
which is not so obligatory as a यम
q. v.; शौचमिड्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोप-
स्थानिग्रहः । व्रतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नि-
यमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, de-
votion, religious austerities; निय-
मविघ्नकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. -14.
(In Mîm. phil.) A rule or precept
which lays down or specifies some-
thing which, in the absence of that
rule, would be optional; विधिरस्यंत-
मप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -15 (In
Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind,
the second of the 8 principal steps
of meditation in yoga. -16 (In
Rhet.) A poetical common-place
or convention, as the description of
the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in
the rains &c. -17 Defining, defini-

tion. -18 Keeping down, lowering
(as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule,
invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठा rigid
observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं
a written agreement. -विधिः a re-
ligious rite, daily ritual; Ku. 1. 60.
-स्थ *a.* observing penance; Ku. 5.
13. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of
religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing; re-
straining, subduing; नियमनादसतां च
नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, li-
mitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A
precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, ty-
ing down.

नियमवती A woman having the
monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed,
restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered.
-3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed,
guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed,
laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon,
stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8
Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A reli-
gious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restrain-
ing, checking. -2 Subduing, over-
powering. -3 Limiting, restricting,
defining more closely. -4 Guiding,
governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler.
-2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman,
sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact
definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture.
-2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen; Rv. 10.
19. 4.

नियातन See निपातन.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute,
order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये
सभवान्नियुक्ते Mâl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी त-
त्रभवन् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्ते
S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. -2 To
join, unite, fasten to. -3 To pre-
scribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness
(as horses). -5 To employ, engage. -6
To authorize. -7 To commit, con-
sign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite,
constrain. -9 To trouble, harass,
-Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or
endow with, give to; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन
नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke,
harness. -3 To incite, urge; Bg. 3.
1; प्रमत्तकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K; Pt.

5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदु-
शेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To
use, employ; Pt. 1. 72; Ku. 4. 15. -6
To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put
to; श्रमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered,
instructed, commanded. -2 Authoris-
ed, appointed. -3 Permitted to
raise issue; see नियोग (7) below. -4 At-
tached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascer-
tained. -7 Prompted, incited. -क्तः
A functionary, an officer, any one
charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order,
command. -2 Appointment, com-
mission, office, charge.

नियोक्तृ *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, ap-
plication. -2 An injunction, order,
command, direction, commission,
charge, appointed task or duty, any
business committed to one's care ;
यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो
नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा
नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ;
आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1 ;
त्वमपि स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु 'go about
your own business', 'do your ap-
pointed duty', (frequently occur-
ring in plays, and used as a courte-
ous way of asking servants to with-
draw). -3 Fastening or attaching
to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तत्सिषेवे
नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17.
49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certain-
ty, ascertainment. -7 A practice
prevalent in ancient times which
permitted a childless widow to have
intercourse with the brother or any
near kinsman of her deceased hus-
band to raise up issue to him, the
son so born being called क्षेत्रज्ञ ; cf.
Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराज्ञा सपिंडाज्ञा स्त्रिया सम्यङ्
नियुक्तया । प्रजेषिताधिगंतव्या संतानस्य परि-
क्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyâsa be-
got पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of
विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *a.* 1 Appointed, employ-
ed. -2 Authorized. -*m.* An officer, de-
pendant, minister, functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord, master.

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching.
-2 Ordering, prescribing. -2 Urg-
ing, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5
Ved. That with which anything is
tied. -नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered

-2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 In-
stigated, incited. -5 Used, em-
ployed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any
duty, a functionary, an officer, a
servant, employé ; सिध्यति कर्मसु मह-
त्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

नियुत् *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, par-
ticularly of Vâyū. -2 A praiser.
-*f.* A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred
thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores
or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close
fight, personal struggle.

नियोद्धृ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrest-
ler. -2 A cock.

नियोधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर् *ind.* A substitute for निस्
before vowels and soft consonants
conveying the senses of 'out of',
'away from', 'without', 'free from',
and may be frequently expressed
by 'less', 'un', used with the noun ;
see the compounds given below ;
see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp.

-अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not
entitled to any share of the ances-
tral property. -अक्षः the place of
no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः
1. a first meridian, as Lankâ. -2. a
place where the sun is always ver-
tical and the days and nights are
equal. -3. the equatorial region.

-आग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected
the consecrated fire. -अंकुश *a.*
'not curbed by a hook', unchecked,
uncontrolled, unruly, independent,
completely free, unfettered ; निरंकुश
इव द्विपः Bhâg. ; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः
Git. 7 ; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk. ; Bh. 3. 105 ;
Mv. 3. 39 ; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः
Mu. 3. 6. °ता self-will, independence.

-अघ *a.* sinless, blameless. -अंग
a. 1. having no parts. -2. deprived
of expedients or resources. -अजिन
a. skinless. -अंजन *a.* 1. without
collyrium ; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstain-
ed, untinged. -3. free from false-
hood. -4. simple, artless. (-नः) 1.
an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the
Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day
of full moon. -2. an epithet of
Durgâ. -अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed,
matchless, unrivalled ; Pt. 1. 30.
(-यः) the Supreme Being. -अत्यय

a. 1. free from danger, secure, safe ;
R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-
blameable, faultless, disinterested ;
Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. -3. completely
successful. -अध्व *a.* one who has
lost one's way. -अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless,
merciless, hard-hearted. (-शः) mer-
cilessness, hard-heartedness. -अनुग
a. having no followers. -अनुनासिक
a. not nasal. -अनुरोध *a.* 1. un-
favourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind,
unamiable ; Mâl. 10. -अंतर *a.* 1.
constant, perpetual, uninterrupted,
incessant ; निरंतराधिपदलैः Bv. 1. 16 ;
निरंतरास्वंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2.
having no intervening or inter-
mediate space, having no interval,
close, closely contiguous, in close
contact ; मूढे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk.
5. 15 ; हृदयं निरंतरवृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडला-
वरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact,
dense ; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross.
-5. faithful, true (as a friend). -6.
not hidden from view. -7. not dif-
ferent, similar, identical. -8. sin-
cere, sympathetic ; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं)
ind. 1. without interruption, con-
stantly, continually, incessantly. -2.
without intervening space or inter-
val. -3. closely, tightly, firmly ;
(परिष्वजस्व) कांतैरिदं मम निरंतरमंगमंगैः
Ve. 3. 27 ; परिष्वजेते शयने निरंतरं Rs.
2. 11. -4. immediately. °अभ्यासः
constant study, diligent exercise or
practice. -अंतराल *a.* 1. without an
intervening space, close. -2. narrow.
-अन्वय *a.* having no progeny,
childless. -2. unconnected, unrelat-
ed. -3. not agreeing with the con-
text (as a word in a sentence). -4.
without logical connection or re-
gular sequence, unmethodical. -5.
without being seen, out of sight ;
Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue,
unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sud-
den, unexpected ; U. 7. -अपत्रप *a.*
1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold.
-अपराध *a.* guiltless, innocent,
faultless, blameless. (-धः) inno-
cence. -अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning
back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no
common divisor, reduced to the low-
est terms. -अपाय *a.* 1. free from-
harm or evil. -2. free from decay,
imperishable. -3. infallible. -अपेक्ष
a. 1. not depending on, irrespective
or independent of, having no need

of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णतिसारत्वा-
निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. dis-
regarding, taking no notice of. -3.
free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83.
-4. careless, negligent, indifferent.
-5. indifferent to worldly attach-
ments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6.
disinterested, not expecting any
reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7.
without purpose. (-क्षा) indiffer-
ence, disregard. -अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-
regarded. -2. regardless. -अपेक्षित्
a. disregarding, indifferent. -अ-
भिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humilia-
tion or disgrace. -2. not to be sur-
passed, unrivalled. -अभिमान *a.* 1.
free from self-conceit, devoid of
pride or egotism. -2. void of self-
respect. -3. unconscious. -अभिलाष
a. not caring for, indifferent to;
स्वसुखानिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S.
5. 7. -अभ्र *a.* cloudless. -अमर्ष *a.*
1. void of anger, patient. -2. apa-
thetic. -अंबर *a.* naked. -अंबु *a.* 1.
abstaining from water. -2. water-
less, destitute of water. -अर्गल *a.*
without a bolt, unbarred, unob-
structed, unrestrained, unimpeded,
completely free; M. 5; Mâl. 5.
26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. -अर्थ *a.* 1.
void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt.
1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning
(as a word or sentence). -3. non-
sensical. -4. vain, useless, purpose-
less. (-र्थः) 1. loss, detriment. -2.
nonsense. -अर्थक *a.* 1. useless,
vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning,
nonsensical, conveying no reason-
able meaning -3. (a consonant) not
followed by a vowel. (-कं) an ex-
pletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूर्णैकप्रयो-
जनं Chandr. 2. 6. -अवकाश *a.* 1.
without free space. -2. without
leisure. -अवग्रह *a.* 'free from re-
straint,' unrestrained, unchecked,
uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free,
independent. -3. self-willed, head-
strong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterru-
ptedly, -2. intensely, strongly.
-अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless,
unblameable, unobjectionable; ह्य-
निरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an
epithet of the Supreme Being (hav-
ing no passions). -अवधि *a.* hav-
ing no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44;
6. 30; Mâl. 1. 6. -2. continuous;
Mâl. 4. 3. -अवयव *a.* 1. without

parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without
limbs. -अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported,
without support; S. 6. -2. not
affording support. -3. not depend-
ing or relying on. -अवशेष *a.*
whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण
ind. completely, entirely, fully, to-
tally). -अव्यय *a.* eternal, immuta-
ble. -अशन *a.* abstaining from food.
(-नं) fasting. -अष्ट *a.* Ved. dri-
ven away, scattered (-ष्टः) a horse
twenty four years' old. -अस्त्र *a.*
weaponless, unarmed. -अस्थि *a.*
boneless. -अहंकार, -अहंकृति *a.* free
from egotism or pride, humble,
lowly. -अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no
egotism or self-consciousness. -2.
without individuality. -3. unselfish.
-अहम् *a.* free from egotism or self-
conceit. -आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing
nothing, free from desire. -2. want-
ing nothing to fill up or complete
(as the sense of a word or sen-
tence). -आकार *a.* 1. devoid of
form, formless, without form. -2.
ugly, deformed. -3. disguised. -4.
unassuming, modest. (-रः) 1. the
universal spirit, Almighty. -2. an
epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu.
-आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless.
-2. deformed. (-तिः) 1. a religious
student who has not duly gone
through a course of study, or who
has not properly read the Vedas.
-2. especially, a Brâhmaṇa who has
neglected the duties of his caste by
not going through a regular course
of study. -3. one who neglects the
five great religious duties or yajnas.
-आकाश *a.* leaving no free space,
completely filled or occupied. -आकु-
ल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, un-
bewildered. -2. steady, calm. -3. clear.
-4. perspicuous. (-लं) 1. calmness,
serenity. -2. perspicuity, clearness.
-आक्रंद *a.* not crying or complain-
ing. (-दः) a place where no sound
can be heard. -आक्रोश *a.* unaccus-
ed, unreviled. -आगम *a.* not found-
ed on revelation or scripture, not
derived from the Vedas. -आगस्
a. faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8.
48. -आचार *a.* without approved
customs or usages, lawless, barba-
rian. -आडंबर *a.* 1. without drums.
-2. without show, unostentatious.
-आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear;

R. 1. 63. -2. without ailment,
comfortable, healthy. -3. not caus-
ing pain. -4. unchecked, unham-
pered; Mâl. 5. 34. (-क्रः) an epi-
thet of Siva. -आतप *a.* sheltered
from heat, shady, not penetrated
by the sun's rays. (-पा) the night.
-आदर *a.* disrespectful. -आदानः
an epithet of Buddha. -आधार *a.*
1. without a receptacle. -2. without
support, supportless (fig. also);
निराधारो हा रोहिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः
G. L. 4, 39. -आधि *a.* secure, free
from anxiety. -आनंद *a.* cheerless,
sad, sorrowful. -आंत्र *a.* 1. dis-
embowelled. -2. having the entrails
hanging out. -आपद् *a.* free from
misfortune or calamity. (-फ.) pro-
sperity. -आवाध *a.* 1. unvexed, un-
molested, undisturbed, free from
disturbance. -2. unobstructed. -3.
not molesting or disturbing. -4.
(in law) frivolously vexatious (as
a suit or cause of complaint); e. g.
अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहर-
ति Mit. -आमय *a.* 1. free from dis-
ease or illness, sound, healthy, hale
-2. untainted, pure. -3. guileless.
-4. free from defects or blemishes.
-5. full, complete. -6. infallible. -7.
not liable to failure or miscarriage.
(-यः, -यं) freedom from disease
or illness, health, well-being, wel-
fare, happiness. (-यः) 1. a wild
goat. -2. a hog or boar. -आमिष *a.*
1. fleshless. -2. having no sensual
desires or covetousness. -3. receiv-
ing no wages or remuneration.
-आय *a.* yielding no income or
revenue, profitless. -आयत *a.* 1.
full-stretched or extended; निरायत-
पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. -2. contracted,
compact. -आयास *a.* not fatiguing,
easy. -आयुध *a.* unarmed, weapon-
less. -आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop
or support (fig. also); Mr. 4. 53.
-2. not depending on another, in-
dependent. -3. self-supported, friend-
less, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं
यामि शरणं Jag. (-बा) spikenard.
(-वं) Brahman. -आलोक *a.* 1. not
looking about or seeing. -2. deprived
of sight. -3. deprived of light,
dark; Mâl. 5. 30. -5. invisible.
(-कः) an epithet of Siva. -आश *a.*
1. devoid of hope, despairing or
despondent of; मनो बभूवेदुमतीनिराशं

R. 6. 2. -2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशक, -आशिन *a.* hopeless. —आशक *a.* fearless. —आशिस *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. -2. without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. -2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. -3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. —इंग *a.* immoveable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. -2. mutilated, maimed. -3. weak, infirm, frail. -4. barren. -5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. -6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईषं the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. -2. inactive. (-हा), निरीहता -त्वं 1. inactivity. -2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. -2. narrow, contracted. (-सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. -2. unable to answer, silenced. -3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमृतुनिरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. -2. devoid of energy. (-हः) 1. absence of energy. 2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. -2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* waterless. —उद्यम, -उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्देग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. -2. free from national distress or tyranny. -3. causing no affliction. -4. auspicious (as a star). -5. secure, peaceful. —उपधि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उप-

पद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mu. 3. -2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्माणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. -2. not causing any affliction or misery. -3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. -2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वंध्यापुत्र). -2. immaterial. -3. invisible. (-ख्यं) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. -2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. -2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः पुष्पी f. the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). -2. devoid of all properties. -3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाङ्बरोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -4. without attributes. -5. having no epithet. (-णः) the Supreme Spirit. °आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. -2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. -2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. -3. alone, unassisted. (-थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. -2. a gambler. -3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. -2. unaccompanied, alone. -3. deserted, abandoned. -4. fruitless. (-कः) 1. a religious mendicant. -2. a naked devotee. -3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (-कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घटं 1. a free market. -2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel, merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. —घृणा cruelty. —घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. —जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं)

a desert, solitude, lonely place. —जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः -निर्जरसः) (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. —जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °ए-कादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. —जिह्वः a frog. —जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिता दहति जीवितम्. —ज्ञाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. —ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. —इंद्रः a Sûdra. —दय *a.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुग्धे विधोहि मायि निर्दयदंतदंशं Gît. 10; निर्दयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयाशेषहेतोः Me. 106. —दयं *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. —दश *a.* more than ten days old. —दशन *a.* toothless. —दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. —दैन्य *a.* happy, comfortable. —दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defeatless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. —द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. —द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. —द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double. -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. —धन *a.* without property poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते Chāṇ. 82. (-नः) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. —धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholy. —धूम *a.* smokeless. —नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. —नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. —नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. —नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. —नाशन्, -नाशिन *a.* expelling, banishing. —निद्र *a.* sleepless, wake-

ful. —निमित्त *a.* causeless. —निमेष *a.* not twinkling. —बंधु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. —बल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. —बाध *a.* 1. unobstructed. —2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. —3. unmolested. (—धः) 1. a part of the marrow. —2. a knob. —बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. —बुध, —बुस *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. —भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). —भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. —2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. —भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रपाभरनिर्भरस्मरशर &c. Gīt. 12; Amaru. 42. —2. ardent. —3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरीरामृतं वाञ्छति Gīt. 5; परिरभ्य निर्भरं Gīt. 1. —4. sound, deep (as sleep). —5. full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनंद°, गर्व° &c. (—रः) a servant receiving no wages. (—रं) excess. (—रं *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. —2. soundly. —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. —भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. —भृति *a.* without wages. —मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (—कं) *ind.* without flies, *i.e.* lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2, 6. —मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. —मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. —मत्स्य *a.* fishless. —मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. —2. not proud, humble. —3. sad, sorry. —4. not in rut (as an elephant). —मनुज, मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. —मन्यु *a.* free from anger. —मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (तत्तार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. —2. unselfish, disinterested. —3. indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राप्तेष्वर्थेषु निर्ममाः Mb. —4 an epithet of Siva. —मर्याद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. —2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22. —3. confused. —4. insolent, immodest. (—दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (—दं) confusion, disorder. —मल *a.* 1. free from dirt

or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरात्रिर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. —2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. —3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (—लं) 1. talc. —2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. —मशक *a.* free from gnats. —मांस *a.* fleshless. —मानुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. —मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. मुटः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. —2. the sun. —3. a rogue. (—टं) a large free market or fair. —मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). —2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.). —3. eradicated. —मेघ *a.* cloudless. —मेध *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. —मोह *a.* free from illusion. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. —यंत्रण *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. —2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (—णं) 1. squeezing out. —2. absence of restraint, independence. —यशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. —युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. —2. absence of connection or government. —3. unfitness, impropriety. —युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjointed, unconnected. —2. illogical, unmeaning. —3. unfit, improper. —यूथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). —यूष = निर्यास. —योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. —रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. —रज, —रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. —2. devoid of passion or darkness. (—जः) an epithet of Siva. —रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज. (—ज्) a woman not menstruating. °तमसा absence of passion or darkness. —रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. —रंध्र *a.* (नीरंध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. —2. thick, dense. —3. coarse, gross. —रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless. R. 8. 58. —रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. —2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पद्यानां S. D. 1. —3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. —4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलव्यफलनीरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने

V. 2. 11. —5. disagreeable. —6. cruel, merciless. (—सः) the pomegranate. —रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. —रुच् *a.* (नीरुच्) without lustre, faded, dim. —रुज्, —रुज *a.* (नीरुज्, नीरुज्) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. —रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (—पः) 1. air, wind. —2. a god. (—पं) ether. —रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. —लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. —2. undistinguished. —3. unimportant, insignificant. —4. unspotted. —5. having a white back. —लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. —लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. —लिप्त *a.* 1. unanointed. —2. undefiled, unsullied. —3. indifferent to. (—प्तः) 1. N. of Krishna. —2. a sage. —लेप *a.* 1. unsmear-ed, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. —2. stainless, sinless. (—पः) a sage. —लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, —वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वर = निर्दरं q. v. —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वायस *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, —विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the

knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदरूपेणैव नोच्चैतः प्राविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh.3.61; Ve.1.23. -7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (-त्वं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. -विकार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. -2. not disposed; M. 5. 14. -3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (-रः) the Supreme deity. -विकास *a.* unblown. -विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्न) absence of impediment. -विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वैरिणे निर्विचारकविते मासत्प्रकाशिव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. -वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. -विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. -विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. -2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. -विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. -2. undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक *a.* indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. -विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. -2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku.1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपात्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. -3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-यः) *a.* absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscrimina-

tely'; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1; R. 5. 6.). -विशेषण *a.* without attributes. -विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुंडुभाः स्मृताः. -विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनानिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. -2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -3. not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण *a.* destitute of horns. -विहार *a.* having no pleasure. -वीज, -बीज *a.* 1. seedless. -2. impotent. -3. causeless. -वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वीरमुर्वीतलं P. R. 1. 31. -2. cowardly. -वीरा *a.* woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष *a.* treeless. -वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. -वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. -वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. -वेष्टनं *a.* weaver's shuttle. -वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यंजन *a.* 1. straight-forward. -2. without condiment. (-ने *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. -2. quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. -2. without pain. -3. pleased, doing anything willingly. -4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. -2. without fraud, true, genuine. -3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mâl. 5. 12. -4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. -व्यापार *a.* 1. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -2. motionless; U. 6. -व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. -2. without rents. -व्रत *a.* not observing vows. -हिमं cessation of winter. -हेति *a.* weaponless. -हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. -ह्रीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent.

-2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1 Engaged or interested in. -2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; मृगया° &c. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f.* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरयः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्वाहयती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहानि (लि) का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस् 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपात्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. -2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate, dispel; अह्नाय तावद्गुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. -4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). -5 To reject, repudiate, decline. -6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). -7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. -8 To tear out, strip off. -9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. -2 Dispelled, destroyed. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोपि दुमायते H. 1. 69. -5 Discharged (as an arrow). -6 Refuted. -7 Vomited, spit out. -8 Uttered rapidly. -9 Torn out or destroyed. -10 Suppressed, checked. -11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -12 Thrown off (as from a horse). -13 Offered, given; Mâl. 9. 40. -14 Rejected, disallowed. -15 Sent forth or away. -स्तः An arrow discharged. -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. -2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -3 Spitting out. -4 Preventing, warding off. -5 Throwing or casting. -Comp. -भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing,

driving away ; Si. 6. 47. -2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter &c.)

निरस *a.* [निवृत्तो रसो यस्मात् प्रा. व.] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v. l.* for निपाक).

निराकुल *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with ; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूहनिराकुलबकुलकलापे Git. 1. -2 Distressed ; see under निर also.

निराकृ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्रवा 8. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिणु *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdain. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर also

निराकृत *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -**Comp.** -अन्योत्तर *a.* irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः *f.* निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposi-

tion.

निराग *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट *a.* Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस्.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरिगिणी-नी A veil.

निरीक्ष 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22 ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्राविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरीक्षक *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Niṣhaṇṭus by Yāska. -**Comp.** -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (=क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined:—निरुक्तियोगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं | ईदृशैश्चरितैर्जाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् || Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -4 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Niṣhaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं

Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -**Comp.** -कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -गुदः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

निरोधः निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87. -3 Restraint, check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरुद्ध *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its यौगिक or etymological sense) ; द्यौर्न काचिदथवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -दः 1 Inherence (as of ' redness ' in the word ' red '). -2 (In Rhet.) The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -**Comp.** -लक्षणा *a.* lakṣhaṇā or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣhā or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरुद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; नृप विद्यासु निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 =निरुद्धलक्षणा q. v.

निरूप 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महावने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

निरूपणं -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, search-

ing. -4 Ascertaining, investigation; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितः *f.* 1 Definition (of an idea); ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरुहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. -4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरुहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ग 3 *P.* Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्गत *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्गतिः *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निर्गतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the southwestern quarter; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेभ *a.* Noiseless.

निर्गधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम् 1 *P.* 1 To go out or forth, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4; इतवहपरिखेदाद्यु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise; अन्यद्वर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear (as a bud); S. 6. 3. -5 To go away, disappear. -6 To be freed from (with abl.) -7 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress;

कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -5 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, doorkeeper (?).

निर्ग्राह्य *a.* Perceivable; U. 4.21.

निर्गूढः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ग्रेथनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्घटः -टं 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -कं A denitrifice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours ?) &c. in the sky; निर्घातोऽत्र कुंजलीनाञ्जिघांसुर्ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145; (वायुना निहतो वायुर्गमनाच्च पतत्यधः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घोषो निर्घात इति कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general; अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जर्जर *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.

निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

निर्जि 1 *P.* 1 To conquer, defeat; R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y. 3. 292. -2 To win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent; शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burning chaff. -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-torrent; स्वलनमुखरभूरिज्ञातसो निर्झ-

रिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतु &c. See under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a wing(?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिज् 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णित *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्णक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णैकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णैकः A washerman.

निर्णैजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 *P.* 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon; कथमप्युपायमात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -6 Application of a conclusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.) Narration of events. -Comp. -पादः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

निर्णायक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive; -2 Determining.

निर्णयनं 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided; determined, resolved, &c.

निर्णेतु *a.* Decisive, conclusive. -*m.* 1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject; धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate.

निर्णोद्: Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड a. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 Abusive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्दर a. 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3 Shameless. -रः, -निर्दरिः 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -र Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्दह् 1 P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध a. 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन a. 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burning, consuming.

निर्दातृ m. 1 A digger up of weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित a. 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिश 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allotted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23.

-6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation.

निर्देशक a. Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देष्टृ m. An authority, a guide.

निर्धोर-रणं &c. see under निर्ध.

निर्धाव 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धौते सति हरिचन्दने जलौघैः Si. 8. 51; निर्धौतदानामलग्नाभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धौत p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धु 5. 9. U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धुतोऽधरशोणिमा Gīt. 12; ज्ञाननिधूतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धूत p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धृ 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्वध्य 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्वद्ध p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्वधः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्वधसंज्ञातृषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing de-

mand or request, urgency; निर्बध-पृष्ठः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्बधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्वहण See निर्वहण.

निर्भग्न a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट a. Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्भर्त्स 10 A. 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. 3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सन-ना 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलयेन निर्बभौ R. 11. 66. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदादुर्मोहि निर्बभौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कणिकारमुकलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिन्नप्रायं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्भिभेद ibid.; Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिन्न p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदादृतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शंकरायति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

निर्भूति f. Ved. Disappearing.

निर्मथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To, churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh

beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मथः, निर्मथनं, निर्मथः, निर्मथनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. -दारु 1.= 2 above; -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मथ्य *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -२यं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 *A.*, 2 *P.* 1 To make, create, bring into existence; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेष सुरेन्द्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (*a*) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H 1. (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकांजनानिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. I. 4. 31 Vârt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमप्राप्तनिर्माणः (बालः) Râm. 'not having reached the full measure of growth'. -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशी निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदाहरलालनीयं Mâl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Trans. formation. -णः Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः *f.* Production, creation formation, any artistic production; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितमादधत्त भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्माल्य *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -ल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झतपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रतिः S. Til.

10.-3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैरथ न-नृतेऽवधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच 6 *P.* 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation

निर्माकः 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्माक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

निर्माचनं Liberation, deliverance.

निर्मूल 10 *U.* To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

निर्मृज् 2 *P.* To wipe off, wash out.

निर्माजनं Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मृष्ट *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मृष्टरागोऽधरः S. D. 1.

निर्यत् 10 *U.* 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5; Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-लक्ष्मणयोर्वैरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Râm. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्या 2 *P.* 1 To go out, go out, of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिघ्नन् Dk. 97; निर्याणनिर्यद्सृजं चलितं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in

general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यातिः *f.* 1 Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death. निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः, -सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासगंधिभिः B. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यूहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्दिनिर्यूहविटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55 (where Malli. renders निर्यूह by मत्तवारणाख्य-उपश्रयः and quotes Vaijayantî; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चारुतोरणानिर्यूहा Râm. -2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्लुचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्लुठनं 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्लव्यनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच् 2 *P.* 1 To interpret, explain; वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew, (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपाति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4. To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण *a.* (णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. -णं 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.

3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e. to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. -Caus. To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वास only in this sense).

निर्वह 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. -Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यथा प्रिय-सखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3. -3 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तत्कालमिति कुक्कुटनाटकस्येव अन्य-न्मुखेऽन्यत्र निर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. -2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण a. 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. -ण Accomplishment, completion; See निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन a. 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलाद्रापवनेन निर्ववौ Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो

मनोभवज्जलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं Subhāsh.; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गु-णन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. -Caus. (वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, allviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; स-खि अन्यादृश एव तेद्य निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Māl. 6, Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरिणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -ण 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शनैर्निर्वा-णमामांति निर्निधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss, निर्वाण-मपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं जयश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5 (With Bud- dhists) Absolute extinction or an- nihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfac- tion or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Va- cuity. -10 Union, association, con- fluence. -11 The bathing of an ele- phant; as in अनिर्वाण at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences. -Comp. -पु- राणं offering oblations to the dead(?) -भूयिष्ठ a. almost vanished or de- parted; see under निर्वा (3) above. -मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift donation. -3 Putting out, ex- tinguishing. -5 Pouring out, scat- tering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b) Offering ob-

lations (especially funeral). -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaught- er. -9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीराने- र्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितु a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतु- निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद् 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण p. p. 1 Despondent, de- pressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याश- नस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परि- भवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humi- liation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete in- difference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude)); निर्वेदस्थायि- भावोस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self- disparagement or humiliation (re- garded as one of the 33 subordi- nate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्ष्मण सा मृगेक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश 6 P. 1 To enjoy; उद्योत्स्ता- वतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; निर्वि- ष्टविषयस्नेहः स वृशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 59; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Mo. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेष्टुकामोस्मि नरेन्द्र V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed

or used. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैश्यशुद्रयोः Gautama. -4 Married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in p. p. only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्व्वार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. See निर्व्वृत below.

निर्व्वृत p. p. 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्व्वृतौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्व्वृतिः f. 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; ब्रजति निर्व्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्व्वृत्तसन्नो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्व्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. -Caus. 1 To perform; accomplish, finish, complete; आहारं निर्व्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्व्वर्तक a. (तिक्ता f.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्व्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्व्वर्तिन् a. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्व्वृत्त p. p. Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्व्वृत्ति f. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result

fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्व्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्व्यूढ p. p. 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; मुहूर्तनिर्व्व्यूढविस्मय Mâl. 7; निर्व्व्यूढसौहृद्भरेति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्व्यूढस्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षितया Mâl. 8; निर्व्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mâl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्व्यूढिः f. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्व्व्यूह.

निर्हादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्ह 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving

निर्हारिन् a. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्हातः f. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्हादः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपैर्निमुक्तानां च निरयांतर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. Comp. -निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिन्ये मूर्ध्ने गृध्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32; निशि रहसि निलीय Gît. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from (with abl.); मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गन्तुं R. 2. 15 (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. I. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. -ता ind. Downwards; (also निवना in this sense).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes; न्युप्य पिंडांस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; (स्मरमुद्दिश्य) निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; क्रो नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Śrāddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्य-युक्तं Māl. 9. 40; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86; निवापाञ्जलयः पितॄणां 5. 8, 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर *a.* Preventing, warding off. -रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 26; निवसिष्यासि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night. -II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासश्चितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Night-quarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसच्चनि Si. 1. 1

निवासनं 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

निवासिन् *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -*m.* A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते Gīt. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; so घन°, दैत्य°, कपोत° &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात *a.* [निवातः] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not

windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु *a.* Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ड *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, imperious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P (generally in the *caus.*) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितां होमवेलां गुरवे निवेद्यामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेद्यावः *ibid.*, R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि S. 1. -3 To indicate, betray, show; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेद्यिता Mu. 1; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेद्यत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेद्यत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47; Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

निविद् *f.* Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक *a.* Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -नः An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित *p. p.* 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol; cf. नैवेद्य.

निविरी (डी) श-स *a.* 1 Compact, close; उरुनिविरीसनितंबभारखेदि

Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. -सा A crooked nose.

निविश 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवांशुदृष्टामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; अतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वर्धेन निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्दश q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. -*Caus.* 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; दौष्यतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. -6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः *f.* Copulation, coition (Ved.).

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling, house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth.

निविशेष *a.* Not different, alike.
-**व**: Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); **निवीतं** मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणां मुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn.
-**तः**, -**तं** A veil, mantle.

निवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 59. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. -**Caus.** 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72; निवारयन्ती महतो मुनिव्रतात् Ku. 5. 3. -2 To surround, protect.

निवारः, **निवारणं** 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed.
-**तः**, -**तं** A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृतिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तत सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13 To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन *a.* 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. -**नं** 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन); Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -6 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see वृत् with नि. -**त्तं** 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *m.* 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -**कारण** *a.* without further cause or motive. (-**णः**) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. -**मांस** *a.* one who abstains from eating meat; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -**राग** *a.* of subdued passions. -**वृत्ति** *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. -**हृदय** *a.* with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule). -12 Completion.

निवेष्ट: A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निवेष्ट्य *a.* Whirling. -**व्यः** 1 An

eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. -**व्यं** Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यूढं Perseverance, energy; cf. निव्यूढ.

निश् *f.* (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2. Turmeric.

निशठ *a.* Honest, candid.

निशब्द *a.* Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; निशम्य चैन तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; निशमय प्रियसखि Mâl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. -**तं** A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. -**Comp.** -**नारी** a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश(शा)रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरां इयति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -**Comp.** -**अटः**, -**अटनः** 1. an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. -**अटकः** bdellium. -**अतिक्रमः**, -**अत्ययः**, -**अंतः**, -**अवसानं** 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. -**अहः** = Nishâda q. v. -**अंध** *a.* blind at night. (-**धा**) the creeper called जतुका. -**अधीशः**, -**ईशः**, -**नाथः**, -**पतिः**, -**मणिः**, -**रत्नं** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -**अर्धकालः** the first part of the night. -**आख्या** -**आह्वा** turmeric. -**आदिः** the evening twilight. -**उत्सर्गः** end of night. -**एतः** a crane. -**करः** 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. -**केतुः** the moon. -**गृह** a bed-chamber. -**चर** *a.* (-**रा-री** *f.*) moving about by night, night stalker. (-**रः**) 1. a field, a field, an evil

spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. -4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. -7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Râvana. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. -चर्मन् *m.* darkness. -जलं dew, frost. -दृशिन् *m.* an owl. -निशं *ind.* every night, always. -पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. -मुखं the beginning of night. -मृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शन). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a Râkshasa; प्रचक्रतू रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. -हतः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. -तं Iron. -ता Night.

निशितः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.)

निशादः A man of low caste; see निषाद. (निशादपुत्रः A pestle; so °शिला a mortar.)

निशादकः One of the seven Rûpakas in music. -कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेते जना अस्मिन्; निशी-आधारे यक् Tv.] Midnight; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतस्त्रिषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Mâl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवन्ति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. -मयनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ.

निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ला The earth. -Comp. -अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2, a rock or

mountain.

निश्चर 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चरकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चयः R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चयक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also); अरावणमरामं वा जगद्व्योति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). -तं Certainty, decision. -तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चुक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth powder.

निश्चमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निश्चयणी &c.

निश्चस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निश्वास.

निष् 1 A (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

निषंज 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयं ग्राहनिषक्तबाहुं Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected; Ku. 1. 10; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निषंगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगाथिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5

Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. -*m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1 P. (निषीदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषण्ण *p. p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; cf. विषण्ण.

निषण्णकं A seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly. dulness, inactivity.

निषदनं Ved. 1 Sitting. -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. -नः=निषाद q. v.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. -री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 20. -*m.* An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. -धाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद. -धा N of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां स्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chândâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a Sûdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निषादानुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिच् 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate; निषिचन्माधवीवेतां लतां कौंटीं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुखसलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेक-विदुता R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध् 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णे हंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. -5 To remove, drive off, counteract; न्यषेधत्पावकास्त्रेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. -Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध p. p. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद् 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in बलवृत्रनिषूदनः &c.

निषेच् 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेवते आंतमना विविक्त S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use,

employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेवक a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित p. p. 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one Karsha or Suvarna of 16 Māshas). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 Suvarnas q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. -स्कः A Chāṇḍāla.

निष्कस् Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकान्निरकासयिष्ये Mu 6.

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी A female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः -टी f. Large cardamoms (एला).

निष्कुष् 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so का-कैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभि-ल्लुङ्गितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

निष्क्रोषः, निष्क्रोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्क्रोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निष्कारणं.

निष्कृत p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. -तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

निष्कृतिः f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चक्रमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. -Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāshā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extract-

ing, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites; *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 =निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः Redemption, ransom; इदौ इत्तं समुद्रेण पतिनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well-dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Mâl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर् *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्टय *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. -ष्टयः An outcast, a Chândâla or Mlechchha.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-क षत्वदृत्वे] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तन्निष्ठे केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring

or relating to; तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95.

-3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. -ष्टा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation. -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Mâl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति); Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्तवतु (*i. e.* त and तवत्.) -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठाव *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1. 4. P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth; S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kâv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वनं, निष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

निष्ठुत *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठुतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -तं Spitting out.

निष्ठृतिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a.* [नि-स्था-डरच् षत्वदृत्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow); Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -रं A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ण, निष्णात *a.* [नि-स्ना-क षत्वं दृत्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोपि च वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Y. 1. 321; Mâl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mâl. 10. 24; (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्क *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरावि-वरेभ्यश्चातकैर्निष्पतद्भिः S. 7. 7; एषा विदुरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पततीव भूमिः R. 13. 18; Ms. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. -Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, bring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यन्ते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयसि Pt 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, production सस्यनिष्पत्तिः. -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing causing.

निष्पन्द *a.* Motionless, immovable, fixed.

निष्पिष् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्पिषेक्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुम्भादिवांभसि Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. -Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pounded -2. Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out; निष्पीडितैर्बुकरकंदल-

जो नु सेकः U 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain. -वः 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजांतरनिष्पेष *Ve.* 3, *Māl.* 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; *R.* 4. 77.; *Mv.* 1. 34; *K.* 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्प्रवाणं, -णि *n.* New unbleached cloth; ° युगलं *Dk.*

निस् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under निर्). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) 'out of', 'away from'; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशांबि; or (*b*) more usually, 'not', 'without', 'devoid of' (having a privative force); निःशेष 'without a remainder'; निष्कल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* In compound the *स्* of निस् is changed to *र्* before vowels and soft consonants (see निर्), to a visarga before sibilants, to *श्* before च् and छ्, and to *ष्* before क् and प्; cf. दुस्. -Comp. -कंदक (निष्कंदक) *a.* 1. thornless. -2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. -कंद (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. -कपट (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. -कंप (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable; निष्कंपचामरशिखा: *S.* 1. 8; *Ku.* 3. 48. -करुण (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. -कल (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. *N.* of Brahmā. (ला, ली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. -कलंक, -कल्मष (निष्कलंक) *a.* stainless, spot-

less. -कषाय (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. -काम (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. -कारण (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. -कालकः (निष्कालकः) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. -कालिक (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invincible (अजय्य). -किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. -क्लिवष (निष्क्लिवष) *a.* sinless, faultless. -कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ 'to cut off completely, exterminate'; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं *Sk.*). -कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. -कुज (निष्कुज) *a.* still, silent; *U.* 2. 16. -कूट (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. -कृप (निष्कृप) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. -कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). -कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has gone out of Kausāmbī. -क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निःक्षत्र), -क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. -क्षेपः (निःक्षेपः) = निक्षेप *q. v.* -चक्रं (निश्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. -चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. -चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty. -चित (निश्चित) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. -चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. -चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. -चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless. -चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid) -छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying

the Vedas (छंदस्). -छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. -तनु *a.* having no offspring, childless. -तंद्र, -तद्रि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. -तमस्क, -तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; *S.* 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. -तल *a.* 1. round, globular; मुक्ताकलापस्य च नि, स्तलस्य *Ku.* 1. 42. -2. moving-trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-ला) a pill, round ball. -तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं a crystal. -तुषित *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. -तेजस् *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. -त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. -त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty; निस्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य *P. V.* 4. 73 *Sk.* -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; *Amaru.* 5. (-शः) a sword. °भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. -त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). -पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. -पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. -पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. -पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [निष्पत्रा-कृ 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याधः (संपुलस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्वे निर्गमनान्निष्पत्रं करोति *Sk.*); एकश्च मृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् *Dk.* 165; so यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानानां बुजा। तिर्यग्भीवं यद्व्राक्षीन्तान्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् *Bv.* 2. 132. -पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. -पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. -परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations. -परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions; *Mu.* 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. -परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. -परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. -परी-

हार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत), —पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter. (-षः) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immoveable, motionless. —प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) 1 *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. -2 without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7) ; निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. —प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति (ती) कार (निष्प्रति-तीकार), —प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable ; सर्वथा निष्प्रतिकारेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted. (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ्न (निष्प्रतिघ्न) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded ; R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straightforward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यूह (निष्प्रत्यूह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded ; Māl. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking ; R. 11. 81. -2 powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2. cause-

less, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object ; Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful ; futile ; निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain ; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4. meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला, -ली) a woman past child-bearing. —फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible ; निःशब्दं रोदितुमारंभे K. 135. (-ब्दः, -ब्दं) silence, a calm. —शमः (निःशमः) uncalmness, anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude ; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्रयेदविभावितः Ms. 7. 147. —शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. —शोध्य (निःशोध्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. (-सः) an epithet of Siva. (-सं) 1. final beatitude, absolution ; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting ; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to ; यन्निःसंगस्त्वं फलस्यानतेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments ; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (-त्वं) 1. absence of power or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति), —संतान (निःसंतान) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), —संदेह (निःसंदेह) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि (निःसंधि, निःसांधि) *a.* having no joints perceptible, com-

pact, firm, close. —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy ; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —समं (निःसमं) *ind.* 1. unseasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध (निःसंवाध) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ° ता 1. sapless, pithlessness ; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), —सीमन् (निःसीमन्) *a.* immeasurable, boundless ; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35 ; निःसीमशर्मप्रदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for ; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to. (-हा) lin-seed. —स्पंद (निःस्पंद, or निःस्पंद) *a.* motionless, steady ; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (निःस्पृह) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to ; ननु वक्तृविशेषानिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5 ; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) *a.* poor, indigent ; निस्वो वाष्टि शतं Sānti. 2. 6 ; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (समूह).

निसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter, cf. निःषूदन.

निसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release ; न स्वाभिना निसृष्टोऽपि शूद्रो वास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निःसृष्ट.

निसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away ; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition ; निसर्गबुद्धिं Ki. 1. 6 ; 18. 31 ; R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 4. 16 ; निसर्गतः, निसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'natural'.

ly'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध a. innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न a. different by nature; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत a. 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निस्तृ p. p. 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ a. to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; see S. D, 86, 87. °दूती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निस्तृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निस्तृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमन्या कार्यं साधयति या).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध a. 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तृ 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निस्तीर्णा प्रतिज्ञासहित Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति Subhāsh. ; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पारगमन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसार तत्र निस्तारपदवी न द्वीयसी Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण p. p. 1 Rescued, delivered,

saved. -2 Crossed (fig.) also.

निस्तुष्टी Cardamoms.

निस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद a. Immoveable, steady. -दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking; stinging.

निस्थं (यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कल-शिखानिस्थंदरेखाकिताः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्थंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16. 70; मदनिस्थंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्थदिन् a. 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसनिस्थंदी सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7.

निस्त्रवः, निस्त्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; R. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्षतया निजघ्नः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease). -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिङ्गान् पदात्पदं तिङ्गं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. -Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत p. p. 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infix. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहन्तृ a. 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित p. p. 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon, applied to. -4 Inserted, infix. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन a. Low, vile. -न A low man, one of vile origin.

निहु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निहवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिहवः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Seecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तरं an evasive reply. -वादिन् m. a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निहवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निहुत p. p. 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निहुतिः f. 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Seecy, concealment in general.

निहादः A sound; cf. निर्हाद.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैषीत-अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेतुं, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk; नय मां तवेन वसति पयोमुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend, or pass (as time); येनामंदमरंदे दलदरविदे दिनान्यनायिषत Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. -6 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; समपि तरलतामनयदनंगः K. 143; नीतस्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19.

(In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sûdra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; वृद्धं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेन्नृपः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पवं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नाययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. -Desid. (निनीषति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [नी-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परम्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2 pru-

dent, wise. -शेषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41.

नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीयः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षासाधन).

नीच a. [निकृष्टतर्भा शोभां चिनोति, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 59; Bv. 1. 48. -5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a low or vulgar expression. -रश्चरुत्तं an epicycle. -उपगत a. situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. -गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion. -योनिन् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैक्रान्त).

नीचक a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow,

नीचकैस् ind. See नीचैस् below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8 U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109.

-2 Bowing down humbly, modestly. R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हवि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरनुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30.

-5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसे-

स्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, -डं [नितराभिलंति खगा अत्र नि-इल्-क लस्यडः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S; 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den.

-4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place

-Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (व्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते ध्र मूलवि० क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Up. 2. 13] 1 Water; नी-रान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीरः) (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -दः a cloud; धीरध्वनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -प्रियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज् (निस्-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make

brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यास्त्र-
स्फुरदुग्रहीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः
U. 6. 18; नीराजयति भूपालः पादपीठांत-
भूतले Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To
perform the ceremony called नीराजन
(q. v. below) over a person or
thing (wave lights before one as a
mark of respect or by way of wor-
ship); नानायोधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहय-
द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms,
a kind of military and religious cere-
mony performed by kings or gene-
rals of armies in the month of Asvina
before they took the field; (it was,
so to say, a general purification of
the king's Purohita, the ministers,
and all the various component parts
of the army, together with the
arms and implements of war, by
means of sacred Mantras); R. 4.
25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving
lights before an idol as an act of
adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.*; the former
in relation to clothes &c., the latter
in relation to animals, plants &c.)
1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः श्रयति
शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2
Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The
dark-blue or black colour. -2
Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig-tree. -4
N. of a monkey-chief in the army
of Rāma. -5 ' The blue mountain',
N. of one of the principal ranges
of mountains. -6 A kind of bird,
the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a
dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine
treasures of Kubera; see नवानधि. -9
A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or
proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo
plant. -2 A Raginī. -ले *f. du.* 1
1 The two arteries in front of the
neck. -2 A black and blue mark on
the skin; (for other senses see
नीली.) -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue
vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison.
-5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness.
-Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the
Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2.
blue vitriol. -अंजना-अंजसा lightn-
ing. -अब्जं-अंबुजं, -अंबुजन्मन् *n.*, उत्प-
लं the blue lotus. -अभ्रः a dark
cloud. -अंबर *a.* dressed in dark-
blue clothes. (-रः) 1. a demon,
goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3.
an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः

early dawn, the first dawn of day.
-अश्मन् *m.* a sapphire. -उपलः
the blue stone, lapis lazuli.
-कंदः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9.
30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3.
a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-neck-
ed jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow.
-7. a bee. (-ड) a radish. °अक्ष = रुद्राक्ष
q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -श्रीवः
an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the
date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa.
-जं blue steel. -तरुः the cocoa-
nut tree. -तालः, -ध्वजः the Tamāla
tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1.
a dark mass, a black coating or
covering. -2. a dark film over the
eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः
the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं) -पद्मं
the blue water-lily. -पिच्छुः a
falcon. -पुष्पिका 1. the indigo plant.
-2. linseed. -भः 1. the moon.
-2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं
1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं
Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of
Krishna; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः
a fire-fly. -मृत्तिका 1. iron pyrites.
-2. black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of
darkness, dark mass, thick dark-
ness; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs.
1. 2. -लोहित *a.* dark-blue, purple.
(-तः) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epi-
thet of Siva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण
a. dark-blue, bluish. (-र्ण) a radish.
-वसन-वासस् *a.* dressed in dark-
blue clothes; see नीलांबर. -वृत्तकं
cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. -2 Blue steel.
-3 Blue vitriol. -कः 1 A dark-
coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The
third unknown quantity (corres-
ponding to *z* of European Algebra).

नीलं (लां) गुः 1 A kind of insect.
-2 An insect in general. -3 A kind
of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large
(black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-
blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also
नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् *m.* Blue colour, darkness,
blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नी-
लीरसपरिपूर्णं महाभांडमासीत् Pt. 1; एको
ग्रहस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्यथा Pt. 1.
260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A
kind of disease. -Comp. -राग *a.*

firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affec-
tion as unchangeable as the colour
of indigo, unalterable or unswerv-
ing attachment. -2. a firm and con-
stant friend. -संधानं fermentation
of indigo. °भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Un. 3. 1.] 1 Trade,
traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious
mendicant. -4 A place fit for the
site of a house. -5 A dwelling, re-
sidence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for
grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine,
scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or
without cultivation; नीवाराः शुक्रग-
र्भकोटरमुखधट्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14, R.
1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी *f.* [निव्ययति निवीयते वा
निव्ये-इन्; cf. Un. 4. 135] 1 A cloth
worn round a woman's waist, or
more properly the ends of the cloth
tied into a knot in front, the knot
of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-
न्नां न बबन्ध नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविबंधोच्छु-
सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीवि
प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण K. P. 4;
Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. -2 The outer tie
of a packet in which the offerings
of a Sūdra at funeral obsequies are
presented. -3 Capital, principal,
stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् *m.* Any inhabited country,
realm, kingdom.

नीव्र See नीध्र.

नीशारः [नि-श घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A
warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mos-
quito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or
screen.

नीहारः [नि-हृ कर्मणि घञ् दीर्घः] 1
Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150;
Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy
dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु *ind.* 1 A particle having an
interrogative force and implying
some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty';
स्वमो नु मायानु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9;
अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविवेश जलधि
नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53,
9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10.
14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often com-
pounded with the interrogative pro-
noun and its derivatives in the sense
of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं न्वतस्या-
त्किमन्यादितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु

गुणवर्द्धिदेयं कलत्रं Dk; see किन् also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु 2 P. (नौति, प्रणौति; नुत; *caus.* नावयति; *desid.* नुनूषति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नु-नाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू. -2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

नु (नू) त p. p. Praised, extolled &c.

नुः f. Praise. -m. 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

नुतिः f. 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परगुणनुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयन्तः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

नुङ् 6 P. (नुङति) To hurt, kill.

नुद 6 U (नुदति-ते, नुत्त or नुन्न, प्रणुद-ते) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चा-नुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्त्वया नु-न्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबंधोच्छु-सितैर्नुनोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. WITH उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

नुत्त (न्न) p. p. 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

नुद a. (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, drivin gaway.

नू 6 P. (नुवति) To praise &c.; see नु.

नूतन, नूत्न a. [नवे एव स्वार्थे तनप्-नु-रादेशश्च] 1 New; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापय-ति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.

नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं ind. Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; भव्यापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability. U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now,

just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet; नृ हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नृ [नी-कन् डिच्च; cf. Un. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. नृ, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां) 1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61, 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -अस्थिमालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -कपालं man's skull. -केशरिन् m. 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -चक्षस् a. Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men. (-m.) 1. a god. -2. a demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. -नमन a. to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [नृन् पाति रक्षति, पा-क] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. °अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, i. e. a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. °अंगनं (ण) a royal court. °अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasūya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. °आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. °आभीरं, °मानं music played at the royal meals. °आमयः consumption. °आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. °गृहं a royal palace. °नीतिः f. politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेद्यांगनेव नृपनी-तिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. °प्रियः the mango tree. °लक्ष्मन् n., °लिङ्ग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. °लिङ्गधर a. 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). °वल्लभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2. a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. °शासनं a royal grant or edict. °संश्रय a. seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. °सभं, °सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriys. °पथः a royal or main road. -पशुः a beast

in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीतिः f. Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. -मेघः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see पंचयज्ञ). -युग्मं = नृमिथुन q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वे-ष्टनः N. of Siva. -शृंगं 'man's horn'; i. e. an impossibility. -सदनं (नृषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (षद्) m. the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, -हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेना an army of men. -सोमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59. -नृम्ण a. Making happy. -म्णः An epithet of Krishna. -म्णं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् ind. Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रणृत्यति, नृत्त) 1 To dance, move about; नृत्यति युव-तिजनेन समं सखि Gīt. 1; लोलोर्मो पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. -Caus. (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तालैः शिजावलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (caus.) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्भिरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतू a. Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः f. Dancing, dance.

नृनुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमातितरां कांतं M. 3. 7;

नृत्यं मयूरा विजडुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -**Comp.** -प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c. See under नृ.

नृशंस *a.* [नृन् शंसति हिंसति शंस-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1.164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. -**स्य** Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ *m.* [नी-नृच्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य घृणं घृणस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two'. -8 N. of Vishnu.

नेत्री 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-ट्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्येषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुध सूर्ये R. 7. 39 (where some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be *m.* only in these two senses). -**Comp.** -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til. 7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* tears. -अभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye-disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, percep-

tible, visible. -छदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि *n.* tears. -पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -मुष् *a.* stealing or captivating the eye. -योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. -वस्तिः *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष *f.* excretion of the eyes. -स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेद् 1 P. (-नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नेदिष्ठ *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक *q. v.*).

नेदीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक *q. v.*); नेदीयसि प्रियतमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mâl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. -पं Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभूत् R. 6. 6; राजेन्द्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mâl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring-room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -**Comp.** -विधानं arrangements of the tiring-room; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1 The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -**Comp.** -जा -जाता red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका Red arsenic.

नेम *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) 1 Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7

Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -**Comp.** -धित *a.* Ved. divided. -धितिः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः -मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उद्धिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिश. -**Comp.** -वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेष् 1 A. (नेषते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टृ *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रेयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक *a.* (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; °आत्मन् *m.*, °रूपः, °शृगः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. -भेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (*vide* commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Rākshasa.

नैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

नैगम *a.* (मी *f.*) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; as in °कांड. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or

sacred writings ; इति नैगमाः -2 An Upanishad. q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns-man. -6 A trader, merchant ; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas ; derived from the Vedas.

नैघण्टुकं *N.* of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yâska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख *a.* Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sûdras. -खं Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की *An* excellent cow ; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं *The* head of an ox.

नैज *a.* (जी *f.*) Own, one's own.

नैतलं *The* lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सद्यन् *m.* Yama (Pluto) ; Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं *Eternity, perpetuity.*

नैत्यक *a.* (की *f.*) नैत्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः *Summer.*

नैदानः *An etymologist.*

नैदानिकः *A pathologist.*

नैदेशिकः *One who executes orders, a servant.*

नैधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (*i. e.* the house of death).

नैपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नैपालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency ; नैपुणोत्तममस्ति U. 6. 26 ; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4

Totality, completeness ; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy ; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं *A banquet, feast.*

नैमयः *A trader, merchant.*

नैमित्त *a.* (ती *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). -कः *An astrologer, prophet.* -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त ' cause ') ; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (बी *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -षं *N.* of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahâbhârata ; R. 19. 1 ; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलं । अरण्येऽस्मिन्तस्तेन नैमिषारण्यं संज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः *An inhabitant of the forest, called Naimisha.*

नैमेयः *Barter, exchange.*

नैयग्रोधं *The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.*

नैयत्यं *Restraint, self-command.*

नैयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं *Regularity.*

नैयायिकः *A logician, a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy.*

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं *Disregard, indifference.*

नैरयिकः *An inhabitant of hell.*

नैरर्थ्यं *Senselessness, nonsense.*

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency ; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation ; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, नैरुक्तिकः *One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.*

नैरुज्यं *Health.*

नैर्ऋतः 1 A demon ; भयमप्रलयोद्दे-

गादाचख्यनैर्ऋतोद्देः R. 10. 34 ; 11. 21 ; 12. 43 ; 14. 4 ; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. -तं *The lunar mansion called Mûla.*

नैर्ऋती 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities ; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्घृण्यं *Pitilessness, cruelty ; वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sût. II. 1. 34.*

नैर्दश्य *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः *A servant.*

नैर्मल्यं *Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).*

नैर्लज्ज्यं *Shamelessness, impudence.*

नैल्यं *Blueness, dark-blue colour.*

नैर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (वि) ड्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं *An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.*

नैवेशिकं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brâhmana householder, *e. g.* a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश *a.* (शी *f.*), नैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly ; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं *Fixedness, immoveableness, fixity.*

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 *N.* of a Mahâkāvya by Sîriharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय *a.* Relating to Nala ; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गतः

N. 1. 145.

नैष्कर्म्य 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्कशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred *Nishkas*.

नैष्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a *Nishka*, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

नैष्किकचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैष्कमणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply.). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect.

-5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः [निष्ठा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-ठक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वण also.

नैष्ठ्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैष्ठ्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदनं [नुद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितृ *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine

parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3. 1. -2 N. of a constellation. -**Comp.** -आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -तार्थ *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -दंडः an oar. -यानं navigation. -यायिन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot, captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrago; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -साधनं fleet; navy; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक् 8. U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यकरणं, न्यक्कारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यक्करो हादि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परिस्पंदते Mv. 5. 22.; 3. 40; G. L. 32.

न्यग्भू 1 P. To become low or humble. -*Caus.* 1 To despise, contemn. -2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यग्भावयिता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. -2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित *a.* 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंग्यजनक्षमस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष *a.* 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. -क्षः 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurama. -क्षं 1 The whole. -2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -3 The Sami tree. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described:—महा

धनुर्धराश्चैव त्रेतायां चक्रवर्त्तनः । सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः॥) -परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ सुकटिनौ यस्या निवेच विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.) ; दूर्वाक्रांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्येच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Māl. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away; न्यंचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यंच *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face. -3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward). -4 Slow, lazy. -5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. -नी The lap.

न्यंचित *a.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

न्यंज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यंगः 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यबुद्धं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अबुद्धं).

न्यस् 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture'; V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9 'applied'; अयोग्ये न मद्विधो न्यस्यति भारमयं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूनौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17, आतरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as

an argument); अर्थोत्तरं न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1 17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. -4 Consigned; delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning, resting on. -6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -7 Mystically touched, Mâl. 5. 2. -Comp. -इड *a.* giving up the rod, *i. e.* punishment. -देह *a.* one who one who lays down the body, dead. -शस्त्र *a.* 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. -2. unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes, or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mâl. 5. 5. चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; इतन्यास. -3 Depositing. -4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतरात्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 18; Y. 2. 67. -5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down. -7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्र° Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws.) -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations -11 Lowering the tone or voice. -Comp. -अपहवः repudiation of a deposit. -धारिन् *m.* the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् *m.* One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyâsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्य Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियंति अनेन; निःइ घञ्]

1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्निगृहीत्यात्प्रयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यांति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्येचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as इडा-पूपन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घृणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. -9 A Vedic accent; न्यायैस्त्रिभिर्हारीण Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, *i. e.* ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram.) A universal rule. -11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. -13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; *i. e.* प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -14 An epithet of Vishnu. (न्यायेन *ind.* in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). -Comp. -पथः the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. -वर्तिन् *a.* well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् *a.* one who speaks what is right or just. -वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. -शास्त्रं 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyâyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचटकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घृणाक्षरन्याय q.v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim

of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of San-karâchârya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पञ्चादरुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Râvana kept Sîtâ in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ । किंतु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां कीट मऊ'. The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrâlôka:—यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalayânanda:—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तेनैव रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The ma-

xim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विपोऽस्त्रियामन्तरापः इत्यत्र आस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरापशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. कांश्चित्च्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. घटकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Śrīharsha :—तदिदं घटकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick

and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपमक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तिमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim

of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनं द्विपंकस्य दूरदस्पर्शेन वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (*seed* being the cause of *sprout*, which in its turn is the cause of *seed*); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A., there is B.; where there is not B., there is not A.).

21. विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by

the planter himself.

23. वीचित्ररंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahâbhâshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षी-रघृतमोदनं कांचनपात्र्यां भुञ्जीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c., and gold.

25. शाखाचंद्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is

used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'ज्ञातावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [न्यायादनपेतः यत्] 1 Just,

proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस.

न्युं (न्यू) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज 6 P. To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वार्पित-न्युब्जकटाहकल्पे (व्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. -ब्जः 1 The Nya-grodha tree. -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. -ब्जं A vessel used in Srâddhas. -Comp. -खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. -4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. -न ind. Less, in a less degree. -Comp. -अंग a. maimed, mutilated. -अधिक a. more or less, unequal. -धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकु 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. -पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândâla or

barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्त्, पक्क &c. See under पच्.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते)

1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or

feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तवेरमा उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्रा: R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्ष: the bright or light half, and कृष्णतमिस्र-पक्ष: the dark half); तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सहप्रियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धि समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवोदुराद् Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18. 17. (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरिं, मित्रं. -11 One side of an argument an alternative, one of two cases; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाववदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षांतरे. -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संहिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिभूतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also) -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20 A royal elephant. -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2. the end of the wings of an army. -अंतर 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. -अवसरः =पक्षांत q. v.

-आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. -आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -उद्ग्राहिन् a. showing partiality, adopting a side. -गम a. flying. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -घातः =पक्षाघातः see above. -चरः 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. -छिद् m. an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. -धर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवन्ति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. -पातिता -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. -पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to, a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing; Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1. -पालः a private door. -पुटः a wing. -पोषण a. factious, promoting quarrels. -बिंदुः a heron. -भागः 1. the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. -भुक्ति f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. -वादः 1. an exparte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. -हत a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be per-

formed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चंद्रपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्गच्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् n. 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इति डीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावद्वावेकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (णी f.) [पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m. 1 A bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -प्रवरः, -राज m., -राजः सिंहः, -स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuḍa. -कीटः an insignificant bird. -पतिः an epithet of Sampāti. -पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. -पुंगवः an epithet of Jātāyu. -बालकः, -शावकः a young bird. -शाला 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पक्षिलः N. of the saint Vātsyāyana.

पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्षमन् n. [पक्ष-मानिन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलगुरुभिः पक्षमभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -Comp. -क्रोषः, -प्रक्रोषः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning

inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः *S.* 3. 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरत्न-कांगः *Si.* 4. 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः, यच्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month. -क्षयः *A* partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वज्जिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयते द्विषतो यस्य पक्ष्याः *V.* 1. 16.

पंकः, -कं [पञ्च-विस्तरे कर्मणि करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनी-त्वा पंकता धूलिमुद्गं नावतिष्ठते *S.* 2. 34; पंककृन्मुखाः *Mk.* 5. 14; *Ki.* 2. 6; *R.* 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णाशुरुपंक *K.* 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent. -Comp. -कर्वटः *a* marsh, an alluvium. -की-रः *a* lapwing. -क्रीडः, -क्रीडनकः *a* hog. -ग्राहः *a* Makara or crocodile. -छिद् *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (क-तक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); *M.* 2. 8. -जं *a* lotus. (-जः) the Sârâsa bird. °जः, °जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brah-*mâ.* °नाभः an epithet of Vishnu; *R.* 18. 20. -जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sârâsa bird. -दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. -भाज् *a.* sunk in mud. -भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. -मं-डुकः *a* bivalve conch. -रुह् *n.*, -रुहं *a* lotus. -वासः *a* crab. -शू (सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; *Ki.* 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः -1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकिन् *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; *Si.* 17. 8. -लः *A* boat.

पंकेजं *A* lotus.

पंकेरुह् *n.* -हं *A* lotus. -हः *The* crane or Sârâsa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पंकणः *The* hut of a Chândala; see पक्वण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्यत चारुप-दपंक्तिरलक्तकांका *V.* 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः *R.*

2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः *Ku.* 4. 15; *R.* 6. 5. -2 A group, collection, flock, troop. -3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste, cf. पंक्तिपावन below. -4 The living generation. -5 The earth. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. -8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिग्रीव. -9 Cooking, maturing. -10 A company of persons of the same tribe. -Comp. -कंदकः=पंक्तिदूषक *q. v.* -ग्रीवः an epithet of Râvâna. -चरः an osprey. -दूषः -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. -पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brâhma-*mana* who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्ति-पावनाः पंचामयः *Mâl.* 1, where Jaga-ddhara says:—पंक्तिपावनाः पंक्तौ भोजनादि गोष्ठ्यां पावनाः | अग्रभोजिनः पवित्रा वा । यद्वा यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः | अथर्व-शिरसोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः || or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च । यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पंक्त्यां तावत्पुनन्ति च || ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यन्ते पंक्तिपावनाः. *Manu* explains the word thus.—अपांक्त्योपहता पंक्तिः पाव्यते यैर्द्विजोत्तमैः । तान्निबोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाभ्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् *Ms.* 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. -रथः *N.* of Dasaratha; *R.* 9. 74.

पंक्तिका *A* row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्वी *f.*) Lamé, halt, crippled. -गुः 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचालं पंगुं लघयते गिरिं. -2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. -ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lamé, crippled.

पंगुल *a.* Lamé, crippled. -लः *A* horse of silvery-white colour.

पच् *I.* 1 *U.* (पचाति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, अपाक्षीत्-अपक्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्तं, पक्क) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; as तदुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् *Ms.* 3. 118; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् बुर्बलान् च.

लवत्तराः 7. 20; *Bh.* 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्क. -3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्न चतुर्विधं *Bg.* 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). -6 To melt (as metals). -7 To cook (for oneself) (*Atm.*). -Pass. (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; *R.* 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. -Caus. 1 (पचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.) -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. -3 To cure, heal. -Desid. (विपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. -With परि to ripen, mature, develop. -वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit, *R.* 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -II. 1 *A.* (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पचते) also. -Caus. 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पञ्च-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. -2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). -Comp. -शूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्व *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. -*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). -2 A cook.

पक्व 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्वमि *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्क *a.* [पञ्च-क्त तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. -2 Digested. -3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); प्रक्रेष्टकानामाकर्षणं *Mk.* 3. -4 Mature, ripe; पक्वविवाध-रोष्टी *Me.* 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधी. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey (as hair). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom.

—कं Cooked food.—Comp.—अतिसारः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cooked or dressed food. —आधानं, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत् *a.* 1. cooking. -2. maturing. (-*m.*) the Nimba tree. —केश *a.* grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वारि *n.* the water of boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel. पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्षु *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.

पच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 Digesting. —चः, -चा 1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पक्ता *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. —तः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. —तं Cooked food.—Comp.—भृज्जता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच्-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. —नः Fire. —ना Becoming ripe, ripening. —नी The wild citron tree. —नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पाचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; वदर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94. —मः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पञ्चटिका A small bell.

पञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. —जः An epithet of Angiras.

पंचथुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंच 1 A see पच् II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंचन *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first member of comp. पंचन drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] —Comp. —अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. —अग्निः 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.*

(अन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आवसथ्य) -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Mâl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. —अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जानुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kâmandaka quoted by him); पंचागम-भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चित्ताक्षिभूहस्तपादै-रंगैश्चेष्टादिसाम्यतः । पात्रायवस्थाकरणं पंचांगोऽभिनयो मतः ॥ (-गः) 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3. the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसुमं मूलफलमेकस्य शाखिनः । एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ -4. a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—(तिथि-वर्षश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत् अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये ॥ Subhâsh. °गुप्तः a turtle. °पत्रं a calender. °शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). —अंगिक *a.* five-membered. —अंगुल *a.* (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant. —अ (आ) जं the five products of the goat. —अप्सरस् *n.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. —अमृत *a.* consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव घृतं दधि तथा मधु). —अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mercury. —अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.). —अवस्थः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचत्व below. —अविकं the five products of the sheep. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. —अहः a period of five days. —आतप *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41.

—आत्मक *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). —आननः, -आस्यः, -मुखः, -वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंच आननं यस्य), (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय°, तर्क° &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -3. the sign Leo of the zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ. —आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five Sâstras supposed to have proceeded from the five mouths of Siva. —इन्द्रियं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions; see इन्द्रियं). —इषुः, -बाणः, -शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविदम-शोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च पचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः; the five arrows are also thus named:—संमोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा । स्तम्भनश्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥). —उष्मन् *m. pl.* the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. —कपाल *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. —कर्ण *a.* branded in the ear with the number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf. P. VI. 3. 115. —कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रेचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories'; 4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. —कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. —कोणः a pentagon. —कोलं the five spices taken collectively. —कोषाः (*m. pl.*) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul: they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognition-al vesture (these three form the लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. —क्रोशी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benâres. —खट्वं, -खट्वी a collection of five beds. —गत *a.* (in alg.) raised to the fifth power. —गवं a collection of five cows. —गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च). —गु *a.* bought with five

cows. —गुण *a.* five-fold. (—णाः) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). (—णी) the earth. —गुप्तः 1. a tortoise. —2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chârvâkas. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-fifth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. —जनः 1. a man, mankind. —2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Kṛishṇa. —3. the soul. —4. the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. —5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishâdas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Sârirabhâshya on Br. Sûtras I. 4. 11-13). (—नी) an assemblage of five persons. —जनीन *a.* devoted to the five races. (—नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. —ज्ञानः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. —2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pâsupatas. —तक्षः, —क्षी a collection of five carpenters. —तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tântrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्गा, and मैथुन. —तत्र N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. —तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजाभेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटतपसससतिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तय *a.* five-fold. (—यः) a pentad. —तिक्तं the five bitter things:— निवामृतावृषपटोलनिदिग्धिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, त्रिंशतिः *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. °अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशिन् *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fort-

night. —दीर्घे the five long parts of the body; बाहू, नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । स्ततयोरंतरं चैव पंचदीर्घे प्रचक्षते॥. —देवताः the five deities:— आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदैवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत्॥. —नखः 1. any animal with five claws; पंचः चनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नदः 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रभागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (—दा- pl.) the people of this country. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पद् 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases, *i. e.* the first five inflections. —पर्वन् *n.* pl. the five parvans q.v.; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च॥. —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Srâddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:— जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अत्र दाता भयत्राता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः॥. —प्राणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple). —बंधः a fine equal to the fifth part of anything lost or stolen. —बाणः, —बाणः, शरः epithets of the god of love; see पंचेषु. —बाहुः N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण. —भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं the five great sins; see महापातक.

—महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmana; see महायज्ञ. —माष (षि) क *a.* consisting of five Mâshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन.) —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकं वज्रकं चेति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चेति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम्॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमृषिभिः पूर्वदर्शिभिः॥. —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahâbhârata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar. आवळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purâna; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt; *i. e.* काचक, सैधव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत). —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री, and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍukâ forest where the Godâvarî rises and where Râma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmana; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षदेशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्कलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees; namely न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, शृङ्ग and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहिन् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection

of twenty-five; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. °प्र-
कृतिः *f.* the five departments of a
government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्, -वृत्
ind. five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to
five hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred
and five. -2. five hundred. —शखः
1. the hand. -2. an elephant. —शिखः
a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six; संत्य-
न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषाः
Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —ष-
ष्टिः *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-
fifth. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-five. —सुगं-
धकं the five kinds of aromatic ve-
getable substances; they are:—कर्पूर-
कक्कोललवंगपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपंचकेन । समांश-
भागेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥
—सूनाः *f.* the five things in a house
by which animal life may be acci-
dentally destroyed; they are:—पंच-
सूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्लीपेषण्युपस्करः कंडनी चोद-
कुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years
old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. —
Relating to five. -3 Made of five.
-4 Bought with five. -5 Taking five
per-cent. —कः, -कं A collection or
aggregate of five; अम्लपंचक. —कं
A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate
of five.

पंचतय *a.* Fivefold.

पंचता, -त्वं 1 Five-fold state. -2
A collection of five. -3 The five ele-
ments taken collectively. -4 Death,
dissolution; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c.
means 'to be resolved into the five
elements of which the body con-
sists', 'to die or perish'; पंचतां,
त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभिर्नि-
र्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां यो-
निमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥; Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. -2 In
five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for play-
ing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. -2.
Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous,
clever. -4 Beautiful, brilliant. —मः-
1 The fifth (or in later times the
seventh) note of the Indian gamut;
it is said to be produced by the
cuckoo (कोकिलो रौति पंचमं Nārada),
and is so called because it is pro-
duced from 5 parts of the body:—वा-
युः समुद्रतो नाभेरुद्धूतकंठमूर्धसु । विचरन् पंच-
मस्थानप्राप्त्या पंचम उच्यते ॥. -2 N. of a
Rāga or musical mode (sung in the

above note); व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्वि
प्रपंचय पंचमं Git. 10; so उदंचितपंच-
मरागं Git. 1. -3 The fifth consonant
of a class; *i. e.* a nasal. —मं 1 A fifth
-2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the
fifth मकार of the Tāntrikas. —मं *ind.*
For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1 The
fifth day of a lunar fortnight. -2
The ablative case (in gram.). -3
An epithet of Draupadī. -4 A che-
quered board for playing at draughts.
-Comp. —आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.
पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year
of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* (शी *f.*) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty.
-2 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.*
चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the
Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. -2 A game
played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country
and its people. —लः A king of the
Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet.; cf.
पांचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A
kind of song. -3 Chequered board
for playing at draughts, chess-board
&c.; (पंचारी also in this sense
only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn
across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary; पंजरशुकः,
भुजपंजरः &c. —रः, -रं 1 Ribs. -2 A
skeleton. —रः 1 The body. -2 The
Kali yuga. -3 A purificatory cere-
mony performed on cows. -Comp.
—आखेटः a sort of basket or
trap for catching fish. —शुकः
a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V.
2. 23.

पंजरकः —कं A cage.

पंजिः, -जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton
from which thread is spun. -2 A
record, journal, register. -3 A calen-
der, an almanac. -Comp. —कारः —का-
रकः 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an al-
manac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running
commentary which explains and
analyses every word; टीका निरंतर-
व्याख्या पंजिका पदनक्तिका. -2 A jour-
nal, a book in which accounts of re-

ceipts and expenditure are entered.
-3 The record or register of human
actions kept by Yama. (For other
senses see पंजि above). -Comp. —का-
रकः a scribe, a man of the
Kâyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. (पटति) To go or move.
—Caus. or 10 U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To
split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder,
tear open, divide; कंचिन्मध्यात्पाटया-
मास इती Si. 18. 51; इत्स्वर्णे पाटयेल्लेखं
Y. 2. 94; Mk. 9. -2 To break
break open; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि
पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14. -3 To pierce,
prick, penetrate; दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना
R. 11. 31. -4 To remove, eradicate.
-5 To pluck out. -6 To shine. -7 To
speak. —II. 10 U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To
string or weave; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्पटय-
सि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To
clothe, envelop. -3 To surround, en-
circle.

पटः —टं [पट् वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः] 1
A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece
of cloth; अयं पटः सूत्रद्विरुतां गतो ह्ययं
पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9; मे-
घाः स्रवंति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. -2
Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen. -4 A
tablet, plate or piece of cloth for
writing or painting upon. —टः Any
thing well made or polished. —टं A
thatch, roof. -Comp. —उटञ्जं a tent.
—कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the
loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. -2. a
painter. —कुटी *f.* —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे-
श्मन् *n.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1.
a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfum-
ed powder; Ratn. 1. —वासकः per-
fumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment.
-2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The half a vil-
lage.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A
tent.

पटचरः A thief; cf. पाटचर. —रं
Old or ragged clothes.

पटकः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टने कलच्] 1 A roof,
thatch; विनमितपटलांतं दृश्यते जीर्णकु-
ञ्जं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering;
veil, coating (in general); शिरसि मसीप-
टलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -3 A film or
coating over the eyes. -4 A heap,
multitude, mass, quantity; रथांगपाणेः
पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलानि

Pt. 1. 361; शौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17; तारकपटल Gīt. 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead or any other part of the body. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. -प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संध्यावलि-पटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; पटु-पटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. -2 Beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -भ्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः-टी f. 1 The curtain of a stage. -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् m. 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -5 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर a. 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 High, tall. -रः [पट-ईरन्] 1 A bal. for playing with. -2 Sandal-wood. -1 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 3 Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly. -4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height. -7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9 Catarrh. -Comp. -जन्मन् m. sandal-tree; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु a. (टु or टी f.; compar. पटी-यस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. -2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटु-धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहशंखनिश्रो नांदिनादः Mu. 6; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73; Māl. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed;

Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded. -13 Hard, rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious (as a speech). -टुः, -टु n. A mushroom. (उत्रा). -टु n. Salt. -Comp. -कल्प, -देशीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp. -रूप a. very clever.

पटुता, -त्वं 1 Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -3 Activity, power of working; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजन्ति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पटवळ). -लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पटुः, -ट्टं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिलापट्टमाधिशयाना S. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. -2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 319. -3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः कणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. -5 Silk; पटोपधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टांशुकं. -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1.4. -9 A throne. -10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone. -13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town. -15 A bandage, ligature. -ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. -अभिषेकः the consecration of the tiara. -अर्ही the principal queen. -उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -माहिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. -वस्त्र, -वासस् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. -सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. -2 A bandage. -3 A document (also n.).

पट्टनं-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in हस्तपट्टिका. -2 A document. -3 A piece or fragment of cloth; वल्कलैकदेशाद्विपाटय पट्टिकां K. 149. -4 A piece of silken cloth. -5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. -वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, community.

पट्टि(ट्टी) शः (सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणप्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लौहदे-डो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः क्षुरोपमः Vaijayantī).

पट्टोलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). -2 A written legal opinion.

पट् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि. -2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. -3 To invoke (as a deity). -4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from (with abl.). -Caus. (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. -Desid. (विपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -WITH परि to mention, declare. (-Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पट्-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः f. Reading, studying, perusal.

पठित p. p. 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused.

पण् I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानाम-पणिष्टासौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचाली Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play. -II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणायति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विपणति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; इम-यत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्ततां Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; सार्धं करोतु भवतां

नृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wages, hire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 *cowries*; अशीतिभिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property. -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A house. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंगना, -स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. -ग्रंथिः a market, fair. -बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (संधि); पणबंधमुखान् गुणानजः षडुपायुक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. -2. an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्यात्तर्हीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoramā).

पणता-त्वं Price, value.

पणनं [पण-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting. -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणायित् a. 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard. -2 An impious man.

पणिक a. Consisting of 50 Panas (as fine).

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). -2 Betted; see पण्. -तं A bet, wager.

पणितृ m. A trader, dealer.

पण्य a. [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. -2 To be transacted. -ण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पूरावभासे विपणिस्थपण्यां R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. -Comp. -अंगना, -योषित् f., -विलासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषुरड्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. -आजिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader. -आजीवकं a market, fair. -पतिः a great

merchant. -फलत्वं prosperity or profit in trade. -भूमिः f. a warehouse. -वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला 1. a market. -2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् m. N. of Siva.

पंड I. 1 A. (पंडते, पंडित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडः A eunuch.

पंडा 1 Wisdom, understanding. -2 Learning, science. -Comp. -अपूर्वं non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावदग्निम Asvad. 6. -m. A learned man.

पंडित a. [पंडा तारका० इतच्] 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः. -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपंडित 4. 18; नयपंडित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. -Comp. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मंडलं, -सभा an assembly of learned men. -मानिक, -मानिन्, also -पंडितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. -वादिन् a. pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक a. Learned, wise. -कः A learned man.

पंडितिमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पत् I. 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः) पतति पारिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. -2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हंतुं कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink (below the horizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशेर्बैमयूखै S. 4 v. 1; पतत्पतंगप्रतिमस्तपोनिधिः Si. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते किंकरत्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, for-

feit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातित; Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुकपातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापद्ः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. -12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely). 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.) -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected (पृष्ट). -तः 1 Flying, flight. -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -गः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतन् उत्पन्नं गच्छति गम्-ङनि०] 1 A bird; नृपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper; पतंगवद्बहिमुखं विविधुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 20; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -गः

1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् *m.* A bird.

पतञ्जलिः *N.* of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Paṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् (*न्ती f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -*m.* A bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां *Ki.* 6. 1; क्वचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचिद्वनानां पततां क्वचिच्च *R.* 13. 19; *Si.* 9. 15.

-**Comp.** -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्रहितवान्नलेन सः *N.* 16. 27. -भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अवन्] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird; इयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्रिणं (पुनरोति) *R.* 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; *Ku.* 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -*n.* *dual.* Ved. Day and night. -**Comp.** -केतनः an epithet of Vishṇu. -राजः *N.* of Garuḍa.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); महाधीना नरेन्द्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च *Y.* 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -**Comp.** -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; *Y.* 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen

(in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवशपतित. -8 Placed, kept; *Pt.* 1. 14. -तं Flying. -**Comp.** -उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत्-एर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आढक *q. v.*).

पतमन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकां *Dk.* 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodic incident in a drama, see पताकारथानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -**Comp.** -भंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodic incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यत्रार्थे चितितेऽन्यस्मिन्स्थितिगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् || *S. D.* 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक् *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं *R.* 4. 82; *Ki.* 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि *Ku.* 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -*f.* A female possessor, a mistress.

-**Comp.** -घातिनी -घ्नी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband.

-देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते *S.* 6; तमलभत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः *R.* 9. 17; धुरिस्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -प्राणा a chaste wife. -लघनं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदनः *N.* of Siva. (-न) procuring a husband (by magical means). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; ° त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; *R.* 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवत्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P To wish for a husband.

पतीयती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2 Ved. A mistress. -**Comp.** -आटः seraglio women's apartments. -शाला a hut tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -सनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम) ; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा *M.* 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; *R.* 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -**Comp.** -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. -संहतिः *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक *a.* Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् *m.* A foot-soldier, foot-man.

पत्रं [पत्र-ट्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कपेकतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Gît. 12; R. 13. 55. -10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -11 A knife, dagger. -**Comp.** -अंगं 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sanders. -अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -अञ्जनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. -आढ्यं the root of long pepper. -आवलिः *f.* 1. red chalk. -2. a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. = आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -आहारः feeding on leaves. -ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रेण वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. -काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -कुच्छं a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -घना a plant with full leaves (सातल). -झंकारः the current of a river. -हारकः a saw. -नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. -परशुः a file. -पालः a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -पुटं a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. -पुष्पा the holy basil. -बंधः adorning with flowers. -बा (वा) लः an oar. -भंगः -भंगिः -गी *f.* draw-

ing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृष्टो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). -यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. -रञ्जनं embellishing a page. -रथः a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. °इंद्रः N. of Garuda. °इंद्रकेतुः N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 13. -लता a long knife or poniard. -रे (ले) खा, -वल्ली, -वलिः, -वल्ली *f.* see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -वाज *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -वाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. -विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -वेष्टः a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. -श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. -सुचिः *f.* a thorn. -हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह सुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -**Comp.** -वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ् I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp.). -**Comp.** -अतिथिः a traveller. -कल्पना juggling tricks. -दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथत् *m.* A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. -संहतिः *f.*, -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् *m.* [पथ्-आधारे इति] (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधार-पथः, दृष्टिपथः, नटपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रयसामेव पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः '(I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey'!. -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46; व्याख्यापथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect, doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -**Comp.** -कृत् *m.* Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -देयं a toll levied on public roads. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -प्रज्ञ *a.* acquainted with roads. -वाहक *a.* cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य *a.* [पथि साधु दिगां यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). -*य* A road, way. -*यं* 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -**Comp.** -अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पदयते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते, पत्र; *caus.* पादयति-ते; *desid.* पित्सते) 1 To go, move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4. To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-क्लिप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. -काषिन् *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -गः, (पद्गः) a foot-soldier. -जः (जः) 1. a footman. -2. a Sûdra; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो भजायत. -नद्धा, -नध्री a shoe, boot. -निष्कः one quarter of a Nishka. -रथः (पद्रथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -शब्दः noise of footsteps. -हतिः, -ती *f.* (पद्धतिः, ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धति 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* गुप्त, रास दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -हिमं (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped in to the country'; यद्वधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शान्तिं करिष्यासि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रज्ञाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to

have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण सर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमापि न गतव्यं or चलितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking, the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपंक्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्गृह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige; रतिवलयपदांके चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कुशकुटुंबेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीशमादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरीयान्न पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Mo. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विराचितपदं (मेयं) Mo. 86; 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word; सुसिद्धं पदं P. I. 4.

14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थैबोधकाः S.D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Rām. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In Arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required. -दः A ray of light. -Comp. -अंकः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe thumb (of the foot). -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. -अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. -अनुरागः 1. a servant. -2. an army. -अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. -अनुषंगः anything added to a *pada*. -अंतः 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -आघातः 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. -आजिः a foot-soldier. -आदिः 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas.) -आयता a shoe. -आवली

a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (का. व्यस्य) शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलक्रांतपदावली शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वती Git. 1. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आहत *a.* kicked. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. —क्रमः walking, a pace. —गः a foot-soldier. —गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. —छेदः, —विच्छेदः, —विमहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. —न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. —2. a foot-mark. —3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. —4. the plant गोक्षुर. —5. writing down verses or quarters of verses. —पंक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. —2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. —3. an *ishtakā* or baked brick. —पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संहितापाठ). —पातः, —विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). —बंधः a foot-step, step. —भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भञ्जिका 1. a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भ्रंशः dismissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader. —विष्टम्भः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः *f.* the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ *a.* 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः—वी *f.* [पद्-अवि वा डीप्] A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवी Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he

attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः, पदातिः [पद्-भ्यामतति, भत्-अच्] 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् *a.* 1 Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक *a.* 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One *Pada* long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पदन् *m.* A road, way.

पद्, पद्वथ &c. See under पद्.

पन्न *p. p.* [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद्. —त्रं 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म *a.* [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —ञ्च 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं. —2 A lotus-like ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —ञः A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —ञा 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मानपत्रे-

पद्मेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed. (—क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकरः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आह्वं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, —हस्त *a.* holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (—रा, —स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः-रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, —बंडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि *a.* lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धं, —गंधि *n.*) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, —गृहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. —जः, —जातः, —भवः, —भूः, —योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, —भिः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. of Vishnu. —पुष्पः the Karnikāra plant. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 *ad. loc.* —बंधुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess

of wealth. —रागः, -गं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लाङ्घनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्तुषा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरगज इव विभ्रन् पद्मिनीं दंतलभां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्रांत्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनमुशीला गीतवायानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, —क्रांतः, —वल्लभः the sun. —खंडः, —खंडं a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final. —द्यः 1 A Sûdra. —2 A part of a word. —द्या 1 A footpath, path, way. —2 Sugar. —द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषया मया

कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. —2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्रः 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). —2 A car. —3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्. —2 (Atm.) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, —पनित a. Praised.

पनुः (नुः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. —2 A thorn. —सा, —सी 1 A kind of maldy, pustular and phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. —2 A female monkey. —3 A female demon. —सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पंथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी m. [cf. Up. 3. 159] 1 The sun. —2 The moon.

पपु a. Fostering, protecting. —पुः f. A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पंपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. —2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water. —2 Milk; पयःपानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2. 36, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended). —3 Semen virile. —4 Food. —5 Ved. Night. —6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft con-sonants). —Comp. —गलः, —डः 1. hail. —2. an island. —घनं hail. —चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —दः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock. —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gît. 1; विपांडुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. —3. an udder; R. 2. 3. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —5. the backbone or spin (कशेरुक). —धस् m. 1. the ocean. —2. a pond, lake, a piece

of water. —3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धिः, —निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. —पूरः a pool, lake. —मुद्य m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. —राशिः the ocean. —दाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk. —2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति } Den. P. To flow.

पयायते }
पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. —2 A river. —3 A she-goat. —4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tapti river, but more correctly with Purnā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. —2 Distant, removed, remote. —3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. —4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परास्मिन् दशां मदनीऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. —5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42. —9 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; S. 7. 27. —7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) —8 Alien, estranged, stranger. —9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. —10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' —11 Final, last. —12 (At the end of comp) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted

ed to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिन्तापर &c. —रः 1. Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. —2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. —2 The Supreme spirit. —3 Final beatitude. —4 The secondary meaning of a word. —4 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e. g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट). Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्तनः परं R. 1. 17. —2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. —3. thereupon, thereafter. —4. but, however. 5. otherwise. —6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. —7 most willingly. —8. only. —9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Māl. 2. 2. —2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतानिधाने किं विद्म्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. —3. after (with abl.). स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. —2. in future. —Comp. —अंगं the hinder part of the body. —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —अदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness. —अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंतः final death. (—ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (—न्नं) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. —2. prior and posterior. —3. before and beyond,

earlier and later. —4. higher and lower, best and worst. (—रः) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (—रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e. g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhashā P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. —2. depending on, subject to. —3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोह° Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. —4. connected with —5. leading or conducive to. (—णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. —2. essence, sum. —3. Ved. going away, departure, exit. —4. firm devotion. —अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning. —2. intended or designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थ-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्ध 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वाद्विपरार्धपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. —अर्ध्य a. 1. being on the farther side or half. —2. most distant in number; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्धः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (—र्ध्य) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. °दृश् a. knowing both the past

and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कन्दिन् m. a thief, robber. —इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशो पांडित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः f. inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् a. 1. being with another. —2. relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण a. beneficial to another. —ग्रन्थिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः f. subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *ritis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छंद a. dependent. (—दः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज a. stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात a. 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a

servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दाराः (*m. pl.*) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शतिलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देशः a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्रोहिन्, —द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व भूतः; so राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परान्नमुपजीवति । सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥ —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another. (—*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (—ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत्पुरुषेण पौरुषेण कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलक्रमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Gīt. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7.

17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भृतः, —ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another, *i. e.* by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मन् 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मृत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वश, —वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —वेदमन् *n.* the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhṛitarāshṭra. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). —सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *a.* killing enemies. —हित *a.* 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. —2. Stranger, hostile. —या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1. From another; Bv. 1. 120. —2. From an enemy; R. 3. 48. —3. Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); द्वेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. —4. Other

wise. —5. Differently. —6. Further afterwards.

परत्वं 1. The following of another letter, posteriority. —2. Distinction, difference. —3. Remoteness. —4. Consequence, result. —5. Enmity, hostility. —6. Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1. In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. —2. In the sequel, further or later on. —3. Hereafter, in future. —त्रं Future world. —Comp. —भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. —पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1. Most distant, last. —2. Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्तोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. —3. Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. —4. Exceeding, extreme. —5. Adequate, sufficient. —6. Worst. —7. Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. —मं The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. —मं *ind.* 1. A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परमात्म्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमंडले Ku. 6. 35. —2. Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. —Comp. —अंगना an excellent woman. —अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S.; (अ परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थसूर्याशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रश्मौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥) °अंग-कः an epithet of Vishnu. —अद्वैत 1. the Supreme spirit. —2. pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. —अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge

about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; °मत्स्याः R. 7. 40. Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. °विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Vishnu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

वरमेष्टिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A

great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer.

-रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession; महतीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35. 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 Injury, hurting, killing. -रं *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपरक *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Māl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शृणाति, शृ-कु डिच्; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurāma. -2. of Ganesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Rāma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu, [While young he

cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain. cf. Git. 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।] -वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण *a.* very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. -शत *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवं-

ति लक्ष्मीमालोकयांचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. —*pron.* *a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्परालक्षितादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24.

Note. The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'by, from, or to one another,' 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards.' According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). —2. going (परागत). —3. seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). —4. prowess (पराक्रांत). —5. direction towards (परावृत्त). —6. excess (पराजित). —7. dependence (पराधीन). —8. liberation (पराकृत). —9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). —10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक a. Small. —*कः* 1 A sacrificial sword. —2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. —3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्राप्ति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdain.

पराके ind. At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; वक्रवर्धितयेर्दर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94. —2 To turn back. —3 To march against, attack. —4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. —2 Marching against, attack. —3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. —4 N. of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् a. Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रांत p. p. 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. —2 Attacked. —3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. —2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. —3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. —4 Sandal. —5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. —2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. —3 Ved. To go away, depart. —4 To die.

परागत p. p. 1 Dead. —2 Covered with, surrounded. —3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The ocean.

परा (रां) च् a. (ची f.) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चामुष्मात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. —2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. —3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. —4 Distant. —5 Directed outwards. —6 Turned away, averted. —7 Departing or returning from. —8 Inverted, reversed. —*Comp.* —*मुख a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वे R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. —2. (a) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (b) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. —3. adverse, unfavourable; तनुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. —4. not caring about, regardless of; मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (—खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन a. [पराच्-ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. —2 Averse from, disinclined to. —3 Not minding, not caring about. —4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). —5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. —*नं ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. —2

More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे मृषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. —2 To lose, be deprived of. —3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. —4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. —2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. —3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. —4 Deprivation. —5 Desertion.

पराजित p. p. 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. —2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

पराजिष्णु a. 1 Victorious. —2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. —2 Foam. —3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुत्तिः f. Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. —2 To throw away, squander. —3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). —4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away. —2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. —2 Extreme mental pain.

परान (ण) सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. —2 To return. —3 To escape. —4 To depart. —5 To fall out. —6 To fail. —*Caus.* To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. —2 To hurt, injure, tease. —3 To vanish, disappear. —4 To perish, be lost. —5 To submit, yield. —*Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. —2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. —3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव

एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशूल्यं शंसतवि पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तव पदपल्लवैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Gīt. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव).

परामृत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

परामृतिः *f.* See पराभव; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमंगं कुलिशत्रणांकितं R. 3. 68; Si. 17. 11; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider; किं भवितेति संशङ्के पंकजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रंथारम्भे विन्नविधाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling; as in केशपरामर्शः. -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance; तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S. or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृश.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

पराहः The tree called कारवेळ.

पराहकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f.* 1 =परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyāsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परासू 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate; refute; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परास्तः The range of anything thrown —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead; प्राक् परासुर्द्विजात्मजः R. 15. 56; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back; देवं मत्पौरुषपराहतं Rām. -2 To attack, assail; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं Māl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्ष वृक्षं परि सिञ्चति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot

of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.); यदत्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot'; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि. Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पर्यनन्तात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f.) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यथु 'bursting into tears'; so परिचतुर्दंशन्, परिदौर्वल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of; as in परित्रिगर्ते वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अह, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः); e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by; as in पर्याम्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude collection, crowd; Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65; परिकरं बंध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; वनन्तवेगं परिकरं K. 170; कृतपरिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3; G. L. 47; Amaru. 92; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैश्चित् परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10; e. g. सुधांशुकलि-

तोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तन 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ m. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; **परिकर्ता** याज्ञकः Hârîta; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिकर्मन् m. A servant. -n. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणं S. 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. -3 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon). -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् m. An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षितः A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकुटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश a. Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. -Caus. To torment, trouble.

परिकर्षः, -कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित a. 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround; **परिक्रीर्णा** परिवर्दिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To

hand or give over, deliver; महीं न-हेच्छः परिकीर्य सुनौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिकृष् 1 A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. -3 To think. -Caus. 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित p. p. 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिक्रोपः Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; **परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च** (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रमः 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 Circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. -Comp. -सहः a goat.

परिक्रान्त p. p. Walked round. -तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रान्तिः f. Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7)

q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A. 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाग्रियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रयः, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्रान्त a. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out

परिक्रिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्रिष्ट p. p. 1 Vexed, troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. -ष्टं Pain, vexation.

परिक्लेशः Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्लेदः Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्रणन a. Loud. -नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षातिः f. Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleansing. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षयः 1 Decay, waste, destruction; **परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीयः** Mk. 1; **किरणं** Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted, decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased; **प्राणं** Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् m. 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround ; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6. 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded ; वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मंडपे S. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेपः 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -2 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded ; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीव *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town ; R. 1. 30 ; 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 P. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied. -*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेदः Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude ; Ku. 1. 60 ; Rs. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2 P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः *f.* Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think ; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

परिगणनं-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation ; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्तो बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or क्षेपक by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round ; तं हयं तत्र परिगम्य Râm. ; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround ; Si. 9. 26 ; Bk. 10. 1 ; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain ; वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn ; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world) ; वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता

एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect ; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. -*Caus.* To pass or spend (time).

परिगत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled ; Mâl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around ; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood ; R. 7. 71 ; परिगतपरिगतव्यएव भवान् Ve. 3 ; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.) ; Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained ; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with ; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित *p. p.* 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति *f.* A kind of metre.

परिग्रह 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle, surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize ; देवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1 ; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide ; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take (a wife), marry ; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिगृहीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension. -2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping ; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46 ;

शकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. ' taking or entertaining a doubt '. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress) ; मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking ; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92 ; विवाहलक्ष्मी ° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking ; accepting, acceptance ; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36 ; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70 ; 12. 16 ; Ku. 6. 53 ; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Mâl. 1 ; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 ' your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down '. -6 Possessions, property, belongings ; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21 ; R. 15. 55 ; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19 ; Mâl. 5. 27 ; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen ; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92 ; 9. 14, 11. 33 ; 16. 8 ; S. 5. 28, 31 ; परिग्रहवहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring ; U. 7. 11 ; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present ; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse. -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीह *m.* 1 A husband ; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्राहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्लान *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कुत्सनां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S.* 2. 15; *R.* 16. 84; *Si.* 19. 32; *M.* 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः *R.* 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; *R.* 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -घौ (*m.* dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिघट्ट 10 *U.* 1 To strike; *Si.* 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघटनं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघर्मः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष् 2 *A.* 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्य पितरं परिचक्षते *Ms.* 2. 171; *Bg.* 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा *Ved.* Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् *a.* Fully fourteen.

परिचर् 1 *P.* 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; *Ms.* 2. 243; *Bh.* 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; *Mv.* 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -*Caus.* To enclose, surround.

परिचर *a.* 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -रः 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or patrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरणः A servant, an attendant, assistant. -णं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचरितृ *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; *R.* 1. 91; *Bg.* 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; *Si.* 1. 17.

परिचारः 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (*plu.*) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्यः Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि *I.* 5 *U.* 1 To heap up, accumulate. -2 To know; *Mv.* 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire. -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -*II.* 3 *P.* 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 *Ved.* To examine, investigate. -*Caus.* To search, seek for. -*Pass.* To grow, be developed; *R.* 3. 24.

परिचयः 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन *Mk.* 1. 56; अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चलक्ष्यनिपातने *R.* 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः *K.* 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्यैव वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा *Si.* 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति *S.* 5. -4 Recognition; *Me.* 9. -*Comp.* -करुणा increasing love or tenderness; *Māl.* 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; *S.* 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचितिः *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचित् 10 *U.* 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचितयस्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः *Ku.* 5.

67; *Bg.* 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचितनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब 1 *P.* To kiss passionately; परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरीं *S.* 5. 1; *Rs.* 6. 17; *Amaru.* 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; *Si.* 7. 63.

परिच्छद् 10 *U.* 1 To cover, clothe; दर्भैस्तं परिच्छाद्य *Pt.* 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः (गर्भः) *H.* 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद् 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां *Ki.* 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; *R.* 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as उष, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य *R.* 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विवास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रात्सद्रव्यः सपरिच्छद् *Ms.* 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छद् Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -3 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 *U.* 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य *Sk.* -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति *M.* 1; (न) यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं *R.* 6. 77; 17. 59; *Ku.* 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छिन्तिः *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. - Partition, separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; *Ku.* 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद् 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between

right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपद्ः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य a. 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः f. 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamani thus defines it:—प्रभोर्निन्दयताशाठ्यचापलाघुपपादनात् । स्वविचणताव्यक्तिर्भग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम्॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected

or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of, know, be acquainted with; वृषभो-यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञातिः f. 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय a. 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजम्न a. Ved. Running or walking round. -m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि a. Running round.

परिज्वन् m. 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगज-प्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; विष्के नागः पर्यण-सीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिण-तैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. -4 To result, happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरचाद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; अस्तं परिणमेच यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -Caus. 1 To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत p. p. 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयासि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripen-

ed, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमं U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमार्निकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरचद्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halāy.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः f. 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्न-तः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Māl. 4. 4. -6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणति-रमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधाना Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदसूर्य-नयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation.

परिणामक a. Causing a change.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यं T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अप्रियस्यापि पथस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is com-

pared. (The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it:—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दृग्भजेन वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). —**Comp.** —**दर्शिन** *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. —**दृष्टि** *a.* prudent. (—**दृष्टिः** *f.*) prudence, providence. —**पश्य** *a.* salutary in the end. —**शूलं** violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; स जयति परिणहः चाक्षिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. —2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. —2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि (री) णाहः 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts', ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकृशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. —2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big; Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिसक *a.* 1 Tasting, eating; फलानां परिणिसकः Bk. 9. 106. —2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तौ वृषती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Râm. —2 To marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वती यदा तपसा तत्प्रवर्णीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. —3 To ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. —4 To lead forward.—**Caus.** To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः, —**णयनं** Marriage; नवपरिणया बधूः शयने K. P. 10.

परि (री) णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. —2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. —2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. —**ता** A married woman.

परिणेतृ *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितकस्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous,

risky, unsafe. —**कस्या** 1 Error. —2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. —2 To inflame, set on fire. —3 To suffer pain. —4 To practise penance. —**Caus.** 1 To scorch. —2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. —2 Tormented, pained.

परितापः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. —2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. —3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Gît. 7. —4 Trembling, fear. —5 Hell.

परितर्क 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. —2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वैरीं परितो निरास्थन् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. —2 Towards, in the direction of; आपेक्षितं वरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented; अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. —**Caus.** 1 To satisfy or please; completely. —2 To appease. —3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलेस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को हरिः *ibid.* —2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. —2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. —3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 59; R. 11. 92; गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —**णं** Satisfaction.

परितृप् 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —**Caus.** 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

परितर्पणं Gratifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce; प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except; तृणमप्यपरित्यज्य सत्तृणं Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard.—**Caus.** To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). —3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). —4 Wanting.

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12; कृतसंतिपरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c.; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality. —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened, afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (in dramas), परित्राणं Preservation, protection rescue, defence, deliverance; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence. —3 Abstaining from.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि (री) दाहः 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदंशित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign; छद्मना परिदामि मृत्यवे

U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. -2 To entrust or deposit with. -3 To present. -4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. -2 Surrender. -3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. -2 Devotion. -3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् m. A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेत्त.

परिदिब-देव I. 1. 10. P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34. -II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.

परिदेवः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, -ना, परिदेवितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तेः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. -2 Repentance, regret.

परिद्यून् a. Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. -2 To consider, investigate, find out. -3 To know. -4 To frequent. -Pass. To appear, become visible. -Caus. 1 To show. -2 To explain, expound.

परिदृष्ट m. A spectator, looker on.

परिघर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. -2 Insult, affront, abuse. -3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); त्वच्चं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौर्वी R. 3. 31. -2 To surround, enclose. -3 To direct towards. -4 To put or place round. -5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. -6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). -Caus. To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि (री) धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. -2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आत्तच्चित्रपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. -3 Closing or concluding. -4 Ved. Putting round.

परिधानीयं An under-garment. -या A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. -2 A receptacle, a reservoir. -3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. -2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मण्डलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. -3 A circle of light. -4 The horizon. -5 The circumference or compass in general. -6 The circumference of a circle. -7 The periphery of a wheel. -8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. -9 A circle surrounding the globe. -10 Epicycle. -11 A covering. -12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. -Comp. -पतिखेचरः an epithet of Siva. -स्थः 1. a guard. -2. an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). -3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1. P. 1 To flow or stream round. -2 To go about. -3 To run after, pursue. -Caus. To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् a Running round. -m. N. of a year (संवत्सर)

परिधूपित a. Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर a. Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60.

परिधेयं An under garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. -2 Failure. -3 Destruction. -4 Loss of caste.

Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण a. Completely extinguished. -णं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्वृत्तिः f. Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). -2 Complete accomplishment. -3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित p. p. 1 Completely skilled in. -2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. -2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व p. p. 1 Completely cooked. -2 Completely baked or burnt. -3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः. -4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. -5 Fully digested. -6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं (नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणनं Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

परिपणित p. p. Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; विदूक्षेपान् विपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्धारियंत्रं M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (हयाः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दृश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -Caus. To shoot off or down.

परिपतनं Flying round or about.

परिपतिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् f. Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -2 Walking about. -4 A bird.

परिपंथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपथक An antagonist, adversary.

परिपंथिन् a. Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1 10. -m. 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् m. Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn.-2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink; उपनि-
षद्: परिपीताः Bv 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1
To protect, preserve, guard, defend
against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251.-2
To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3
To bring up, nourish, support. -4
To keep to, observe, adhere to, per-
severe in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपाल-
यन्ति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for,
await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृ-
शा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46. -Caus.
1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain.
-3 To wait for, expect.

परि (री) पाकः 1 Being com-
pletely cooked or dressed. -2 Diges-
tion; as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening,
maturing, development, perfection;
Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, re-
sult, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तः सुकृ-
तपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2.
132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewd-
ness, skilfulness.

परिपाटल a. Pale red; R. 19.10;
Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः -टी f. 1 Method, man-
ner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परि-
पाटीममामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कंबानां
वाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24.
-2 Arrangement, order, succession.
-3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration,
detail.

परिपार्श्व a. Near, at the side,
close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defend-
ing, maintaining, keeping, sustain-
ing; हिंस्रानां लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S.
5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; ज-
तस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड 10 U. 1 To pain, trou-
ble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze.
-3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augu-
ry) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing,
peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting,
doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark,
peeling off. -2 Losing the bark
or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify comple-
tely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become
purified.

परिपूत p. p. 1 Purified, quite
pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पाव-
नांतरेः U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Com-
pletely winnowed or threshed, freed
from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring,
worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरणं 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2
Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण p. p. 1 Quite full; °इंदुः
the full moon; entire, complete,
completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied,
content.

परिपूर्तिः f. Completion, fulness.

परिपेलव a. Very delicate or
fine, excessively tender. -वं A kind
of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, -पोटकः A particular
disease of the ear (in medicine) (by
which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourish-
ing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ 6 P. To ask, question,
inquire about.

परिप्रच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation,
question; कतरक्तमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P.
II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपा-
तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः f. Acquisition, obtain-
ing.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2
Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2
To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump,
spring. -4 To deluge, inundate,
flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To
overwhelm. -7 To fly or hover
about. -8 To revolve, move in
a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To
hasten forward. -Caus. 1 To
bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव a. 1 Floating. -2 Shaking,
trembling, oscillating, undulating,
tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless;
Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. -2
Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4
Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating,
swimming.

परिप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundat-
ed. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3
Wetted, bathed. -तं A spring,
jump. -ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट p. p. Burnt, scorched,
singed.

परिवंध 9 A. 1 To tie, bind. -2
To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten
round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To
hinder, interrupt. -Caus. To tie
round.

परिवंधनं Tying round.

परिबाध 1 A. 1 To trouble, af-
flict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder,
obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from
or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoy-
ance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3.
22.

परिवृ (वृ) ह 6 U. 1 To streng-
then, fortify. -2 To increase. -3
Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिव (व) ह 1 Retinue, train,
attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिवहया भवत्या
संवर्धयतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; प-
रिवर्हवन्ति वेदमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms
properly furnished or provided with
furniture'. -3 Royal insignia. -4
The necessities of life. -5 Property,
wealth.

परिव (व) ह 1 Retinue, train. -2
Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

परिवृ (वृ) ह 1 Prosperity, wel-
fare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिवृ (वृ) हित p. p. 1 Increased,
augmented. -2 Thriven, grown pros-
perous. -3 Accompanied by, fur-
nished with. -तं The roar of an
elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to
pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menac-
ing.

परिभाष 1 A. 1 To lay down a
convention, speak conventionally.
-2 To speak to, address. -3 To
teach, explain, interpret, expound.
-4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse,
talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-
pression of censure, admonition, re-
proof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2
Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3
An explanation. -4 Terminology,
technical phraseology, technical
terms (used in a work); इति परिभा-
षाप्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्ध्यादिका प-
रिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any

general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिकरको स्पष्टवैशेषः); परिनः प्रमिताक्षराणि सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषिव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभुज *a.* Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभुक्तं नैव शक्नोति ह तु S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तु *a.* 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोग 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लघ्विक्कं परिभूय पञ्च Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मा मां महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin. -4 To afflict, grieve. -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. -*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुते-ष्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -*Comp.* -आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मुख्यः परि भवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभाविन् *a.* (ना *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. -नं, -ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित *p. p.* 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभावितं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावुक *a.* Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूतिः *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश 1 A, 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. -*Loss.*

परिभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 Lost.

परिभ्रम् 1. 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा कचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्ध्नषट्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भ्रवं परिचभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल *a.* 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद् *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंद्सूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्क्षत्रह्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind. -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमल-जामवाप्य लक्ष्मी Ki. 10. 1. -4 A meeting of learned men. -5 A stain, spot.

परिमलित *a.* 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि (री) माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमुदः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 320. -3 Size, dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. -*Comp.* -आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -आहार, भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः *f.* 1. Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेय *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमे-

यपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् a. Torturing ; Mál. 1. 41.

परिमार्ग 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः, -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact ; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact ; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.

परिमिलित a. 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं ind. About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate ; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7 ; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्ति f. Liberation.

परिमुह 4 U. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -Caus. (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure ; Bk. 8. 63. -2 (P) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमुड p. p. Bewildered, perplexed, troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating ; U. 3. 12.

परिमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (वाच्यं) स्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off. -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् I. 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze ; परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यङ्गकानि U. 1. 24. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled ; स, पृष्टः परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्गं Mál. 1. 22 ; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश 6 P. 1 To touch, graze ; शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked ; Ve. 3. -3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with ; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमृष् 4 P. 1 To be angry. (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving ; प्रायो विषणपरिमोक्षलघुत्तराङ्गान्खड्गान्श्चकार नृपतिर्नैशितैः क्षुरभैः R. 9. 62 'removing the horns', i. e. breaking them down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft. **परिमोषिन्** m. A thief, robber.

परिम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither ; परिम्लानमुखभ्रियां Ku. 2. 2 ; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान p. p. 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice.

परिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, -परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding ; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to ; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षित्, **परिरक्षितृ**, **परिरक्षिन्** a. Protecting, a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरम्भ 1 A. To embrace, clasp ; पाररम्भ वक्षना Ku. 5. 3 ; इ युक्तं तं पाररम्भ दोष्यो Ki. 11. 80 ; Bv. 1. 95 ; Si. 9. 72.

परि (री) रंभः, -परिरंभणं Embracing, an embrace ; हुनवारंभानिपीडनक्षमस्त्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52 ; U. 1. 24, 27 ; किं पुनर्व ससंभ्रमं परिरंभणं न ददासि Gīt. 3.

परिरटिन् a. Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु a. 1 Very light (lit. (as clothes &c.)). -2 Very light or easy to digest ; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्नेतसां चोपभुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small ; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend, diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -Comp. -संज्ञ a. senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year ; देव्याः शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदनं 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse ; अयमेव मायि प्रथमं परिवादरतः M. 1 ; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma ; ill-repute ; मा भूत्परिवादनावतारः R. 5. 24, 14. 86 ; Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation ; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -m. An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings ; Si. 6. 9 ; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्तन *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परि-ह 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarshis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-रिचक्र स्वर्गगां षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—त्रिस्तोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्त-रश्मिः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमानिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गे S. 7. 6.). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि (री) वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow, natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौतूहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in आनन्दपरिवाहिना चक्षुषा S. 4.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing. -3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; Māl. 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत्तु also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविदकः, परिविदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved. =परिवित्तः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टि *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि (री) वेशः (षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food,

serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतरं रविर्वज्रभीम-परिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टु *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, over-spread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. -तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. -ढः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also); किं भुवः परिवृढा न विबोद्धं तत्र तामुपनता विवदन्ते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृत् 5. 9. 10. U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

परि (री) वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अभ्यास्य कन्या परिवारशो-नि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ब्रह्मणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover, covering. -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारण 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. -तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To

change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72; V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6.

परि (री) वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet). -2 A period lapse or expiration of time; युगगत, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 Change, alteration; तदीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being; or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* Revolved, turned round; °अर्धमुदी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. -तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 Contrac-

tion of the prepuce. -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्द-परिवृत्तिसहस्रं K. P. 10; e. g. in वृष-ध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाञ्छन or वाहन.

परिवृध् 1 A. To grow up, increase. -Caus. 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing, growth.

परिवर्धित a. 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः f. Growth, increase.

परिवेचु m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; ज्येष्ठे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिवर्षी दाता, परिवर्त्ता याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hārīta.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अमघाधान); Ms. 11.61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. -ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट 1 A. or Caus. 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reed.

परिव्रज् 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशङ्क् 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तत्वां परिशङ्कते Git. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तृणविंदोः परिशङ्कितः पुरा R. 8. 79.

परिशङ्किन् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशाश्वत a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -ष्टं A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री) शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full.)

परिशेषणं Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Git. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, or correspondence. -3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ° S. D.

परिशुध् Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2

To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -ष्कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिशृतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पद्मपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रांतिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिषद् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिषद्, परिषद्यः, परिषद्वलः A member of an assembly (councillor, assessor &c.)

परिषीवणं 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिषृतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषेकः, परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

परिष्क (स्क) द् 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिष्कंदन् परिष्कंदंतमाश्रितम् । अवधनादपरिष्कंदं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण्ण (न्न) a. Fostered by another. -ण्णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्कृ (स्कृ) द. a. Fostered by another. -इ: 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्कृ (स्कृ) इत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिष्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परे). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adornig, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिष्यंदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वज् 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त p. p. Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं) जनं or परिष्वजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरान् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or

reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total, number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded: (परिसंख्य is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible); विधिरन्यतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पक्षिके सति । तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते॥ c. g. पंच पंचतया भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Mā. 3. 45. -4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् मही शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेः गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता विग्रहेषु करग्रहणं तुरंगेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K; for other examples see S. D. 735. -5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जने).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिसृजरापः

Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhāg., परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रांतिमंदारियंत्रं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदवरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तदानीं U. 3. 8; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -2 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (री) सर्या, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतंगपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., परिस्तृ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयूथमालेन नि जगत्परितस्तर्हसि परितस्तरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरात्सायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. -2 Budding.

परिस्थंदः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. -3 A train &c.; see परिष्यंद.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. -2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रवः 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् m. A kind of भण्डार q. v.

परिस्रुत् f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत a. Loosened.

परिहस 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule: (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानन्दः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

परि (री) हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्तावो-यं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit -2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्ताभ्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. -Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to; ओजसितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छेदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2 -3 To wane, fail, waste away; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसे अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. -4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनं नाला S. 4 -5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

परिहाणिः (निः) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिह 1 P. To avoid, shun; स्त्री-संनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपातिः स-भृतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं भा परिहर हरिमातिशयराचिरं Gīt. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य ज-गतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्ष-स्याक्षयः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः। तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B; Me. 14.

-4 To conceal. -5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandon-
-2 Avoiding, shunning.
-3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking
away. -5 Ved. Carrying or placing
round.

परि (री) हारः 1 Leaving, quit-
ting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Re-
moving, taking away; as in विरोधप-
रिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4
Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting
to mention, omission, leaving out.
-6 Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract
of common land round a village or
town; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्स-
मंततः Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant,
immunity, privilege, exemption
from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Con-
tempt, disrespect. -10 An objection.
-11 Seizing, keeping back. -12
Bounty. -13 (In gram.) The repe-
tition of a word before and after इति;
cf. परिग्रह. -14 Atoning for any im-
proper action.

परिहार्य a. To be shunned or avoid-
ed, to be escaped from, to be
taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

परिहत p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided.
-2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted,
repelled (as a charge, objection
&c.). -4 Taken, seized.

परिहतिः f. Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round,
circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं) भक्तिनमः
परीयाः Me. 55; Ms. 2. 48. - To
surround, encompass; हृत्पद्मपरितं गृह-
मिव S. 5. 10; विषयक्षितिः परीताभिर्महो-
पधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरितमानसं Ki.
2. 25. -3 To go to, think of (ob-
jects &c.). -4 To be changed or
transformed. -5 To reach to. -6
To run against.

परीत p. p. 1 Surrounded, en-
compassed by. -2 Expired, elaps-
ed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4
Seized, taken possession of, filled
with; Mu. 3. 30. See परी.

परीक्ष 1 A. 1 To examine, look
at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परी-
क्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषास्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24;
संतः परीक्ष्यन्त्यतरङ्गजंते M. 1. 2; Ms.
9. 14. -2 To test, try, put to the
test; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R.
2. 65; यस्मात्परीक्षतः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55
'carefully tested as to potency'. -3
To observe, perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investi-

gator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing,
examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial;
पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1;
Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various
kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित p. p. Examined, tried,
tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr.
1. 24.

परीक्षित् m. N. of a king, son of
Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna.
He succeeded to the throne of Has-
tinâpura after Yudhishtira. He
died of a snake-bite. The Kali age
is said to have commenced with
his reign.

परीणाहः 1 = परिणाह. -2 A piece
of common land encircling a
village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

परीताप, परिपाक, परिवार-ह, परीहास
&c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining.
- Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick.
-3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

परीष्टिः f. 1 Research, inquiry,
investigation. -2 Service, attend-
ance. -3 Respect, worship, homage.
-4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb,
member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven,
paradise. -5 A mountain.

परुत् ind. Last year.

परुद्धारः A horse.

परुष a. [प-उषन्] 1 Hard,
rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or
मृद्वण); परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2
Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind,
cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अ-
परुषा परुषाक्षरमोरिता R. 9. 8; Pt.
1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे
यत्परुषासि Gīt. 9; Y. 1. 310. -3
Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as
a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः
R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough,
coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy
(as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुषमलकं Me.
91. -5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen,
piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगो-
त्क्षिप्तसंशुक्रपर्णः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28.
-6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted,
variegated. -9 Ved. Knotted. -पं

A harsh or abusive speech, abuse.
-Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50 -इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति, *f.* वचन abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world, die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज् *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.* -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः *f.* Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतेभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्ष-मन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न समाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-त्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense, vast.

परोजरस् *a.* Untouched by passions, pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand.

-3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all. -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -3 The highest happiness.

परोष्टिः, *f.* परोष्णी A cock-roach

पर्कटः A heron. -टं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (इक्षु). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसन्तः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णे 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्णे. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. -चीर-पटः an epithet of Siva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -मुच *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). -मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season (वसन्त). -लता the betel-plant. -वा-

टिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामभ्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Un. 4. 107] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्व *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्द् 1 A. (पर्दते) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्द-न also in this sense).

पर्प 1 P. (पर्पति) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पंगुपाठं), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीठेन पंगवश्चरन्ति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पिकः-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ब 1 P. (पर्बति) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यंकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसव्यिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha: -एकं पाद-मथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मि-स्तथैकोरु वीरासनमुदहृतं ॥ पर्यंकग्रन्थिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. -Comp. -बंधः sitting

on the hams, the posture called पर्यकः पर्यकचक्षुस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. 59. -भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यनुयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (*द्वयार्थं त्रिजाम् Halây.*) एतत्तस्यापि पर्यनुयोगस्यावकाशः Dây. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

पर्यंत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as: मनुजपर्यंतं पृथ्वी 'the ocean-bounded earth'. -*n.* 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary: उदत्तपर्यंतचरिणी S. 4: पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38: R. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank: Ratn. 2. 3. R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination: Pt. 1. 125. -*Comp.* -देशः -भूः -भूमिः *f.* an adjoining district or region -पर्वतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्यन्त्य = पर्यन्त्य *p. v.*

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration: कालपर्ययान् Y. 3. 217: Ms. 1. 30. 11. 27 -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion: confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययण 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टम् 5. 9. P. To besiege, surround: पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत्करालायतनं Mâl. 5.

पर्यवष्टभनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in: एष एव समक्षः सद्योगसद्योगे रक्षयांगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 P. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. -*Caus.* To compose or collect oneself: न पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्थानु *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful: पर्यश्रु मंगलमंगभिरुर्न लोचनं मीलितं कि. 3. 36: पर्यश्रुस्त्वन्नत मूर्धनि च पद्मो R. 13. 70.

पर्यस्त 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround: ताम्रोष्ठपर्यस्तवचः निमग्न Ku. 1. 44 -3 To turn round: पर्यस्तवयेचनेन Ku. 3. 68 -4 To shed, throw down (as tears): R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about: R. 18. 13. 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यस्तनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3 Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about: पर्यस्तो धनं त्रयस्योपरि जिलमुखातरः Ve. 4: Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt: killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तितः *f.*, पर्यस्तितः *f.* Sitting upon the hams: see पर्यक 3.

पर्यासः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यासनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened: S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled: S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered: पर्याकुलोऽस्मि S. 6: Ps. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with: रनेह° द्राघ° &c.

पर्याकुलता -त्वं Confusion: Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2

To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणं A saddle; इत्तपर्याणं K. 126 'saddled'.

पर्याप्त 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं विद्वत्तं चतुर्भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full: as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve: इवां रीच्छुर्दुर्जितः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained: U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all: पर्याप्तचक्रा इरत्त्वामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate: R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient: R. 15. 11, 17. Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many: Ku. 3. 39. -*त्वं ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently: पर्याप्तवाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्ति *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याष्टावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order: पर्यायरहासुहृदय Ku. 2. 36; Mâl. 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term, पर्यायो निधनरथायं निधनरथं दक्षिणि Pt. 2. 99; पदंतय पर्याया इमं &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In rhet.) A figure of

speech ; see K. P. 10 ; Chandr. 5. 108, 109 ; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of: -1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation; -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. -अन्नं food intended for another. -उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. -च्युत a. supplanted, superseded. -वचनं -शब्दः a synonym. -शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. -सेवा service by rotation ; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury', (हिंसन) used with कृ, भू or अस्; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच् 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनं -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावतः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled ; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -5 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक a. Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जंतुः S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for ; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 16. -3 Agitated, excited ; मुहूर्ते पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युदचनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युदस 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युदस्त p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully ; पर्युपास्यन्त लक्ष्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्र पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सिद्ध m. A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः f. Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित a. Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित. -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः f. Search, inquiry.

पर्व 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकं The knee-joint.

पर्वणी [पर्व-करणे ल्युट् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व-अतच्; पर्वणि भागः संत्यस्य वा; cf. P.V.2. 122 Vârt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परगुणपरमाणुपर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Mainâka. -आत्मजा an epithet of Pârvatî. -आधारा the earth. -आशयः a cloud. -आश्रयः a fabulous animal called Sarabha, q. v. -आश्रयिन् m., -आश्रयः a moun-

taineer. -काकः a raven. -जा a river. -पतिः an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain. -गोत्रा a kind of plantain. -राज् m., -राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'the lord of mountains', the Himâlaya mountain. -वासिन् a. living in mountains. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. of Gâyatri. -स्थ a. situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् n. [प-वनिप् Un. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp. ; as in कर्कशांगुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahâbhârata). -5 The step of a staircase ; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon ; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15 ; R. 7. 33 ; Ms. 4. 150 ; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. -कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. -कारिन् m. a Brâhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. -गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Sâstras. -धिः the moon.

—राडी time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. —2. completion of a festival. —3. joining. —मूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भागः the wrist; आपर्वभागो-त्थितैः S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed. —रुह *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पशुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. परशु. —2 A weapon in general. —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife. —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurâma.

पशुका A rib.

पश्वधः See परश्वध.

पर्ष 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

पर्षः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पर्षद् *f.* [श्व-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पल् 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पलः [पल्-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अहः, —अशनः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गंडः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलंकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पलंकरः Bile, gall.

पलंकषः 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdellium. —3 The किशुक tree. —षा A fly.

पालित *a.* Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पललः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —ज्वरः gall, bile. —प्रियः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

पलक्ष *a.* Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पनस *q. v.*

पलांडु *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

पलाय 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

पलायक *a.* 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

पलायनं 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

पलायित *p. p.* Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः, —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश *a.* 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —शः A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —शं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेंदुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्भुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —शी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palâsa.

पलाशिन् *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पालिकी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पालिघः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. —4 A cow-pen (गोगृह). —5 The gateway of a building.

पालित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पालितमौलिनि-रस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकये-वाह पालितच्छयना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

पालितंकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पालितंभविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पालितिन् *a.* Grey-haired.

पल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पर्यंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

पलः A large granary.

पलवः —वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig करपलवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपलवा R. 3 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, *q. v.* —5 Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armlet. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. —Comp. —अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अहः a deer. —अल्लः an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित *a.* full of or laden with buds. —आहिता 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहिन् *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पलवकः 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पलवति, पलवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पलविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant. —2 A catamite.

पलवित *a.* 1 Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अलं पलवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac. —तः Lac-dye.

पलविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पलिः —ली *f.* 1 A small village. —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरपल्ली. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping plant.

पलिका 1 A small village or station. —2 A house-lizard.

पल्वलं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वल-जलेऽधुना... कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पृ-भावे-अप्] 1 Wind. —2 Puri-

fication. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn. -वा Purification. -वं Cow-dung.

पवन *a.* Clean, pure. -नः [पृथ्वी] 1 Air, wind; सर्वः विचित्रे पवन न च दुर्धरो Subhāsh. ; पवनरश्मि, पवसुतः &c. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A householder's sacred fire. -नं 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. -Comp. -अश्वतः, -भुज् *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -3. fire. -नाशः a serpent, snake. नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -तनयः, -सुतः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bala. -वाहनः fire. -व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishna. -2. rheumatism.

पवननः [पृथक्छीले शब्दश्च] 1 Air, wind, पवननः पृथिवीहृत् 16. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गृह्यत् 9. v.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. -तं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire.

पवित्र *a.* [पृथक्छीले शब्दश्च] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or things); त्रिणि शब्दे पवित्रणि इति त्रि. क. प. स्तंभः Ms. 3. 130; पवित्रो नमः पवित्रं यनं &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts (such as sacrifices &c.). -4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. -त्रः 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. (पवित्रं कृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवि-

त्रम् 'to become pure or holy'). -Comp. -अरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -ध्यात्रं barley -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P, To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रयत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रित् *a.* 1 Purifying. -2 Clean, pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वं विशेषणं पशवति, दृश-क् पशदितः] 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively), Ms. 9. 327, 301. -2 An animal in general. -3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat; an oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पशुपतिश्च पशुश्च को विशेषः 11. 1; cf. पशुशु, नरपशु &c. -5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवशानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the act of animal sacrifice. -2. copulation. -गार्ध्रं a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gayatri q. v.; इत्याशात्र विद्महे शि श्छेदय (विश्वकर्मे) निहि 1 तत्रो जीः प्रचोदयत्. -घतः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. -चर्या copulation. -देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. -धर्मः 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3. promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. -4. the marrying of widows. -नायः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ms. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman, owner of cattle. -3 N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पशुमतः; see Sarva. S. *ad loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशः 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which

enchain the individual soul. -पाशक kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. -बंधः an animal-sacrifice -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इष्टेपश्वमार मारितः S. 6. -यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. -राजः a lion. -व *a.* Ved. giving cattle. -सप्तम्याः a collection of names for animals.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -वयः 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of an animal.

पश्च *a.* 1 Being behind. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Western. -श्च *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards. -3 Westward.

पश्चत *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्दत्तपुरुषमादाय S. 6; पश्चाद्दुर्धरो वति हनिः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4 v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः); गच्छति पुरः दूरं धावति पश्च. दूरं तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently; लब्ध्वा पुन इक्षिमती च पश्चत् Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चत् 'after him'; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 19; Mo. 36, 44. -4 At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. -Comp. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्च. कृताः स्तिग्धतनाशिषोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; पं कृ to repent. -वतः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरश्चासौ अर्धः] 1 The hinder part or side (of the body); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वार्धं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3 The western side.

पश्चिम *a.* [पश्चद्भिः डिभश्च] 1 Being behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य R. 25; R. 19. 1, 54; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्यसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; स्वरतः पश्चिमान्तां 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last *i. e.* funeral rites; अवस्था last stat^o

(verging on death); Pt. 2. -3 Western, westerly ; Ms. 2. 22 ; 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west ;' or 'after, behind' ; with acc. or gen. ; so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the hinder part. -उत्तर २. north western. -रात्रः the latter part of the night, उपारताः पश्चिमतत्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor ; as, for instance, a goldsmith).

पश्यती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2 A particular sound ; cf. Malli. on Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् *n.* Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यं 1 A house, habitation, abode ; पस्त्यं प्रयातुमयं तं प्रभुरपष्टुडे Kfr. K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family. -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. -स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् *m.* Ved. A householder.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Athnaka of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya ; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्पश also means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपेक्षात) .

प (ह्र) वाः, पह्लिकाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people ; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1 P. (पिबति, पीत ; pass पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff ; पिब स्तन्य पात Bv. 1. 60 ; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युस्तः Ve. 1. 15 ; R. 3. 54 ; Ku. 3. 36 ; Māl. 8. 5 ; Bk. 14. 92 : 15. 6. -2 To kiss ; पिबत्यसौ पययते च सिधुः R. 13. 9 , S. 1. 24. -3 To drink in, inhale ; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears) feast on, look at or listen to intently ; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1 : निवातपद्मस्तामिने चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुतः ननं R. 3. 17 ; 2. 19, 73 ; 11. 36 ; 13. 30 ; Me. 16 ; Ku. 7.

64. -5 To absorb, drink or swallow up ; (बालैः) आयुर्वेदादिभिः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating liquors. -Caus (पययति-ते) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -Desid. (पिबन्तः) To wish to drink &c. ; हा नहं खलु पिबामि कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 99. -11. 2 P. (पाति, पत) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (vit. with abl.) ; पयोसेति प्रजाः पातु R. 10. -9 ; पातु त्वा... भूतेशस्य भुजंगवलिबल-सङ्गजुदा जडाः Māl. 1. 2 ; जीवन्तुनः शत्रुपक्षेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाय पितेव तसि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; तत्तु पुत्र्या... भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -Caus. (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं ब्रुहः स्वयं धर्मे प्रजस्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132 ; Ms. 9. 108 ; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern ; तां पुत्रीं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; मालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागवनं Ve. 1.

पा *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अत्रेपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपा.

पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कूली a high-road, highway. -कूलं 1. a dust-heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुप-रदशासनं). -कृत *a.* covered with dust. -नारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail. -चंदनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. -4. praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पौलस्त्यकुडपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating

spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -नं Contempt.

पांस (श) व *a.* Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल *a.* [पांसुरस्त्यस्य लिङ्मात्रेण] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained ; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring ; as in कुलपांसुलः. -लः 1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° a chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक *a.* 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः 1 [पच-वञ्] Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122 ; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषध्यः फल-पाकांताः Ms. 1. 46 ; पलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्वयस्य V. 4. 13 ; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; धी°, मति° -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; युयोज पाकाभिमुखेभृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig also) ; आशीर्निरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां Ku. 6. 90 ; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4 ; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn ; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यते इति पाकः ध. न्यं). -19 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp. -अगारः -रं-आगारः रं-शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -आभिमुख *a.* 1 ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. -ज *a.* produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu-

lence. — पात्रं, भांडं a cooking-utensil. — पुट्टी a potter's kiln. — यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). — शुक्ला chalk. — शासनः, द्विष्, -हन्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. — शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of Vâli. -3. of Arjuna. — स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कूटपाकल.

पाकिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) 1 Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिम *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुः A cook.]

पाक्य *a.* To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. — क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. — कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24; बुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Mâl. 5.

पागल *a.* Mad, demented.

पांक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्तेय, पांक्त्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक *a.* [पच् -ण्वल्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. — कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. — कं Gall, bile. — Comp. — स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्युट् ; पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking.

-2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. — नः 1 Fire. -2 Sourness, acidity. — नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -8 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -9 A cataplasm. -10 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. — कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल *a.* Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. — लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः *f.* Cooking.

पाजस् *n.* Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna; (दधानो) निध्वानमभूयत पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. — Comp. — धरः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) पांचदश्य (श्यी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* (दि *f.*) Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. — दः A prince of the Panjab. -2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पाचयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the five great sacrifices. — कं Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशाब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. -2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas. — लः 1 The country of the Panchâlas.

-2 A prince of the Panchâlas. — लाः (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas. -2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchâlas. — कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchâlas. -2 *N.* of Draupadi, the wife of the Pândavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यञ्जकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपंचषपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी इतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mâl. 10. 5.

पाट् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. -2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. — टा A series, order.

पाटकः [पट्-ण्वल्] 1 A splitter, divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water. -7 Loss of capital or stock. -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर S. 6; पद्मिनी-परिमलालपाटच्चरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं [पट्-भावे ल्युट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. — Comp. — क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. -2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [पट्-णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्ने स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरवकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजांकित-मुरः Git. 12. — लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. -2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसंसर्गसुराविनवाताः S. 1. 3. — लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. -2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. -3 Saffron. — Comp. — उपलः a ruby. — हुमः the trumpet-flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *lodhra*. -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलि: *f.* The trumpet-flower.

-Comp. -पुत्रं *N.* of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonâ and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pâtânâ. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pâtala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. -कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावे अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. -3 Energy -4 Quickness; rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. -2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तत्र पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field. -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -9 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brâhmanas. -4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंधवह्नेधमावनं इति आगंतुकः पाठः । प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगंधिर्गंधमावनः इति पुल्लिङ्गान्तः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -भूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. -मंजरी, -शालिनी the Sârikâ bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary. -शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ्-धृत्] 1 A teacher,

lecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Purâṇas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पठ्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. -2 Knowing or familiar with. -*m.* A Brâhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purâṇas or other mythological books. -3 A kind of fish; विवृत्तपाठीनपराहतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाडिनी 1 An earthen pot. -2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A game. -4 A stake at play. -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण्-इण् आयाभावः; cf. Un. 4. 132] 1 The hand; हानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्र°, खड्ग° &c.; पाणि ग्रह् or पाडि 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry.' पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणौकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof. -णिः *f.* A market. -Comp. -कर्मन् *m.* 1. *N.* of Siva. -2. one playing on a drum. -गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं, -ग्राहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. -ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (-यं) a nuptial gift. -ग्रहीतृ *m.*, -ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बाल्ये पितुर्वशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148. -घः 1. a drummer. 2. a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः 1. a blow with the hand. -2. boxing. -3. a boxer. -चापल्यं snapping the fingers. -जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Gît. 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पल्लवः 1. a sprout-like hand. -2. the fingers. -पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the hand. -पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयत्याः कामयेमहि महीमहि-कांशो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं

Ku. 8. 1; Mâl. 8. 6. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -भुज् *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. -मुखाः *m. pl.* the manes.

-रुह् *m.*, रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1. clapping the hands together. 2. playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-र्या a rope. -स्वनिक *a.* playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिधम-य *a.* 1 Blowing through the hands. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Got by playing at stake. -कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः *N.* of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pânini; Si. 19. 75. -यः A follower of Pânini; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. -यं The grammar of Pânini.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale-white. -रं 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् ओरञ्] 'A son or descendant of Pându', *N.* of any one of the five sons of Pându; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल and सहदेव; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यागताः Mk. 5. 6. -Comp. -आभीलः *N.* of Kṛishṇa. -श्रेष्ठः *N.* of Yudhishtira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Kṛishṇa. पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pândavas.

पांडेवयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपातिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिवर्तलः U. 3. 22. -डुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 *N.* of the father of the Pândavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called Pandu, because he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-

son of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना निरूपं प्रेक्ष्य पामिह । तस्मादिव सुतस्ते वै पांडोर्व भविष्यन्ति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pandu forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.]

-Comp. — **आमयः** jaundice. — **कंबलः** 1. a white blanket. — 2. a warm upper garment. — 3. the housing of a royal elephant. — **कवारन्** *m.* 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. — 2. the housings of a royal elephant. — **पुत्रः** a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. — **पृष्ठ** *a.* 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. — **भूमः** a region full of chalky soil. — **मृत्तिका** 1. white or pale soil. — 2. the opal. — **मृद्** *f.* chalk. — **रोगः** whiteness, pallor. — **रोगः** jaundice. — **लेखः** a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c.: पांडुलेखन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखन् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रं निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa. — **शर्करा** light-coloured gravel (प्रवेहभेद). — **शर्मिला** an epithet of Draupadī. — **सोपाकः** N. of a mixed tribe; चांडालाश्चांडुलोपाकस्त्वक्कारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. — 2 Jaundice. — 3 N. of Pāṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर *a.* [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति र] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. — **रं** The white leprosy. — **Comp.** — **इक्षुः** a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यैव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विबहिरे R. 4. 49. — **ज्यः** A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

पांड्वं An uncloured woollen garment.

पाण्य *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable.

पान् *a.* Protecting, guarding. — *m.* 1 Falling. — 2 Sin. — 3 A guardian.

पात *p. p.* Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पातः [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. — 2 Alighting, descending, descent. — 3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°: चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पतौ 'rise and fall.' — 4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. — 5 A blow, stroke: as in खड्गपातः. — 6 Shedding, discharging, emitting: अस्तृपातैः Ms. 8. 44. — 7 A cast, throw, shot: दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. — 8 An attack, inroad. — 9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. — 10 A failing, defect. — 11 An epithet of Rāhu. — 12 (In astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. — 13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन *a.* [पत्-णिच् न्य लृट्वा] Felling, cutting down. — **न** 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. — 2 Throwing, casting. — 3 Humbling, lowering. — 4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* इडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall', *i. e.* chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the foetus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातिन *p. p.* 1 Cast down, struck down. — 2 Overthrown, humbled. — 3 Lowered.

पातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [पत्-णिने] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. — 2 Falling, sinking. Being contained in. — 4 Felling or throwing down. — 5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [पत्-उक्ञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. — 2 Apt or disposed to fall. — 3 Losing one's caste. — 4 Going to hell. — **कः** 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. — 2 The water-elephant.

पात्य *a.* 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. — 2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयन्ते नरं, पत्-ण्वल्] Sin, crime: (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins:—पञ्चमहापातानि स्तन्यं गुणमनाममः । महानि पातकान्याहुः पस्यन्त्यपि तेस्मिन् Ms. 11. 55).

पातकिन् *a.* Sinful, guilty.

पातागः 1 An epithet of Saturn. — Of Yama. — 3 Of Karna. — 4 Of Śugrīva.

पातञ्जल *a.* (नी *f.*) Composed by Patanjali: पातञ्जले महाभारतं कुनभू-त्परेष्टमः Paribhāṣhendusekhara. — **तं** The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system, but it is a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यस्मिन्नध्वेन पत्-अलञ्; cf. Up. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, दितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. — 2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. — 3 An excavation, a hole. — 4 Submarine fire. — 5 (In atrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. — **लः** 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. — 2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). — **Comp.** — **गंगा** the Ganges of the lower world. — **ओकस्** *m.*, — **निलयः**, — **निवासः**, — **वातिन्** *m.* 1. a demon. — 2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. — 2 A bird. — 3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिलो 1 A snare, trap. — 2 A small earthen vessel. — 3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्यधियं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-दून् Tv] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. — 2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रं नि-धायार्घ्यं R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. — 3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. — 4 A reservoir. — 5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to

receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. -त्रः 1 A kind of measure (अटक). -2 A preservative from sin. -त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3. N. of Durgā. Comp. -पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलाघट). -भूत *m.* a servant. -संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट *a.* Lean, emaciated. -टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. A. To use as a drinking-vessel; पाणि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138.

पात्रसात् *ind.* In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आटक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं, -की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् *a.* 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण *a.* Measured, sown, or cooked with with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य *a.* Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेवहलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पीयतेऽदः पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -थं Water.

पायस् *n.* [पा-असुन् थुक् च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3

Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. -जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. -दः, -धरः a cloud. -दिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पयिस् *m.* 1 The sea. -2 The eye. -*n.* Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्वचवहारे वा साधु ढञ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिव द्रुतुः Ki. 3. 37; विसाकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पयते गम्येऽनेन करणे कर्मणि ग घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जगृहनुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्यः पादपातित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; *i. e.* सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140: *e. g.* व्यग्रपद्. The nom. pl. of पाद् is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; मृग्यन्तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयन्ति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतन्त्युपरि भुभृतां Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. -4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. -6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyāyas of Pāpini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. -9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. -अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं, -दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. -अंगुलिः -ली *f.* a toe. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity

of the feet. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रे) *ind.* 1. after the interval of a step. -2. close or near to. -अंबु *n.* butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् *n.* water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. -अलिदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1. washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. -अष्टीलः the ankle. -आघातः a kick. -आनस *a.* prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत *a.* kicked. -आहति *f.* 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. -उदकं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कटकः -कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. -ग्रंथिः the ankle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat. -3. the fig-tree. -4. a sand-bank. -5. hail. -चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. -चारः going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gaurī should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. -चारिन् *a.* 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-*m.*) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. -जः a Sūdra. -जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. -जाहं the tarsus. -तलं the sole of the foot. -त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -दारी, -दारिका a chap in the feet. -दाहः a burning sensation in the feet. -धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. -नालिका an anklet. -न्यासः movement of the feet; M. 2. 9. -पः 1. a tree; निरस्तपादपे देवा एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मुर्धा पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7. -2. a foot-stool. (-पा) a

shoe. खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. रुहा a climbing plant. -पद्धतिः *f.* a track. -पालिका an anklet. -पाशः 1. a foot-rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (-शी) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. -पीठः -ठं a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. -पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). -2. white stone. -पूर्ण 1. filling out a line. -2. an expletive; तु पादपूर्णे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. -प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. -प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). -प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. -प्रधारणं a shoe. -प्रहारः a kick. -बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. -भागः a quarter. -मुद्रा a foot-print. -मूलं 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5. a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागता-हं K. 8. -रक्षः 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. -रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. -रजस् *n.* the dust of the feet. -रज्जुः *f.* a tether for the foot of an elephant. -रथी a shoe, boot. -रोहः, -रोहणः the (Indian) fig-tree. -वन्दनं saluting the feet. -वल्मीकः elephantiasis. -विरजस् *f.* a shoe, boot. (-*m.*) a god. -शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. -शोथः swelling of the foot. -शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet; Pt. 1. 172. -सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. -स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. -हत *a.* kicked. -हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. -हीनात् *ind.* 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4. -तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. -*m.* 1 An amphibious animal. -2 A heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. -का A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुकं त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. -Comp. -कारः a shoe-maker.

पादू *f.* A shoe. -Comp. -कृत् *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. -यं Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादारकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिदः-दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-स्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. -नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration. -Comp. -अगारः, -आगारः रं a tavern. -अत्ययः hard drinking. -गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. -प *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. -पात्रं, भाजनं, भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. -भूः, -भूमिः, -भूमी *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. -मंडलं a drinking party. -रत *a.* addicted to drinking. -वाणिज् *m.* vender of spirits. -विभ्रमः intoxication. -शौडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vender of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय *a.* [पा-कर्मणि अनीयर] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. -यं 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. -काकिका a cormorant. -नकुलः an otter. -वर्णिका sand. -शाला, -शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पांथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पांथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

पाप *a.* [पाति रक्षत स्मदात्मानं, पा-अपदाने प; Up. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परैर

पि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. -पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6; शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). -2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt. अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; R. 12. 19. -पं *ind.* Badly, sinfully, wrongly. -पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp. -अधम *a.* exceedingly wicked, vilest. -अनुवसित *a.* sinful. -अप-नुक्तिः *f.* expiation. -अहः an unlucky day. -आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. -आचार *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. -आत्मन् *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-*m.*) a sinner. -आरम्भ *a.* wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; Mâl. 5. 24. -आशय, -चेतस् *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. -कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. -क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. -ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râhu or Ketu. -घ्न *a.* destroying sin, expiating. (-घ्नः) the sesamum plant. -चर्यः 1. a sinner. -2. a demon. -जीव *a.* wicked, sinful. -दृष्टि *a.* evil-eyed. -धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -नापितः a cunning or vile barber. -नाशन *a.* destroying or expiating sin. (-नः) 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. (-नं) expiation, atonement. -निरति *a.* wicked, sinful. -पतिः a paramour. -पुरुषः a villainous person. -फल *a.* evil, inauspicious. -बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -भक्षणः N. of Kâlābhairava. -भाज् *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. -भिन्नं a bad counsellor or friend. -मुक्त *a.* freed from sin, purified. -मोचनं -विनाशनं destruction of sin. -योनि *a.* low-born. (-निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. -रोगः 1. any bad disease. -2. small-pox. -लोक्य *a.* 1. infernal.

-2. belonging to the wicked. -वशीयस्
a. 1. inverted. -2. confused. (-m.)
inversion, confusion. -शील a. prone
to evil, wicked by nature, evil-
minded. -संकल्प a. evil-minded,
wicked. (-ल्पः) a wicked thought.
-हन् a. destroying sin; Ms. 7. 25.

पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked -कः
1 A wicked person. -2 An inauspi-
cious planet. -कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring
sin. -लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked,
bad. -m. A sinner.

पापिष्ठ a. Most sinful, worst, very
wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.).

पापीयस् a. (सी f.) Worse, more
vile or wicked (compar. of पाप
q. v.).

पाप्मन् a. Hurtful, injurious. -2
Sinful. -m. 1 Sin, crime, wicked-
ness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त
इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mâl. 5.
26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad for-
tune or state.

पामन् m. A kind of skin-disease,
scab. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur.

पामन a. Diseased with scab.

पामर a. (रा-री f.) [पाप्मन्-र] 1
Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile,
wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4
Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless;
Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot;
वल्गन्ति चैवामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A
wicked or low man. -3 One engag-
ed in the most degrading occupa-
tion.

पामा See पामन् above. -Comp.
-अरिः sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक a. Drinking.

पायनं Giving or causing to
drink. -ना 1 Causing to drink. -2
Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpen-
ing, whetting.

पायिन् a. Drinking.

पाय्य a. Low, vile, contemptible.
-य्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3
Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण).
-5 Practice, profession.

पायस a. (सी f.) [पयसो विकारः
अण्] Made of water or milk.
-सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms.
3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpen-
tine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice,

and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambro-
sia, nectar.

पायसिक a. (की f.) Fond of
boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायूपस्थं Ms. 2.
90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पृ-घञ्
वा] 1 The further or opposite bank
of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोद्धर्गन्तुं
तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sânti. 3. 1; विरहज-
लधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H.
1. 204. -2 The further or opposite
side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3
The end or extremity of anything;
furthest or concluding limit; Ve.
3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the
totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतर-
रदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं
गम्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount,
get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2 to accom-
plish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः.
-3. to master fully, become proficient
in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1;
पारं नी 'to bring to a close.').
-रः Quick-silver. (पारे meaning 'on
the other side of', 'beyond' some-
times enters into comp.; e. g. पारेगंगं,
पारेसमद्रं beyond the Ganges or the
ocean). -Comp. -अपारं, -अवारं
both banks, the nearer and further
bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोक-
पारावारमुत्तर्तुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4.
11. -अयणं 1. going across. -2. read-
ing through, perusal, thorough
study. -3. the whole, completeness,
or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्म-
पारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयणी 1. N.
of the goddess Sarasvati. -2. con-
sidering, meditation. -3. an act,
action. -4. light. -काम a. desirous
of going to the other end. -ग a.
1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2.
one who has gone to the end of,
one who has completely mastered
anything, completely familiar or
conversant with (with gen. or in
comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3.
profoundly learned. (-गं) keep-
ing, fulfilling. -गत, -गामिन् a. one
who has gone to the other side or
shore. (-तः) a Jaina. -दर्शक a. 1.
showing the opposite bank. -2.
transparent. -दृष्टवन् a. 1. far-see-
ing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has
seen the other side of anything,

one who has completely mastered or
has become familiar with anything;
श्रुतिपारदृष्ट्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक a. (की f.) [पृ-घञ्] 1 Ena-
bling to cross -2 Carrying over,
saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, sa-
tisfying.

पार्य a. Ved. 1 Being on the other
bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3
Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual.
-र्यं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे ind. On the other side of;
पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19; see पार
above.

पारक्य a. 1 Alien, belonging to
another. -2 Intended for others.
-3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in
the next word. -क्यः An enemy,
adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for
future happiness (परलोकसाधन);
pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक a. (की f.) Alien,
hostile, inimical.

पारज् m. Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण a. [पृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Carry-
ing across, bringing over. -2 Sav-
ing, delivering. -णः 1 A cloud.
-2 Satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplish-
ing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through,
perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, con-
cluding a fast. -4 The complete
text of a book. -णा 1 Eating after
a fast, concluding a fast; कारय च-
क्षुषी पारणां Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55,
70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku.
5. 22; (अभ्यवहारकमे Malli.).

पारणीय a. Capable of being com-
pleted or finished.

पारय a. 1 Adequate, fit for, ap-
propriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयाति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able.
-2 To bring or lead over; see पृ
caus. also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक a. Enjoined by the re-
ligious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं Dependence, subjection,
subservience.

पारात्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Belong-
ing to the next world. -2 Useful
in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life
(परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 286.

पारदः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पार-
दोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. —**दा**: *m. pl. N.*
of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10.
44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intri-
guing with the wife of another);
Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्ये Adultery, intriguing with
another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3.
235.

पारदेशिक *a. (की f.)* Foreign,
out-landish. —**कः** 1 A foreigner.
—2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a. (इयी f.)* Belonging
to a foreign country, foreign. —**इयः**
1 A foreigner. —2 A traveller.

पारभृतं A present (perhaps a
misreading for प्राभृत).

पारमहंस्य *a. Relating to a 'Pa-
ramahansa' or a religious man
who has subdued all his senses. —स्यं*
Most sublime asceticism or medita-
tion. —**Comp.** —**परि ind.** relating to
such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a. (की f.)* [परमार्थीय
हितं ठक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or
the highest truth or spiritual know-
ledge. —2 Real, essential, truly or
really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पार-
मार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातितिकी च
Vedānta. —3 Caring for truth, lov-
ing truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थि-
कः Pt. 1. 342. —4 Excellent, su-
premely good, best.

पारमिक *a. (की f.)* Supreme,
best, chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the oppo-
site bank or side. —2 Crossed, tra-
versed. —3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ठ्यं 1 Supremacy, highest
position. —2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a. (णी f.)* [परंपरायाः
आगतः खञ्] Handed down from
father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, tra-
ditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्ये [परंपरैव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Here-
ditary succession, continuous order.
—2 Traditional instruction, tradi-
tion. —3 [Intermediation. —**Comp.**

—**उपदेशः** traditional instruction,
tradition, regarded by the Paurā-
nikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, grati-
fying. —2 Able to go to the end of

or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a. Relating to the next
world.*

पारलौकिक *a. (की f.)* [परलोकाय
हितं ठक् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or
useful in the next world; धर्म एको
मनुष्याणां सहायः परमार्थिक Mb.; N.
5. 92. —**कं** Obsequies, funeral rites;
Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection,
subservience.

पारशव *a. (वी f.)* 1 Made of
iron. —2 Relating to or derived
from an axe. —**वः** 1 Iron. —2 The
son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Sūdra
woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादु-
त्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात्पार-
शवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवान्
ब्राह्मणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रपुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः
Mb. —3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वाधिकः A man arm-
ed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस (सी f.) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. —2 =पारसीक 2
q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. —2 A Persian
horse. —**काः** (*m. pl.*) The Persians;
पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R.
4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain dis-
trict. —2 N. of a sage, the author of
the Grihya Sūtras.

पारस्वणेयः An adulterine, a bas-
tard (born from another's wife प-
रस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* Born in the
family of another (as an adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an asce-
tic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारा-
सिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशतिः
Māl. 4. 9. 1.

पारापतः 1 A pigeon.

पारापारीण See पारावारीण.

पारायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader
of the Purāṇas or mythological
works. —2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove,
dove; पारावतः खरीशलाकणमात्रभोजी
कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3.
154; Me. 38. —2 A monkey. —3 A
mountain. —**Comp.** —**अंग्रिपिच्छः** a

kind of pigeon. —**ग्री N.** of the river
Sarasvatī.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to
both sides. —2 Completely conver-
sant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of
Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of Suka. —2
N. of Vyāsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendi-
cant. —2 Particularly, such religious
mendicants or ascetics as study the
Sāhira Sūtras of Vyāsa (*pl.*).

पारिकांक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative
saint, an ascetic who devotes himself
to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षितः A patronymic of Jana-
mejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna,
and son of Parīkshit.

पारिखेय *a. (यी f.)* Surrounded
by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a. (की f.)* Situated
round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यस्ती-
तिगरी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रेत्पन्नत्वात्]
1 N. of one of the five trees
of Paradise (said to have been
produced at the churning of
the ocean and come into the posses-
sion of Indra, from whom it was
wrested by Kṛishṇa and planted
in the garden of his beloved Satya-
bhāmā), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R.
6. 6, 10. 11; 17. 7. —2 The coral
tree. —3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय *a. (यी f.)* 1 Relat-
ing to marriage. —2 Obtained on
the occasion of marriage. —**दयं** 1
Property received by a woman at
the time of marriage; म.तुः पारिणा-
दयं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasish. a. —2 Mar-
riage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture
and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls
for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a. (की f.)* [परितो-
षः प्रयोजनमयं ठक्] Pleasing, grati-
fying, consolatory. —**कं** A present,
reward; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं
Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिद्रः A lion.

पारिपंथिकः A rober, highway-man.

पारिपाठ्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाठे). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारिपात्र q. v.

पारिपार्थ्वे Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्थकः, पारिपार्थकः [परिपार्थ पार्थ व्याप्य वर्तते ठक्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्थकः; तद्वैकमिति पारिपार्थक नारं-भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्थिका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव a. [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; नन्द पारि-प्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness, Mâl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. -व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिवर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The *Devadaru* tree. -3 The *Sarala* tree. -4 The *Nimba* tree.

पारिभाष्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमाण्डल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom Bhashâ P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक a. (की f.) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया (पा) त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

पारिया (पा) त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage.

पारिरिकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्यं, पारिवेद्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशिलः A cake (अपू q. v.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद् a. (की f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. -वः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. -2 A king's companion. -दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. -हं Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Surrounding. -कः A maker of garlands. -की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. -र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. -2 A quantity of water. -2 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. -4 A milk-pail; Si. 12. 40. -5 Pollen (of flowers).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार-खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. -2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमध्यासयन्नासनमेकमेन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46. -3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारीद्रः 1 A lion. -2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick, staff. -3 A garment (पट्टशटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. -A Fire.

पारुष्यं [परुषस्य भावः यञ्] 1

Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. -2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). -3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. -4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. -5 The garden of Indra. -6 Aloe-wood. -व्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारेरकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a. (की f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोचर्यं Tradition.

पार्थदं Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्ण a. (नी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [पृथायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metonymic of Yudhishtira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. -2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

पार्थक्यं Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थवं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (वी f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. -वं An earthly substance. -Comp. -आत्मजः -नन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. -कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess. **पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sitâ, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघुदहः R. 11. 54. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption (अयरोग). -3 Ashes. -4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

पार्यतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (नी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan, falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11.

82; Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). -ण The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

पार्वत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. -3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Satī in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधु-प्रियां बंधुजनोजुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd. -3 An epithet of Draupadī. -4 A mountain stream. -6 A kind of fragrant earth. -**Comp.** -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Kārtikēya. -2. of Ganeśa.

पार्वतीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -यः A mountaineer. -2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पर्वते भवं ढक्] Mountain-born. -यं Antimony.

पार्श्वः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व *a.* Near, proximate. -र्श्वः -र्श्व [पशूनां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिषण्यैकपा-र्श्व Me. 89. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिठरं कथयतिमात्रं निजपार्श्व-नेव रहतितरां Pt. 1. 324. -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. -र्श्वः An epithet of Jina. -र्श्व 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वान् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 3. 37). -**Comp.** -अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. -अस्थि *n.* a rib. -आयात *a.* one who has come very near. -आसन्न *a.* standing by the side. -उदरप्रियः a crab. -ग, -गम, -चर, -स्थित *a.* being close to, standing by the side of.

-गः an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43. -गत *a.* 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. -2. sheltered. -चरः a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -दः an attendant, a servant. -देशः the side (of the human body). -नाथः the Jaina pontiff. -परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. -2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -भागः the side or flank. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Mahādeva. -वर्तिन् *a.* 1. being by the side, attending, waiting upon. -2. adjacent. (-*m.*) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46. -2. a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29. -शय *a.* 1. sleeping on the side. -2. sleeping by the side. -शूलः -लं 1. a shooting pain in the side. -2. pleurisy. -सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. -स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्थः) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (की *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् *ind.* Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय *a.* Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [पार्श्वे भवः ढक्] Belonging to the side. -कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. -2 A companion, an associate. -3 A juggler. -4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्षत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛiṣṭadyumna.

पार्षती 1 An epithet of Draupadī. -2 Of Durgā.

पार्षद् *f.* An assembly.

पार्षदः [पार्षदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. -2 A train, retinue (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्षद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्ष्णिः *m. f.* [पृष्-नि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्देज-

यत्पृष्ठेण पार्ष्णिभागात् Ku. 1. 11; पार्ष्णिग्रहर K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering. -6 Inquiry. -*f.* 1 A licentious woman. -2 An epithet of Kuntī. -**Comp.** -ग्रहः a follower. -ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -वाहः an outside horse. -सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः 1 [पाल्-अच्] A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृद्धि-पालः, &c. -2 A herdsman; विवादः, स्वामि-पालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. -3 A king. -4 A spitting-pot. -ली A herdsman's wife. -**Comp.** -घ्नः a mushroom.

पालकः [पाल्-ञ्बुल्] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. -3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse. -5 The Chitraka tree. -6 A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.)

पालन *a.* [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.) -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected, preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.)

पालयितु *m.* A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -प्यं The science of elephants.

पालकः 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk. -की Incense.

पालक्यः -क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (शी *f.*) [पलाश-अण्]
1 Belonging to or coming from the Palāsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palāsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. -शः The green colour. -Comp. -खंडः, -बंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालेः-ली *f.* 1 The tip of the ear
अवणपालिः Gīt. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gīt. 6; Si. 3. 51. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond. -10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard. -14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). -16 A circumference. -ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. -3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पू-बुल] Purifying. -कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning. -4 The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. -7 Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -की 1 The wife of Agni. -2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatī. -Comp. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पू-बिच्-बु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादाम्बिता निषण्णहरि-

णा गौरांगुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -नः 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyāsa. -5 N. of Viṣṇu. -नं 1 Purifying, purification; पद्मखनीरजनितजनपावन Gīt. 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow-dung. -5 A sectarian mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिङ्गक). -Comp. -ध्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पशु-करणे चञ्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टव्रतविलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुगशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. -4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छत्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. -अंतः the back of a garment. -क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. -बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. -बंधः a noose, snare, halter. -बंधकः a bird-catcher. -बंधनं a snare. -भृत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -2. one armed with a noose. -रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. -हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंड° &c. -Comp. -पीडा a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling.

-2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशिकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. -2 Of Yama. -3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relating to or derived from animals. -वं A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तं The Pāsupata doctrines; (for the Pāsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. -का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later. -4 Subsequent. -त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. -डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225, -डः -डं Heresy

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन् *m.* पाखंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [विनाष्टे विष् संचूर्णने आनच् गृषो Tv.] A stone. -णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. -गर्भः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. -चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mārgasīrsha, in honour of Gaurī. -हारकः, -हारणः a stone-cutter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a

rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पियाति) To go, move.

पिस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिसति, पिसयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo ; कुसुमशरासनशासनवाहिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Git. 11 ; or उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. -Comp. —आनंदः, —बांधवः the spring. —बंधुः, —रागः, —वल्लभः the mango tree.

पिक्कः 1 An elephant twenty years old. -2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिञ्-वर्णे अच्-यङ्क-०कुत्वम्] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टमलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A buffalo. -2 A rat. —गा 1 Turmeric. -2 Saffron. -3 A kind of yellow pigment. -4 An epithet of Durgâ. -5 A bow-string. —गं A young animal. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (—क्षः) 1. an ape. -2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशा a species of cock-roach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal', a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिंग-सिध्मा० लच्, पिंगं ला-ति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny ; R. 12. 71 ; Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. -2 Fire. -3 A monkey. -4 An ichneumon. -5 A small owl. -6 A kind of snake. -7 N. of an attendant on the sun. -8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. -9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंदःशास्त्रं ; छंदोज्ञानार्थं जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. -2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. -2 The Sisū tree (शिशपा). -3 A kind of metal. -4 A particular vessel of the body. -5 The female elephant of the south. -6 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and vir-

tuous life ; (the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīla were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. -2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. -2 A kind of fish. —शं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः—डं, पिचिडः—डं 1 The belly. -2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिचं (चि) डिन्- (क, ल) *a.* Bigbellied, corpulent.

पिचिडिका 1 The calf of the leg. -2 The instep ; (also पिचंडिका in these senses).

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो० Tv.] 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of weight, a Karsha (equal to two tolas). -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —तूलं cotton. —मर्दः, —मर्दः the Nimba tree ; Si. 5. 66.

पिचय्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्च 10 U. (पिचयति-ते) To cut, divide.

पिचट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particular measure of pearls).

पिचिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिचल् I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. -2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ-अच्] 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). -2 The tail of a peacock ; Si. 4. 50. -3 The feathers of an arrow. -4 A wing. -5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 A row, line. -4 A heap, multitude. -5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. -6 A plantain. -7 An armour. -8 The calf of the leg. -9 The venomous saliva of a snake. -10 A betel-nut. -11 A

diseased affection of a horse's feet.

-Comp. —बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ-वा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary ; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च वधीनि Chand. M. 1. -2 Having a tail. —लः—ला, —लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (भक्तमंड). -2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. -3 Curds with cream on the surface. -4 Broth, soup. -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. —त्वच *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिच्छं =पिच्छ q. v.

पिञ् I. 2 A. (पिञ्के) 1 To tinge dye. -2 To touch. -3 To adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. —II. 10 U. (पिजयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. —To live, dwell. -6 To heart, injure, kill. -7 To speak -8 To send forth a sound.

पिञ्ज *a.* Confused, disturbed in mind. —जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. —जं Strength, power. —जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिजटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिजनं A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिजर *a.* [पिञ्-अरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured ; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिजरा Mk. 3. 17 ; R. 18. 40. —रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पिजर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिजरकं Orpiment.

पिजरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिंजल *a.* [पिञ्-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army). —लं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. —ली Two blades of

Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिंजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिंजलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिंजुषः The wax of the ear (कर्ण-मल).

पिंजेरः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिंजोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिड् 1 P. (पेडति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिडः A box basket. -दं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिडकः -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः गंडस्यो-पां पिडका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings, as विन-यपिटकं. -का A small boil or pim-ple.

पिडक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिडाकः A basket, box.

पिडकं The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिड् 1 P. (पेडति) 1 To hurt, in-
jure. -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिडः Affliction, distress.

पिडरः -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं कथयति-
मात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव वहति तं Pt. 1. 324;
जडरपिडरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति विडंबनां Bh.
3. 116. -र A churning-stick. -रः
An addition to a building shaped
like a hollow vessel.

पिडरकः -कं A pot, pan. -Comp.
-कपालः -लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः -का A small boil, pim-
ple, pustule.

पिड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिडते, पिडयति-
ते; पिडित) 1 To roll into a lump
or ball, put together. -2 To join,
unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिड a. (डी f.) [पिड्-अच्] 1 So-
lid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close.
-डः -डं 1 A round mass, ball,
globe; as in अयःपिडः नेत्रपिडः &c.
-2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.).
-3 A round lump of food, morsel,
mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or

lump of rice offered to the Manes at
obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas;
R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9.
132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food
in general; सफलीकृतमर्तृपिडः M. 5
'who was true to his master's salt'.
-6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsis-
tence; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिडपा-
तवेला Māl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9
The foetus or embryo in an early
stage of gestation. -10 The body,
corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंषिषु म-
द्विधानां पिडेष्वाग्राया खलु भौतिकेषु R.
2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multi-
tude. -12 The calf of the leg; Māl.
5. 16. -13 A round button -14
Anything round, thick, gross or
solid. -15 An object in general. -16
A particular part of a house. -17 (In
astr.) A sine expressed in numbers.
-18 The twenty fourth part of the
quadrant of a circle. -19 The
frontal sinus of an elephant or its
projection. -20 A portico or shed
in front of the door. -21 Incense,
frank-incense. -22 (In arith.)
Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.)
Thickness. -डं 1 Power, strength,
might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter.
-4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य
a. to be eaten after the funeral
rice-ball has been offered to
the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अ-
न्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the
Manes. -अभ्रं hail. -अयसं steel.
-अलक्तकः a red dye. -अशनः,
-आशः, -आशकः, -आशित् m. a beggar.
-उदकक्रिया an oblation of obsequial
rice-balls and water to the deceased.
-उद्धरणं participating in funeral
offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं,
-तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who
gives food, one who supplies with
bread or with any other means of
subsistence; आ पिडदस्य कुरुते गजपुं-
गवरत्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादृशतैश्च भुंक्तं
Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is quali-
fied to give the funeral rice-balls to
deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132.
(-दः) 1. the nearest male relation
who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2.
a master, patron. -दानं 1. presenta-
tion of the obsequial rice-balls. -2.
the funeral oblation made to de-
ceased ancestors on the day of
new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting ob-
sequial rice-balls to the Manes.

-पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पा-
तिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः,
-पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the
Asoka tree. -2. the China rose. -3.
the pomegranate. (-ष्पं) 1. the blos-
som of the Asoka tree. -2. the
flower of the China-rose. -3. a lotus.
-भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a
share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m.
pl.) the deceased ancestors or
Manes; अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः
पिडभाजः S. 6. -भृतिः f. livelihood,
means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a
carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of
the obsequial rice-balls to the de-
ceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः
fragments of the obsequial rice-
balls which cling to the hand,
(these are presented to the three
ancestors immediately preceding the
great-grandfather). -लोपः 1. in-
terruption in offering the funeral
rice-balls (as the failure of issue).
-2. neglect in offering the funeral
rice-balls (to the deceased ances-
tors). -संबन्धः relationship between
a living person and one deceased
such as is sufficiently near to qualify
the former to offer the obsequial
rice-ball to the latter.

पिडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe.
-2 A round swelling or protuber-
ance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The
calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6
Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine ex-
pressed in numbers. -कः A goblin,
demon.

पिडनं Forming globes. -नः A
mound or bank.

पिडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2
A mound, ridge.

पिडसः A beggar, a mendicant
living on alms.

पिडातः Incense.

पिडारः 1 A religious mendicant
or beggar. -2 A cow-herd. -3 A
buffalo-herdsman. -4 The Vikan-
kata tree. -5 An expression of
censure.

पिडिः -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball.
-2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The
calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree.
-5 The long gourd (अलाबु). -6 A
house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A
stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the
image of a deity. -Comp. -पुष्पः
the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of

unguent. —शूरः 'brave in the house,' or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cotquean; cf. गेहेनर्देन, गेहेनूर &c.

पिडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. —2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिडि above.

पिडित a. [पिङ्क] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. —2 Thick, lumpish. —3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिडितार्थः M. 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. —4 Mixed with. —5 Added, multiplied. —6 Counted, numbered. —तः Incense.

पिडित् a. 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). —2 Having a body. —m. 1 A beggar. —2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिडिल a. 1 Having large calves. —2 Skilled in calculations. —लः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. —2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिडीकृ 8U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. —2 To concentrate. —3 To identify with.

पिडीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिडीर a. Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. —रः 1 The pomegranate tree. —2 Cuttle-fish-bone. —3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिडीर.

पिडेलिः f. Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः—कं 1 Oil-cake. —2 Incense. —3 Saffron. —4 Asa Foetida. —5 Residue of seeds ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही f.) 1 A paternal grandfather. —2 An epithet of Brahman. —हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ m. [पाति रक्षति, पातृच् नि०] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्र R. 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. —रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. —रः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers, ancestors, fathers; S. 6. 24. —2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively; Ms. 2. 151. —3 The Manes; R. 2. 16; 3. 20; Bg. 10. 29; Ms. 3. 81; 192. —Comp. —अर्जित a. acquired by a father, paternal (as

operty.) —कर्मन् n., —कार्ये, —कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; Ms. 3. 252. —कल्पः performance of the Srâddha ceremony in honor of the Manes. —काननं a cemetery; R. 11. 16. —कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. —गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. —2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajâpati; see Ms. 3. 194-195. —गणा N. of Durgâ. —गातिन् a. devolving on, or belonging to, a father. —गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. —2. a cemetery, burial-ground. —घातकः, घातिन् m. a parricide. —तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. —2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 176. —3. sesamum. —4. gifts given at Srâddhas or funeral rites. —5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the fore finger (sacred to the Manes.). —तिथिः f. the day of new-moon (अमावस्या). —तीर्थं 1. N. of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such as Srâddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. —2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). —दत्त a. given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). —दानं an offering to the Manes. —दायः patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावस्या). —देव a. 1. worshipping a father. —2. relating to the worship of the Manes (—वाः) the divine Manes. —देवत a. 1. presided over by the Manes. —2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (—तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). —देवत्य a. belonging to the worship of the Manes. (—त्यं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. —द्रव्यं patrimony; Y. 2. 118. —पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. —2. a relative by the father's side. —3. 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is parti-

cularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. —पतिः an epithet of Yama. —पदं the world of the Manes. —पितृ m. a paternal grandfather. —पुत्रौ (पिता-पुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father'). —पूजनं worship of the Manes. —पैतामह a. (ही f.) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary. (—हाः pl.) ancestors. —प्रसूः f. 1. a paternal grandmother. —2. evening twilight. —प्राप्त a. 1. inherited from a father. —2. inherited patrimonially. —वंधुः a kinsman by the father's side; they are :—पितुः पितुः-स्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मतिः स्वसुः सुताः । पितुर्मतुल-पुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबंधवः ॥ (—धु n.) relationship by the father's side. —भक्त a. dutifully attached to a father. —भक्तिः f. filial duty. —भोजनं food offered to the Manes. —भ्रातृ m. a father's brother, paternal uncle. —मंसिर् 1. a paternal mansion. —2. a cemetery. —मेघः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. —यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. —2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms. 3. 10; also 122, 283. —यानं the way of the Manes (to their world). —राज् m., —राजः, —राजन् m. an epithet of Yama. —रूपः an epithet of Siva. —लोकः the world of the Manes. —वंशः the paternal family. —वनं a cemetery. (पितृवने-चरः 1. a demon, goblin. —2. an epithet of Siva). —वसतिः f. —सञ्चन् n. a cemetery; Ku 5. 77. —व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (तं) obsequial rites. —आहुं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. —स्वसृ f. (also पितृस्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुःस्वसृ) a father's sister; Ms. 2. 131. —स्वश्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. —संनिभ a. fatherly, paternal. —सूः 1. a paternal grandmother. —2. evening twilight. —स्थानः, —स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). —हत्या parricide. —हन् m. a parricide. —हृ m. the right ear; पितृहृक्षेत्रः कर्ण उत्तरो देवदूः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a.* Having a father living. -*ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ): पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोर्यः पटोलिन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -अतीरः a bilious form of diarrhoea. -अभिव्यद्: a bilious form of ophthalmia. -भरिः N. of several plants लक्ष, वर्वर &c. -उपहत *a.* affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिगुम्भं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10. -क्रोषः the gall-bladder. -क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -गदिन् *a.* bilious, affected by bile -उवरः a bilious fever. -प्रकृति *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament. -प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -रक्तं plethora -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -विदग्ध *a.* impaired by bile. -शमन, -हर *a.* antibilious.

पित्तल *a.* Bilious. -लं 1 Brass. -2 A species of birch tree.

पितृय *a.* [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृवत् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59. (b) Obsequial. -व्यः 1 The eldest brother. -2 The month of Mâgha. -व्या 1 The constellation called Maghâ. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. -व्यं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत् *m.* A bird.

पित्सलः A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

पिभायक *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred. -2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. -तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनहेन बल्कलेन S. 1. 7. 2. -2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुसुमिव पिनहं पांडुपत्रेदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः -कं [पारक्षणे आकन् नृधत्तेरत इत्वम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. -**Comp.** -गोमृ, धृक्, -धृत्, पाणि *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten. -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -4 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् *m.* A bird.

पिपतिषु *a.* Being about to fall. -षुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु *a.* Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisâkha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. -कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

पिपीलिका A female ant. -**Comp.** -परिसर्पण the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 102. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). -लं 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual en-

joyment. -4 Water.

पिप्पलिः -ली *f.* Long pepper.

पिप्पका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्लुः A mark, mole, freckle.

पियालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. -लं The fruit of this tree.

पिल 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To send, direct. -3 To incite, prompt.

पिलुः See पीलु.

पिल्ल *a.* Blear-eyed. -ल्लं A blear-eyed eye.

पिल्लका A female elephant.

पिश 6 U. (पिशति-ते) To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organised. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts -5 Ved. To adorn, decorate. -6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश *a.* 1 Free from sin. -2 Multi-form.

पिशंग *a.* [पिश-अंगच् किञ्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्यसमुद्रं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -गः The tawny colour.

पिशंगकः An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

पिशंगिन् *a.* Brown, tawny.

पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः [पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् वा० ड षष्ठा०] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाधासितः पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -**Comp.** -आलयः phosphorescence. -द्रुः a kind of tree. -बाधा-संचारः demoniacal possession. -भाषा 'the language of devils', a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prâkrita dialects used in plays. -सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचिः Ved. = पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; क्रिमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जविमायुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनादयिष्याति भवंतमायुध-

पिशित A. R. 4.)

पिशितं [पिश-क; Un. 3. 55] 1 Flesh; कृत्रापि नापि खलु हा विशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशिनः. -भुज् m. 1. flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संभ्यापयोद-कपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरन्ति S. 3. 27. -2. a man-eater, cannibal. -3. a wolf.

पिशुन a. [पिश-उन्च् किच्; Un. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूगामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Si. 1. 75; तु-ल्यानुरागपिशुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौर-वं तद्भजेयाः Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिशुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant women). -नं 1 Betraying. -2 Saffron. -Comp. -वचनं, -वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति स्यस्ते शीकरह्वितनेमिः S. 7. 7.

पिशिलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनाष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथ-वा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनाष्टि नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माषपेषं पिषेय Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेषुं भुवनद्वेषामसि Si. 1. 40. -Caus. 1 To grind, pound. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

पिष्ट p. p. [पिष्-क] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -3 Kneaded. -ष्टं 1 Anything ground, a ground substance. -2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनाष्टि 'he grinds flour'; i. e. does a useless

work or a profitless repetition. -3 Lead. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with flour. -पचन a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पाकभूत m. a boiler. -पाचकं a boiler. -पिडः a cake or ball of flour. -पूरः see घृप्. -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding flour'; i. e. doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. -न्यायः see under न्याय. -मेहः a variety of diabetes. -वर्तिः a kind of small ball made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal wood.

पिष्टकः -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake, bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. -कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः -पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टापः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-flour.

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or take.

पिहित See under पिधा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव वदनमवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुत्तिष्ठ-द्व्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. -2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in general, basis. -5 A particular posture in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. -Comp. -कैलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -ग a. lame, crippled. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -चक्रं a carriage. -नारयिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -भूः basis, basement. -मर्दः 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, e. g. in securing his

mistress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. -2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्प a. lame, crippled.

पीठकः -कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). -2 A pedestal, base. -3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्व-पीठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं च पीपिडच्छुरैः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. -2 To oppose, resist. -3 To besiege (as a city). -4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिता-धरा R. 19. 35. -5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. -6 To neglect. -7 To cover with anything inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To overpower. -10 To break, violate. -11 To take away, remove. -12 To stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [पीड भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. -2 (a) Squeezing, pressing; दोर्वल्लब्ध-निबिडस्तनपीडनानि Gīt. 10; इतोष्ठ-पीडनखक्षतरक्तलिक्तां Ch. P. 44. (b) Pressure; Māl. 9. 38. -3 An instrument for pressing. -4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणि पीडन q. v. -5 Laying waste, devastation. -6 Threshing corn. -7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. -8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड भावे निदा० भङ्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रनपीडा R. 1. 37 'disturbance'; 71; मदनं, हारिद्वं &c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. -3 Devastation, laying waste. -4 Violation, infringement. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, compassion. -7 Eclipse. -8 A chaplet, garland for the head. -9 The Sarala tree. -10 A basket. -Comp. -कर a. troublesome, painful. -करणं torturing.

पीडित *p. p.* [पीड - क] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed Mu. 2. 12. -3 Espoused, held, seized; U. 7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7 Bound, tied -त 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -त *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* [पा - कर्मणि क] 1 Drunk, quaffed; वनाय पीतमतिवृद्धम् (गां मुनेच) R. 2. 1. -2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with -3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated; Ku. 4. 44. -4 Watered, sprinkled with water; पातु न प्रथम व्यवस्यति जलं यन्न स्वपीतेषां या S. 4. 8 -5 Yellow; विद्युन्महारचितपतिपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. -2 Topaz. -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. -तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः पीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत् Gīt. 12. -2. an actor. -3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अरुण *a.* yellowish-red. (-णः) the middle of day-break. -अश्न *m.* topaz. -कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). -कंदं the carrot. -कावेरं 1. saffron. -2. brass. -काष्ठं yellow sanders. -गंधं yellow sandal -चंदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. -2. saffron. -3. turmeric. -चंपकः a lamp. -तंडः a Kâranda bird. -दारु *n.* a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा 1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose milk has been pledged. -3. a cow tied up to be milked. -द्रुः the Sarala tree. -नील *a.* green. (-लः) the green colour. -पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). -पुष्पः N. of several plants, चक्र, कर्णिकार &c. -मणिः a topaz. -मक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance -मूलकं the carrot. -यूयां yellow jasmine. -रक्त *a.* yellowish-red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रागः 1. the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the fibres of a lotus. -लोहं brass. -वालुका turmeric. -वासस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1. the topaz. -2. the sandal tree. (-रं)

yellow sandal-wood. -सारि *n.* antimony. -स्कंधः a hog -स्फटिकः the topaz. -हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. -कः The Asoka tree. -कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5 Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood -7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree (waved-leaf). -2 The hog-plum tree. -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron. -3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -ल Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. -2 A tavern. -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिन् *m.* A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric. -3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. -2 Time. -3 Fire. -4 Protection. -5 Drink. -थं 1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [पाय् - क संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny. -6 Profuse, excessive. -Comp. -ऊधस् *f.* (पीनोद्धी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस् *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold.

पीयूषः -षं [पीय् - ऊधन्, Up. 4. 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरीं G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -Comp. -महस् *m.*, -रुचिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. -3. camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect. -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. -लु *n.* The fruit of the Pīlu tree -Comp. -पत्रः the Mûrvâ plant. -पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. -2. N. of two plants. -पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव् 1 P. (पीवति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस् *a.* Fat, corpulent पीवन् *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) [प्यै-कनिप् संप्र० दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. -*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [प्यै-ध्वरच् संप्र० दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. -2 Plump, thick. -रः A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow -Comp. -स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस् 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस *m.* [पाति पा-पालने डुमसुन् Up. 4. 147] (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. दु. पुंभ्यां; Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110. -2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थाः स पुमाँल्लोके H. 1. -3 Man, mankind, people; वन्द्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैः Me. 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. -7 The soul. -Comp. -अनुज *a.* (पुं सानुज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1. the aim of man. -2. any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.*

धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ.
 —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —काटः *f.* a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. —खेटः (पुंखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चरी (पुंश्चरी) a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू *f.* (पुंश्चलू) Ved. a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. °करः, °दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —ध्वजः (पुं ध्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) a male asterism. -2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus. -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. —नाटः -डः (पुंनाटः -डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (-*m.*) 1. the tree called पुंनाग. -2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; दाराः पुंभूनि चाक्षताः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. -2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्नं (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —लिंग *a.* (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-गं) 1. masculine gender. -2. virility, manhood. -3. the male organ. —वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. —वेष *a.* (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire.

—सवन (पुंसवन) *a.* causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskāras : it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. -2. fetus -3. milk

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यत्नात्पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

पुंस्त्वं *ind.* 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a.* (शी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) low, vile. —शः, —सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, —सी 1 A bud. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक *a.* Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुखः -खं [पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

पुखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुंगलः The soul.

पुच्छः -च्छं 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of anything. —Comp. —अग्रं, —मूलं the tip of the tail. —कटकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् *a.* Having a tail. —*m.* 1 A cock. -2 The *Arka* plant.

पुच्छटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोद्वेलेव सकेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमःपुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Gīt. 11.

पुंजयति Den. P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुंजिः *f.* A heap, quantity, mass. —Comp. —ष्ठ *a.* heaped. (-ष्ठः) Ved.

1. a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

पुंनिकः Hail.

पुंजित *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् I. 6P. (पटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (a) To grind, reduce to powder. (b) To speak. (c) To shine. -III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. -2 To rub.

पुटः-टं [पुट्-क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वननिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अञ्जलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्धवा पयः पत्रपुटे मईयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -6 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. —टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. —टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. —Comp. —उटजं a white umbrella. —उटकः a cocoa-nut. —घ्रीवः 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. —पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादंतगूढघनव्ययः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -2. digesting. -3. subliming. —भेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (अतोय). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. —भेदनं a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटिकनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. —तं The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

पुह् 10 U. (पुह्यति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुह् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6 P. (पुनति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुं 10 U. (पुंयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

पुं 1 P. (पुंति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुंडः A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus. U. 6. 12, 29; Māt. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy. -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-head. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -सुवः a kind of bird. -मुषी a kind of leech.

पुंडर्यं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुंडः [पुंड भेदने रक] 1 A kind of sugar cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c., sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 The *Atimukta* creeper. -ङ्गः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -केलिः an elephant.

पुंड्रः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark. -3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

पुण्य a. [Un. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यापि महासुनीनां किं पुनर्वर्शनानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good,

meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just.

-3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive. -ण्यं 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit; अत्युत्कृष्टैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; महत् पुण्यपण्येन कृतियं कायनेस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1; R. 1. 69; N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -ण्या The holy basil. -Comp. -अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity; U. 4. 22. -अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day; पुण्याहं भवतो ब्रुवन्तु । अस्तु पुण्याहं; पुण्याहं ब्रजमगलं सुदि. संप्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. वाचनं repeating 'this is an auspicious day' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies.

-आत्मन् a. pious, righteous. -उद्यः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. -उद्यान a. having lovely gardens. -कर्तृ m. a meritorious or virtuous man. -कर्मन् a. doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-न.) a meritorious act. -कालः an auspicious time. -कीर्तिनः, श्रवणः N. of Vishnu (-नं) narrating or reading Purāṇas. -कीर्ति a. bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated; Bk. 1. 5. -कृत् a. virtuous, meritorious. -कृत्यं a meritorious work. -क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2. 'the holy land', N. of Aryāvarta. -गंध a. sweet scented. (-ध) the Champaka tree. -गंधि a. fragrant. -गृहं 1. an alms-house. -2. a temple. -जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2. a demon, goblin. -3. a Yaksha; R. 13. 60. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera; अनुययौ यमपुण्यजनेश्वरौ R. 9. 6. -जित a. won by merit or good works. -तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage. -दर्शन a. 1. beautiful. -2. of sacred appearance; R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. -दुह a. granting happiness or beatitude.

-पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove. -भाज् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. -भूः, भूमिः f. 'the holy-land', i. e. Aryāvarta. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. -रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -सकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-कः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha); Yudhishtira, and Janārdana; पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोका च वेदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (-का) an epithet of Sītā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं 1 A religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. -3 = पुण्यं 5. -कः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -व्रतं the worship of Krishna for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत् n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्.

पुत्तलः-ली 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost. -पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. -2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son; (the word is thus derived:—पुत्राच्चो नरकायस्मात्त्रायते पितरं सुतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः.)

-2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c). -त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. -भ्रत्रावः 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक्र. -अर्थिन् a. wishing for a son. -आचार्य a. one having a son for his teacher. -आदिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2. a tigress. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका f. a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony on the birth of a son. -काम a. desirous of sons. -काम्या a wish for sons; R. 1. 35. -कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. -कृत् m. an adopted son. -कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहात सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते S. 4. 13. -जग्धी ad unnatural mother (who eats her own children). -जात a. one to whom a son is born. -दारं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रीण a. transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (e. g. an adopted son). -लाभः obtaining a son. -वधूः f. a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन a. sonless, childless. -संकरिन् a. mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. -हतः an epithet of Vasishṭha (whose hundred sons were killed). (-ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकंपायां संज्ञायां वा कन् स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रः पुत्रेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकां । यदपत्यं भवेत्स्यात् तन्मम स्यात्स्वयाकरम् ॥ -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk. -5

(At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, रङ्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). -3. a grandson -प्रसूः a mother of daughters. -भर्तृ m. 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् a. (णी f.) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -m. The father of a son. -णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य a. Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgā; see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son: भमुपुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथति) To injure, hurt. -Caus. 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. -2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -II. 10 U. (पीथयति-ते) To shine.

पुद्गल a. Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः); पुद्गलाः परमाणवः Sridhara. -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् ind. 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तगाधरः Ku. 5. 83; so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again'. -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs). पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्याद्व-गम् &c. 'to go back return' &c. -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force): प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहः प्रसीतलः । अद्याप्याहं दयति मां त्वं पुनः कामि नन्दिने U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तत्रास्ति U. 3. -4 Further, furthermore; besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुत-

निषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम्; पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. Comp. -अर्थिता a repeated request. -आगत a. come back, returned; Ms. 11. 196. -आगमः, -मनं coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्द्वार-क्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् a. returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् f. -आवृत्तिः f. 1. repetition. -2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. -3. revision, another edition (of a book &c). -उक्त a. 1. said again, repeated, reiterated -2. superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R. 2. 68; Si. 7. 64. (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. °जन्मन् m. a Brāhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्त-वदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; e. g. भुजङ्गकुडली-व्यक्तशशिभ्रांशुशीतगुः । जगत्यापि सापया-दव्याच्चेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood: cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः f. 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्ति f. 1. reproduction. -2. return of birth, metempsychosis. -उपगमः return; कयोध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. -उपोदा, -ऊदा a woman married again. -गमनं return, going again. -जन्मन् n. repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जात a. born again. -णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a finger-nail. -द्वारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. -पुना (पुनः पुना) N. of a river in Behār. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. -भव a. born again. (-वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth; metempsychosis: ममापि च क्ष-पयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरा-त्मभूः S. 7. 35; Ku. 3. 5. -2. a finger-nail. -भविन् m. the sentient soul. -भावः new birth, repeated

birth. —भू: f. 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोग: 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition. —2. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्स: a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसु: (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); यां गतावेव दिवः पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः, —संधानं (पुनःसंधानं &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनःसंभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्पुटः N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्पुलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्पुसः 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर f. (Nom. sing. पू; instr. दु. पूर्यो) 1 A town, fortified town; पूर्यभिव्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16. 23. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. —3 A wall, rampart. —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार f., —द्वारं (पूर्यार) the gate of a city.

पुर a. [पू-क] Full of, filled with. —रं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र. q. v. —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdellium. —11 An upper story. —12 A store-house. —13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). —Comp. —अहः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः, —असुहृद् m. —रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरातिभ्रांत्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरास Subhāsh., see त्रिपुर. —अर्धविस्तारः a small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्या-

न a city-garden, park. —ओकस् m. an inhabitant of a town. —कोहं a citadel. —ग a. 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —दिष्, —भिद् m. epithets of Siva. —ज्योतिस् m. 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1 'city-governor', the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् m. a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् m. a citizen, a townsman. —वास्तु n. ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu —2 of Siva; Ku. 7. 30. —हन् m. 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

पुरंजनः The soul. —नो Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दारयति खच्] 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 Of Agni. —4 N. of Vishnu. —5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् ind. 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Māl. 1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडम्बना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

पुरंधिः, —धी f. [पुरं नेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-खच् डीप् शपो वा ह्रस्वः Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंधीणां चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgā.

पुरस् ind. 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of,

before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं R. 2. 36; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7. 30; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कृ, गम्, धा, भू (see below). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —करणं, —कारः see under पुरस्कृ below. —ग, —गम (पुरोग-गम) a. 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवदंतीं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); इंद्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत a. 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः f. precedence. (—तिः) a dog. —गंतु, —गामिन् a. 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (—m.) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —छदः (पुरश्छदः) a nipple. —जव a. (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swifter than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) a. born before. —डाश् m. —डाशः (पुरोडाशः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in kapālas or vessels; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general; Ms. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5. the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक a. near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. —प्रहर्तु m. one who fights in the van or front-line; R. 13. 72. —फल a. having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) a. 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (—गः) 1. the front part, fore-part, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् a. 1. forward, self-willed, naughty; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलभसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious;

V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. -वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. -सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 1. -2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृक्षपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. -स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिने Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मद्रुच नास्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. -3 To honor, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain, दर्शने नैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince, -7 To lead. -8 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in front, honouring &c.; see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured. -2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. -2 Preference. -3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping. -5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing. -7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (At the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed. -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated. -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made prefect or complete, finished. -10 Anticipated, expected.

-11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तान् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तान् S. 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -3 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honor, esteem, respect. -7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् *m.* A family-priest (particularly that of a king.).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे...यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा समद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा द्रुपदानि स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18;

Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. -उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. -कथा an old legend. -कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3. a former age; द्युतमेतत्पुराकल्पो दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. -कृत *a.* done formerly. (-तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. -योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-निः) an epithet of Siva. -वसुः an epithet of Bhishma. -विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; वदंत्यपरोति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्धारैरेव च कथिता कार्यपदवी Mâl. 2. 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. -नः An epithet of Vishnu. -2 (pl.) The ancients. (-नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नवं Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवयवं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. -णं 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 19; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणम्॥ For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशन्. -णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp -अंतः an epithet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* en-joined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. -कल्पः=पुराकल्प q.v. -गः 1.

an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -**पुरुषः** 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. an old man; यद्वदन्ति चपलेत्यपवदं तन्न दूषणमहो चपलायाः। शेष एष जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subbhāsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिशय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरी-मिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नदनं Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -**Comp.** -**मोहः** the Dhattūra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* [पुरीं देहं तनोति तन् कृप्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीतति प्रविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also **पुरितत्**, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पृ-ईषन् किञ्च Up. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -**Comp.** -**आधानं** the rectum. -**उत्सर्गः** voiding excrement. -**निग्रहणं** obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. -**णं** Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels).

पुरीषमः The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (रुर्वी *f.*) [पृ-पालनपेषणयोः कुः Up. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). -**रुः** 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the

ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. -**ind.** 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -**रं** gold. -**रंशकः** a goose. -**रंश** (स) स, रवः, -**द्रुह** *m.* epithets of Indra (Ved.). -**भोजस्** *m.* a cloud. -**लं-पट** *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -**ह-हु** much, many. -**हूत** *a.* invoked by many. (-तः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11. 122. -**द्विष्** *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. -**हूतिः** an epithet of Viṣṇu.

पुरुषः [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो० Tv.; पृ-अग्रगमने कुषन् Up. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); हेतु पुरुषो प्रमाण-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-र्षी परिखा Sk.-6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरन्नाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. -7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sān. phil) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sāṅkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहस्र शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnāga tree. -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. -**र्षी** A woman. -**र्षं** An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** -**अंगं** the male organ of generation. -**अदः**, -**अद्** *m.* 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. -**अधमः** the vilest of men, a very low or despic-

able man. -**अधिकारः** 1. a manly office or duty. -2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. -**अंतरं** another man. -**अयणः** -**अर्थः** 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life; i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -2. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. -**अस्थिमालि-न** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**आद्यः** 1 an epithet of Viṣṇu. -2. a demon. -**आयुषं**, -**आयुस्** *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृपणमतिः कामं जी-व्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve. 6. 44; पुरुषा-युषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -**आशिन्** *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -**इन्द्रः** a king. -**उ-त्तमः** 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षराक्षी चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3. a best attendant. -4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Viṣṇu. -**कारः** 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव); एवं पुरुष-कारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. -2. manhood, virility. -**कुणवः** -**पं** a human corpse. -**केसरिन्** *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Viṣṇu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेस-रिणश्च पुरा नखैः S. 7. 3. -**ज्ञानं** know-ledge of mankind. -**रुध्न**, -**रुयस्** *a.* of the height of a man. -**द्विष्** *m.* an enemy of Viṣṇu. -**द्वेषिणी** an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). -**नायः** 1. a general, commander. -2. a king. -**नियमः** (in gram.) a restriction to a person. -**पशुः** a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -**पुंगवः**, -**पुंडरीकः** a superior or eminent man. -**पुरं** N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. -**बहुमानः** the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -**मेधः** a human sacrifice. -**वरः** an epithet of Viṣṇu. -**वाहः** 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**शार्ङ्गलः**, **सिंहः** 'a tiger or lion among men,' a distinguished or eminent man. -2. a hero, brave man. -**सम-वायः** a number of men. -**सूक्तं** N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala

of the *Rigveda* (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषकः -कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse ; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोन्नमितामकायः Si. 5. 56.

पुरुषता, -त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. -2 Virility. -3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित a. Acting like a man. -सं 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man ; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं असिलतलिखनेन वैदग्ध्यादभिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य a. Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरुषवस् m. [cf. Un. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this ; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in *Vikramorvasiya* differs in many respects ; so does the account given in the *Satapatha Brahmana*, based on a passage in the *Rigveda*, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasi disappeared].

पुरोटिः 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves (पत्रशब्द).

पुरोडाश, **पुरोधस्** &c. See under पुरस्.

पुर्व 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite (said

to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल 1. 6. P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ते) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल a. Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation ; चारु चुचुचं नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Git. 1 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7 ; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजान्नपिण्ड). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंगः the noose of Varuna. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c.).

पुलकित a. Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy ; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् a. (नी f.) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -m. A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत a. Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ ; Ms. 135.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ ; Ms. 1. 35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् m. A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [पुल-इनन् किञ्च ; Un. 2. 53] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिधुना Git. 7 ; R. 14. 52 ; sometimes used in pl. ; कालिद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2.

-2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिदः, **पुलिदकः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् m. N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्, भिद्, द्विष् m. epithets of Indra. -जा, -पुत्री Sachî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1. 4. 9. P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्याति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief ; पुषोष लावय्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25 ; R. 3. 32 ; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase, augment, further, promote, enhance ; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11 ; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy ; Bh. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display ; वपुराभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19 ; Ku. 7. 18, 78 ; R. 16. 58 ; 18. 32 ; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचिपुष्णति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63 ; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom ; U. 3. 16. v. l., Mâl. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -Caus. or 10 U. (पोषयति-ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कं Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट p. p. [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu. -ष्ट 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष् भावे -क्तिन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवानुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* nourishing, nutritive. -**कर्मन्** *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -**कांतः** an epithet of Ganesa. -**द** *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -**वर्धन** *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टि रति, रा-क; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -**रः** 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sârâsa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. -**रः** *N.* of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** an epithet of Vishṇu. -**आख्यः**, -**आह्वः** the (Indian) crane. -**आवर्तकः** an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वंशे भुवविहिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -**तीर्थः** *N.* of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -**नाभः** an epithet of Vishṇu. -**पत्रं** a lotus-leaf. -**प्रियः** wax. -**बीजं** lotus-seed. -**व्याघ्रः** an alligator.

-**शिखा** the root of a lotus. -**स्थपतिः** an epithet of Siva. -**सज्ज** *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) *N.* of the two Asvinikumâras.

पुष्करायते Den. A. To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus-pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (*णी* *f.*) Abounding in lotuses. -*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्-कलच् किञ्च ; पुष्क-सिन्धा० लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -**लः** 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. -**तं** 1 A particular measure of capacity=64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer; सी-न्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प 4 P. (पुष्प्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्प विकृति -अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m.* in this sense). -**Comp.** -**अंजनं** calx of brass used as a collyrium. -**अंजलिः** a handful of flowers. -**अभिषेकः** ° स्नान q. v. -**अंजुजं** the sap of flowers. -**अवचयः** collecting or gathering flowers. -**अवचायिन्** = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -**अस्त्रः** an epithet of the god of love. -**आकर** *a.* rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -**आगमः** the spring. -**आजीवः** a florist, garland-maker. -**आननः** a kind of liquor. -**आपीडः** a chaplet of flow-

ers. -**आयुधः**, -**इष्टुः** the god of love. -**आसवं** honey. -**आसारः** a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -**उद्गमः** appearance of flowers. -**उद्यानं** a flower-garden. -**उपजीविन्** *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -**कालः** 1. ' flower-time, ' the spring. -2. the time of the menses. -**कासीसं** green (or black) sulphate of iron. -**कीटः** a large black bee. -**केतनः** the god of love. -**केतुः** the god of love. (-*n.*) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -**गृहं** a flower-house, conservatory. -**घातकः** the bamboo. -**चयः** 1. gathering flowers -2. a quantity of flowers. -**चापः** the god of love. -**चामरः** a kind of cane. -**जं** the juice of flowers. -**दः** a tree. -**दंतः** 1. *N.* of an attendant of Siva. -2. *N.* of the author of the Mahima stotra. -3. *N.* of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -**दामन्** *n.* a garland of flowers. -**द्रवः** 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -**द्रुमः** a flowering tree. -**धः** the offspring of an outcast Brâhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -**धनुस्-धन्वन्** *m.* the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -**धर** *a.* bearing flowers. -**धारणः** an epithet of Vishṇu. -**ध्वजः** the god of love. -**निक्षः** a bee. -**निर्यासः**, -**निर्यासकः** the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -**नेत्रं** the tube of a flower. -**पत्रिन्** *m.* the god of love. -**पथः** the vulva. -**पुटः** the calyx of a flower. -**पुरं** *N.* of Pâtaliputra; R. 6. 24. -**प्रचयः**, -**प्रचायः** the plucking or gathering of flowers. -**प्रचायिका** gathering of flowers. -**प्रस्तारः** a bed or couch of flowers. -**फलः** the wood-apple tree. -**बलिः** an offering of flowers. -**बाणः** -**वाणः** an epithet of the god of love. -**भवः** the nectar or juice of flowers. -**मंजरिका** a blue lotus. -**माला** a garland of flowers. -**मासः** 1. the month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -**रजस्** *n.* the pollen. -**रथः** a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -**रसः** the nectar or juice of flowers. ° **आह्वयं** honey. -**रागः**, -**राजः** a topaz. -**रेणुः** pollen; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणुन् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -**लावनः** the Nâgakesara tree. -**लावः** a flower-gatherer. (-*वी*) a female flower-gatherer;

Me. 26 —लिङ्गः -लिङ्ग m. a bee. —वट्टः a gallant. —वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers; R. 12. 102. —वाटिका -वाटी f. a flower-garden. —वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. —वृष्टिः f. a shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. —वेणी a garland of flowers. —शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. —शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. —शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. —समयः the spring. —सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. —सारा the holy basil. —स्नानं a kind of inauguration. —हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2 the blooming of flowers. —हासा a woman in her courses. —हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower, -2 Calx of brass -3 A cup of iron. -4 The ear of Kubera (snatched off from him by Râvana and from him by Râma); R. 13. 40; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fireplace.

पुष्पधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् a. 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. —m. (dual) The sun and moon. —ती A woman in her courses; पुष्पवत्यापि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champâ, the modern Bhâgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; e g. इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c. ...अमुकोध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित a. 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming; चिरविरहेण विलास्य पुष्पितायां Git. 4 (where पुष्पिताया is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45 -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. —ता A woman in her courses. —Comp. —अग्रा N. of a metre; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् a. 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष. -3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. —व्यं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. —व्या The asterism called पुष्य. —Comp. —अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. —योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. —रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्यलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस्र 10 U. (पुस्रयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त 10 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. —Comp. —कर्मन् n. plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः -कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1. 4. A., 9 U. (पूते, पूयते, पुनाति, पुनीते, पूत; caus. पावयति; desid. पुपूयति, पिपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाठ्यं पूयसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58; R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू a. (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in खलपू &c.

पूत p.p. [पूक्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं विवेत् । सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. —तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusa grass. —तं Truth. —ता An epithet of Durgâ. —Comp. —आत्मन् a. pure-minded. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a purified man, saint, sage. —कृतायी Sachî, the wife of

Indra; Bk. 8. 29. —वृणं white Kusa grass. —वृः the tree called पलाश —धानं sesamum. —पाप, -पापान् a. freed from sin. —फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस).

पूत्रिम a. Ved. Purified, clean.

पूनिः f. Purifying.

पूगः [पूगन् किञ्च; Un. 1. 121]

1 A multitude, heap, collection, quantity; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30; Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betel-nut-tree (पूगी also); R. 4. 44; 6. 64; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. —गं Areca-nut, betel-nut. —Comp. —कृत a. heaped, collected. —पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. —पीठः -ठं a spitting-pot. —पुष्पिका betel-nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. —फलं the areca-nut. —वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अपूपुजत्-त, अपूपुजत्-त, पूजायितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect; यदपूपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज-बुल्] Honouring, adoring, worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. —नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज-भावे अ] Worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage; R. 1. 79. —Comp. —अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p.p. [पूज क] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. —लः A god.

पूज्य a. Deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. —उयः A father-in-law.

पूण 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत् *ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूक् 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूकारो 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -2 N. of the capital of the Nāgas.

पूतनः A dead body in a cemetery. -ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākshasī in general; मा पूतनात्समुप-गाः शिवतातिरेधि Māl. 9. 49. -Comp. -अरिः, -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa.

पूति *a.* [पूय-क्तिच्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -तिः *f.* [पू-पूर्वाभावे क्तिन्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -*n.* 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp -अंडः a musk-deer. -काष्ठं the Devadāru tree -काष्ठकः the Sarala tree. -गंध *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-घः) 1. stench, fetid odour -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -गंधि *a.* stinking, foul-smelling -गंधिक *a.* stinking, fetid. -तैला heart-pea. -नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -नासिक *a.* having a fetid nose. -वक्त्र *a.* having offensive breath. -वातः 'foul air,' a fart. -व्रण a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul -कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat; Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. -मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of ' पू to destroy ').

पूपः A sort of bread; see अपूप.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter, Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12. 72. -Comp.

-अरिः the Nimba tree. -रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्त) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयन् = पूय *q. v.*

पूर I. 4 A. (पूति, पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पू *q. v.*). -2 To please, satisfy. -II. 10 U. (पूयति-ते, पूरितः strictly the *Caus.* of पू *q. v.*) 1 To fill: को न याति वशं लोकं मुखे पिंडेन पूरितः Bh. 2. 118; Si. 9. 64; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy; पूयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4; so आशां, मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर-क] 1 Filling, making full. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general; अंबु° वाष्प°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -र A kind of incense -Comp. -उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water; पूरपीडं तडागस्य परी-राहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक *a.* [पूर-कृत्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony); cf. रेचक.

पूरण *a.* (नी *f.*) [पूर-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.); न पूर्णी तं समुत्ति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). -णः 1 A bridge, dam,

causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The Salmali tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (विष्णुतेलं). -णी 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -8 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp -प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितु *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -*m.* An epithet of Viṣṇu.

पूरिकः-का A kind of cake.

पूरित *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण *p. p.* [पूर-क नि०] 1 Filled, filled with, full of; opt. in comp; तं तथा कृपयादिं अश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete; R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full-sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). -णी 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or tithis. -णं Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. -अंकः an integer. -अभिलाष *a.* satisfied, contented. -अवतार epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -अवतारः N. of the fourth, seventh and eighth incarnations of Viṣṇu. -अनक 1. a drum. -2. the sound of a drum. -3. a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. = पूर्णपात्र *q. v.*; (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). -आनंदः the Supreme being. -आहूतिः *f.* an offering made with a full ladle. -इतुः the full moon. -उपमा a full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed; (opp. लुतेपमा); *e. g.* अंभोरुहमिवानाद्यं मुग्धं करतलं तव; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -ककुट *a.* full-humped. -काम *a.* one whose desires

are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme being. -कुम्भः 1. a full jar. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तद्वत् प-केष्टके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. -प-र्वद्वि f. the day of full moon. -पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनय-जन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखी-जनेनापह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृद-यं च जीवितं च Mâl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलं-कारांशकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्या-त्पूर्णं च तत् । or वर्धापकं यदानंदादलंकारा-दिकं पुनः ॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णनकं च तत् ॥ Hârâvali). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacri- fice. -वी (वी) जः the citron. -मास m. 1. the sun. -2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. -मासः 1. the moon. -2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. -मासी the day of full moon. -होमः=पूर्णहुतिः q. v.

पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [पूर-क्त नि०] 1 Full, com- plete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. -र्त 1 Fulfil- ment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit. -5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वापिकूपतडागादि देवताय-तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारमः पूर्तमित्यभिधी-यते Ms. 4. 226; Mâl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri.—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । अति-थ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते); cf. इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. -2 Comple- tion, fulfilment, accomplishment.

-3 Satiety; satisfaction. -4 Re- warding, a reward. -5 Multiplying. पूर्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. -2 To be nourished or maintain- ed.

पुरुषः=पुरुष q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. (Declined like a pro- noun when it implies relative po- sition in time or space, but option- ally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. -2 Eastern, easter- ly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than. -4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, interior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; श्रुतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Established, customary, of long standing. -9 Early, prime; पूर्ववयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' -10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompan- ied by, attended with; संबन्धमाभाषण- पूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मि- तपूर्वमाहु Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंठारि- गुरुं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29; so मातिपूर्व Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'know- ingly'; 12. 89; अचेधपूर्व ' uncon- sciously ', S. 5. 2 &c. -र्वः An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलायं प- रिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सनि- श्वासैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. -र्व The forepart; अनवरत- धनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्व (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. -र्वा 1 The east -2 N. of a coun- try to the east of Madhydesa. -र्व ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पू- र्व. -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिवाह्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्राणिपातपूर्व K.; भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; स- मयपूर्व S. 5 'after a formal agree- ment.' -3 Immemorially. (पूर्वण 'in front, before', to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वं ' till- now ', hitherto'; पूर्वः -ततः-पश्चात्

-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व- अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now.' -Jomp. -अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ). -अ- चलः, -अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. -अधिकारि m. the first occupant, a prior owner. -अंतः the end of a preced- ing word. -अपर a. 1. eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः सा- नुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगा- ह्य Ku. 1. 1. -2. first and last. -3 prior and subsequent, preceding and fol- lowing. -4. connected with another. (-रं) 1. what is before and behind. -2. connection. -3. the proof and the thing to be proved. -विरोधः inconsis- tency, incongruity. -अभिमुख a. turned towards or facing the east. -अभ्यासः former practice or experi- ence. -अंबुधिः the eastern ocean. -अर्जित a. attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. -अर्धः-र्धे 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्ध- भिन्ना छायेव नैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वर्धे &c. -2. the upper part (of the body); शकुंतला पूर्वा- र्धेन शयनाहुत्याय S. 3; R. 16. 6. -3. the first half of a hemistich. -अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वोह्नतन, पूर्वोह्निकः पूर्वोह्नतन a. relating to the fore- noon). -अवेदकः a plaintiff. -आ- बाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. -इतर a. western. -उक्त, -उदित a. before- mentioned, aforesaid. -उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रा) the north- east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subse- quent. -कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4. prepa- rations, preliminary arrangements. -कल्पः former times. -कायः 1. the fore-part of the body of ani- mals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भू- यसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2. the up- per part of the body of men; स्पृ- शन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पर्येक- बंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. -काल a. belonging to ancient times. (-तः) former or ancient times. -कालि- क, -कालीन a. ancient. -काष्ठा the

east, eastern quarter. —कृत *a.* previously done. (—तं) an act done in a former life. —कोटि: *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वक्ष *q. v.* —गंगा *N.* of the river Narmadâ. —चोदित *a.* 1. afore-said, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज *a.* 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —2. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; *Si.* 6. 44; *R.* 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor, a forefather: स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् *R.* 16. 34. —4. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. the Manes living in the world of the moon. (—जा) an elder sister —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (—*m.*) an elder brother; *R.* 14. 44; 15. 95. —जाति: *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (—णा) the south-east. —दिक्पति: Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the forenoon. —दिग् *f.* the east. —दिद्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टं the award of destiny. —देव: 1. an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (पितृ). —4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyana. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men: अक्रोधनः शैचराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः | व्यस्त-शस्त्रा महाभागः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ||. —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात —पक्ष: 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchâlas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a

forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुष: 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); *Pt.* 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (—र्वाः) *m. pl.* forefathers. —फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भाग: 1. the forepart. —2. the upper part. —भा (भ) द्रपदा the twenty fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भाव: 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते *Tarka K.* —3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूत *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mimâm-sâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यज्ञाद्यवस्तुनः पूर्व रंगविघ्नोपशान्तये | कशलिवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते || *D. R.*; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते *S. D.* 283; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si.* 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणदर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरुद्धरागयोः | दशविशेषोऽयो प्राप्नोति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते || *S. D.* 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूढि 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (—*n.*) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; *R.* 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half

of autumn —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्यं the upper part of the thigh. —संध्या daybreak, dawn; *Si.* 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean; *R.* 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5. —2. Preceding, antecedent. —3 Previous, former, prior. —4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; *R.* 3. 42. —2 Before, in front of —3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. —2 Relating to something preceding. —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancient. —2 Ancestral.

पूर्वद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. —2 On the day before, yesterday; *Ms.* 3. 187. —3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. —2 Ancient, old. —3 Next, near. —4 Eastern. —5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयाति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूल्, पूलकः A bundle, pack.

पूलाकः =पूलाक *q. v.*

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow; cf. पूष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः) [पूष्-कनिन्; *Un.* 1. 156] The sun; सदापांथः पूषा गगनपारमाणं कलयति *Bh.* 2. 114; इधनौघधगप्यमिस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 43. —Comp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आत्मजः 1. a cloud. —2. an epithet of Indra. —इतहरः an epithet of Virabhadra; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते-पृन) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) : कार्ये व्या-प्रियते ; see व्यापृन. — *Caus* (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापरितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागनमत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. —2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्या-पारयावास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19 ; उषामु-खे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रशस्त्राणः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13 25. —II. 3 P. (पिप-ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. —2 To deliver from, bring out of. —3 To fill. —4 To protect, maintain, sustain. —5 To promote, advance. —III. 9. P. (पृणाति) To protect. —IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते : sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. —2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). —3 To be able or capable ; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां बुहिरं द्रष्टु पारयतः S. 6. ; न पारयामि तातकाइयस्य...आमन्-सत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं S. 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59. —4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. —5 To withstand, oppose. —6 To live. —V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. —2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् I. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. —II. 7 P. (पृणक्ते, पृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं वदन् दशरथिपृग्गन्ध-नुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. —2 To mix, min- gle. —3 To be in contact with, touch. —4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. —5 To aug- ment, increase. —6 Ved To give or grant bountifully. —III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृचति, पृचयति-ते) 1 To touch come in contact with. —2 To hinder oppose.

पृक्त p. p. [पृक्-क्त] 1 Mixed, min- gled ; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिर्झराणां R. 2. 13. —2 Touched, brought into con- tact, touching, united. —3 Filled, full. —क्त Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः f. Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थं Property, wealth, posses- sions.

पृक्षस् m. Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [पृच्छ-ञ्बुल् संप्रसारणं] An

inquirer, an investigator : पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 33 ; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छन् Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquir- ing. —2 An inquiry into the future.

पृञ्ज 2 A. (पृंक्ते) To come in con- tact with, touch.

पृङ्, पृण् 6 P. (पृङ्-ण-ति) To de- light, please.

पृत् f. An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृ-तना after acc. dual).

पृतन् Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. —2 An army.

पृतना 1 An army (in general). —2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. —3 Battle, fight, encounter. —4 A hostile army. —5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). —Comp. —साहः an epithet of Indra.

पृतनायु a. Ved. Hostile, inimical. **पृतन्यति Den. P.** To attack, en- counter.

पृतन्या An army.

पृथ् 10 U. (पृथयति-ते) 1 To ex- tend —2 To throw, cast. —3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. —2 A kind of measure. —Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva.

पृथक् ind. 1 Severally, separa- tely, singly ; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18 ; Ms. 3. 26 ; 7. 57. —2 Different, separate, dis- tinct ; Bg. 5 4 ; 13 4 ; रश्मिता पृथ- गर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. —3 Apart, aside, alone ; V. 4. 20. —4 Apart from, except, with the excep- tion of, without ; (with acc., instr., or abl.) ; पृथग्विधेन रा- मत्-रामं वा Sk. ; Bk. 8. 109. **पृथक् कृ 1** to separate, divide, sever, analyse. —2 to keep off, avert.). —Comp. —आत्मता 1 severalty, se- parateness. —2. distinction, dif- ference. —3. discrimination, judg- ment. —आत्मन a. distinct, sepa- rate. —आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. —2. ana- lysing. —कुल a. belonging to a different family. —क्षत्राः (m. pl.)

children of one father by different

wives, or by wives of different classes. —चर a. going alone or separately. —जनः 1 a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people ; न पृथग्जनदुष्टो वशं वशितामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90 ; Ki. 14. 24. —2. a fool, a block- head, an ignorant man ; Si. 16.

9. —3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice-ball separately and not together with other relations.

—भावः separateness, individuality ; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप a. of different shapes or kinds. —विध a. of dif- ferent kinds, diverse, various. —श- द्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः f. separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. —2. Individuality.

पृथवी See पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. —Comp. —जः -तनयः, -सुतः, -सूनुः an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna ; अधत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve 3. 9 ; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन प- रितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epi- thet of Pāṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Up. 1. 184] 1 The earth ; (sometimes written पृथिवि also) —2 Ground, soil. —3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. —Comp. —इंद्रः, ईशः, -क्षित् m., -पालः, पालकः, -भुज् m., -भुजः, -शुक्रः a king. —तलं the surface of the earth. —पतिः 1. a king. —2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, लं the circuit of the earth. —रुहः a tree ; पवमानः पृ- थिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः terres- trial world, the earth.

पृथु a. (पृथु or पृथ्वी f., compar. प्रथी- यत् superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संप्र० Up. 1. 28] 1 Broad wide, spacious, ex- pensive ; पृथुनितेव q v. below ; सि- धोः पृथुनपितु Mo. 46. —2 Copious, abundant, ample ; V. 4. 25. —3 Large, great ; दृशः पृथुपरीकृताः Ratn. 2. 15 ; Si. 12. 48 ; R. 11. 25. —4 Detailed, prolix. —5 Numerous. —6 Smart, sharp, clever. —7 Important. —8 Various. —धुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 Of

Mahâdeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. -यु f. Opium. -Comp. -उदर a. big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जवन, नितंब a. having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितंब नितंबवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः चं red garlic. -प्रथ, -य. शस a. far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् m. a fish. युग्म. the sign Pieces of the zodiac. -शेखरः a mountain. -श्री a. highly prosperous. -श्रेणि a. having large hips. -संपद् a. rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुः कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पो). -कः A child; तिन्युर्जनन्यः पृथुः कान् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30 -का A girl.

पृथुः a. Broad, large, wide; श्रेणि-पु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथु-डीप्] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App. I.)-Comp.

-ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m. a king, sovereign. -खातं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. -धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक).

पृशन a. Ved. 1 Clinging, attached to -नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि (णि) a [स्प्रश् -नि० किञ्च पृथे० सलोपः; Up. 4. 52] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. -2 Delicate, feeble. -3 Diversified, spotted. -4 Various, diverse (Ved.). -मिः A dwarf. -मि f. 1 A ray of light. -2 The earth. -3 The starry sky. -4 N. of Devaki, mother of Krishna. -4 The earth. -5 A cloud. -6 Milk. -Comp. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2. of Ganesa.

पृश्नि (णि) का, पृश्नी (णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 A. (पृषते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृषत् a. 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling -m. The spotted antelope. -n. 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -Comp. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः (पृषतांपतिः) wind. -वलः N. of the horse of Wind.

पृषत a. [पृष्-अतच् किञ्च] Spotted. -तः 1 The spotted antelope. -2 A drop of water; पृषतैरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. -3 A spot, mark. -4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vāyu. -Comp. -अश्वः air, wind.

पृषत्कः An arrow; तदुपोदैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; धनुर्भूतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पृषन्तिः A drop of water; पयःपृषन्तिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पूषभाषा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पृषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृषोदरः Wind, air. (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds); पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gapa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृष्ठ p. p. [पृष् प्रच्छ-वा क] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned. -2 Sprinkled.

पृष्टिः f. 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्ठहायनः 1 A species of grain. -2 An elephant.

पृष्ठं [पृष् स्पृश्-वा यक् नि०; Up. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. -2 The back of an animal; अश्वपृष्ठ-मारुदः &c. -3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणी U. 3. -4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.); Y. 2. 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे ' behind, from behind'). -Comp. -अनुग, -गामिन्, -यायिन् a. going behind, following; Pt. 1. 59. -अस्थि n. the back-bone. -उदय a. an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. -ग्रन्थि a. hump-backed. -वक्षुस् m. a crab. -तत्पन्नं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -दृष्टिः 1. a crab. -2. a bear. -पातिन् a. following. -फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -मांसं 1. flesh on the back; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. 'अद्, 'अद्न् a. back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-इं-इन्) back-biting; पृष्ठमांसान् तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; see पृष्ठमांस above. -खानं riding. -वंशः the back-bone. -वास्तु n. the upper story of a house. -वाह् m., -वाह्यः a draught-ox. -शय a. sleeping on the back. -शृंगः a wild goat. -शृगिन् m. 1. a ram. -2. a buffalo. -3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhīma.

पृष्ठकं The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

पृष्ठतस् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. -2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K.; पृष्ठतो गम् to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ *a.* Relating to the back. -**पृष्ठ**: A pack-horse. -**पृष्ठा** 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

पृ 3. 9. P. (विपारित, पूर्णाति, पवार, अपारीत्, परि-री-व्याति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण; *pass.* पूर्णतः; *caus.* पूरयति-ते; *desid.* विपरि-री-षति, पू-पूर्षति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनपारित् Bk. 1. 2. -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

पेचकिन् *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पैजूषः The wax of the ear; see पैजुषः

पेटः (-टा-टी-टं: *iso*) 1 A bag, basket. -2 A chest -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. -टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेटा A large bag.

पेण् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. -स्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. -2

Sapid. -यं 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. -या 1 Rice gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

पेयूषः-षं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hārâvali; Ms. 5. 6. -3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean. -4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. -2 A small part. -लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पमन्त्रिणः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यासि परिबाधापेलवैरंगैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश (ष-स) ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -लं Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -वः a bird's egg.

पेष 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [विष्-घञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [विष्-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेस् 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैगिः A patronymic of Yaska.

पैजूषः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठर, q. v.

पैठिनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैडिक्यं, पैडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicancy.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to, Brahmâ; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतृक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृन् अगतं पितृदि वा ठञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; पदसृष्टमज्जन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृ-त्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृवसेयः, पैतृवसीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors gen-

erally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -त्र 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति। स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं-न्यं [विशुनस्य भावः अण् व्यञ्ज् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (टी *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदं अण्] Made of flour or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. -क 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैटी A spirituous liquor distilled from meal; cf. गौडी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पौः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. -3 Deformed. -डः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year; cf. अपोगंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass

(काश) -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टलिका, पोडली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-तन्; Un. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c.; पितृ स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; मृगपोतः, शार्दूल° Mu. 2. 8; करिपोतः &c.; वीरपोतः a young warrior. U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat; पोतो दुस्तरवारराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of plant. -6 The site or foundation of house. -9 A foetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादन a tent. -आधान a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -ध्रुवः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 The snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.

पोथकी Red pimples on the eyelids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिदः The mast of a ship.

पोषः [पृ-षज्] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयितुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्ट *a.* [पुष-णिनि तृच् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौश्रलीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौश्रदेयः The son of a harlot.

पौश्रत्वं Harlotry, female incontinence; Ms. 9. 15.

पौसवनं See पुंसवन.

पौसन *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Fit for a man; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्त्वं Manhood, virility.

पौस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (डी *f.*) Boyish. -डं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th years).

पौंडरीक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or made of, lotus-flowers; Māl. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडर्य A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma; पौंड्रं धूमौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane, -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers); cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौंड्रिकः A kind of sugarcane.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

—त्रः A grandson, son's son. —त्री 1 A grand-daughter. —2 An epithet of Durgā —त्रं The office of a Potri, q.v.

पौत्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रक्रेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. —2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं कीदृशिकापौनरुक्त्यन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विदा० अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. —2 Repeated, superfluous. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3. 1. 55. —2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैबिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. —2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. —2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. —3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —री The language of the servants in a palace. —रं A sort of grass (रोहिण). —Comp. —अंगना, —योषित् *f.*, —स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनावहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवोक्षितं S. 6. —जनः, —लोकः 1. a citizen. —2 citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (—राः *pl.*) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1.

—वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. —2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. —2 A governor of a city.

पौरिय *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. —रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. —2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. —2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Devoted to Panava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस् -भवार्ये त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत धुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25. पौरस्त्य-संज्ञामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. —2 Foremost. —3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. —2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. —3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. —2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. —3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. —2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (बी *f.*) [पुरुष -अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. —2 Manly, virile. —3 Sacred to Puruṣa. —षः A weight which can be carried by one man. —षी A woman. —षं 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिग्निगृह्या पौरुषं Bh. 2. 38; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्य Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. —2 (a) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (b) Strength, power, vigour. —3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. —4 Semen virile. —5 Penis. —6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. —7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Puruṣa.

पौरुषेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ठञ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. —2 Manly, virile. —3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Man-slaughter (पुरुषवध). —2 A crowd of men. —3 A day-labourer, hireling. —4 Human action, man's work. —5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्रे S. 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

पारोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पारोडाशिकः A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पारोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पारोभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; प्रियोपभोगचिह्नेषु पारोभाग्यमिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. —2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. —3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पारोभाग्यं S. 6. —4 Obtrusiveness.

पारोहेत्यं The office of a family-priest; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the full moon. —सः A ceremony performed on the full moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). —सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 127.

पौर्व *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. —2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे (दै) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done

in a former life; Bg. 6. 43; Y 1. 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first member of a compound

पौर्वापर्य 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Previous, former, prior; जाति स्मरति पौर्विकी Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Râvana; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यद्धारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञ तवान् Pt. 2. 4; R. 4. 80; 10. 5; 12 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhishana -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Sûrpanakha.

पौले: *m.* *f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to or descended from, Puloman or Pulomâ. -*m.* N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra; अशिरन्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -**Comp.** -संभवः an epithet of Janya.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). -**बी** The day of full moon in the month of Pausha; R. 18. 32. -**बं** 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f.*), Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्य 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -**क** A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revatî.

पौष्प *a.* (की *f.*) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. -**र्षी** 1 N. of the

town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याट् *ind.* A particle of calling (ho !, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पीन) To swell, grow; see प्ये below,

प्यान *a.* Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -**न** Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्ये 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -**Caus.** (प्याययि-ने) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर्, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— (a) beginning, commencement; (प्रगण, प्रस्थानं, प्रह्व); (b) length; (प्रवालभूषिक); (c) power (प्रभु); (d) intensity, excess; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय, प्रगुण); (e) source or origin; (प्रभन, प्रपौत्र); (f) completion, perfectness, satisfaction (प्रभुक्रमन्त्र); (g) destitution, separation, being without; (प्रोषिता, प्रपर्णवृक्षः); (h) apart; (प्रजु); (i) excellence; (प्रार्थयः); (j) purity (प्रसन्नं जलं); (k) wish (प्रार्थना); (l) cessation (प्रशम); (m) adoration, respect; (प्राजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together); (n) prominence (प्रणम, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -**टं** *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly (प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display;

गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72; Pt. 1. 31; प्रकटीभू 'to become manifest, appear'. -**Comp.** -प्रतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit; Mâl. 5. 11, N. 4. 151; Ratn. 4. 16 -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकाटित *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप् 1 A 1 To shake, quiver, tremble; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Râm.; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound). -3 To become loose, be loosened. -**Caus.** To shake, put in motion; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्राप्तमदप्रकंपा Subhâsh.; सशिरः प्रकंपे Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a.* Causing to shake. -**नः** 1 Wind, violent wind or gust; प्रकंपनेन नुचकंपिरे सुगः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -**न** Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपित् *a.* Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -**नः** N. of a Nâga. -**न** Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion -**Comp.** -**विद्** *a.* ignorant. (-*m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांडः, -डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; Si. 9 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind; ऊरुप्रकांड-द्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. -**डः** The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडकः See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडरः A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11;

प्रकामालोकनीयता Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly : जा ते वनाय विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरत्वा) S. 4. 21 ; R. 6. 44 ; Mk. 5. 25. —2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. —3 Voluntarily, willingly ; Mu. 1. 25. —भुज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content ; R. 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. —2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. —2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोऽस्मान् प्रकाशते Kath. —3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover ; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1 ; Sān. K. 59. —2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. —3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim, कशाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदेषं प्रकाशयेत् Chān. 20. —4 To publish, bring out (as a work) ; प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. —5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate ; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33 ; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; 5. 2. —2 Clear, visible, manifest ; Si. 12. 56 ; Bg. 7. 25. —3 Vivid, perspicuous ; Ki. 14. 4. —4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted ; R. 3. 48. —5 Open, public. —6 Cleared of trees, open ; R. 4. 31. —7 Blown, expanded. —8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —शः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness —2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works) : काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश ; तर्कप्रकाश &c. —3 Sunshine. —4 Display, manifestation ; Si. 9. 5. —5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. —6 Expansion, diffusion. —7 Open spot or air ; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽव लोकमि S. 4. —8 A golden mirror. —9 A chapter or section (of a book). —10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —शं Bell-metal brass. —शं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly ; प्रतिभूर्वापितो यत्तु प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं

Y. 2. 56 ; Ms. 8. 193 ; 9. 228. —2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas ; opp. अत्मगतं). —शं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. —2 Visibly. —3 In the presence of. —Comp. —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (—*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तु-कर्मन् N. of the sun. —क्रयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot ; अलं चतुःशालिमं प्रवेद्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शि का *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. —2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. —2 Expressing, indicating. —4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. —5 Bright, shining, brilliant. —6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 The sun. —2 A discoverer. —3 An expounder. —4 A publisher. —Comp. —ज्ञात *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. —2 Appearance, manifestation. —3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. —4 Announcement, declaration. —नः N. of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. —2 Published ; brought out (as a book) —3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. —4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —इय Light.

प्रकाशन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्दिह हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवस नस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate;

साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhâsh.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. —2 Excited. —3 Disordered, deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. —2 Great excitement; provocation; irritation ; उद्वेशो हि मुखानां प्रकोपाय न शान्तये Pt. 1. 389. —3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. —4 An attack. —5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकुष्मांडी An epithet of Durgâ.

प्रकृ 8 U. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ) ; जानन्नपि नरो देवात्प्रकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35 ; Ki. 4. 30, Mv. 2. 13. Bk. 2. 36 ; Rs. 1. 6 ; Ms. 8. 54, 60 ; 8. 230 ; Amaru. 13. —2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. —3 To assault, outrage, insult ; Bk. 8. 19. —4 To honor, worship. —5 To express, utter. —6 To place in front, mention first. —7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). —8 Ved. To induce. —9 To win, conquer. —10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection ; मुक्ताफलप्रकरभांजि गुहाशुशानि Si. 5. 12 ; बाष्पप्रकरकुलुषां दृष्टि S. 6. 8 ; R. 9. 56 ; Ku. 5. 68. —2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. —3 Aid, assistance, friendship. —4 Usage, practice. —5 Respect. —6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. —2 (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation) ; कृतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. —3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. —4 An opportunity, occasion. —5 An affair, a matter. —6 An introduction, prologue. —7 Relation. —8 Doing much or well. —9 A species of drama with invented or

sixth Manu. —ब Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-व्यञ्ज] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरन्ति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः, -टु *n.* 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विरचित-चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sânti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्ज] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः *N.* of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubt-

able wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, -सूदनः *N.* of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका *q. v.* —2 *N.* of Durgâ.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वल्] *N.* of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतन्ति चातकमुखे द्विजाः पयो-विश्वः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनन्दनः 1. the rainy season. —2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. —3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी *N.* 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —रुः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चतुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.* Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, -चातुर्थक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थेऽर्थाद्वि भवः ठक् ण्वल् वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —शं A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिक One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय *q. v.*).

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सी 1 *N.* of a sacrifice (इष्टि). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भूचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-व्यञ्ज] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —र्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सानासिकं धर्मे चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (वी) Knowing the four Vedas. —द्यं The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे घृन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चंदनेन संपद्यते ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगां विभ्रचांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -**द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. -**द्रं** 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q.v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. -**द्री** Moonlight. -**Comp.** -**आख्यं** fresh ginger. -**भागा** the river Chandra-bhāgā. -**मासः** a lunar month. -**व्रतिकः** one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसोमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -**सी** N. of the wife of Brihaspati. -**सं** 1 The constellation मृगशिरस. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -**निः** [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपक्षत् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius*.

चापिन् *a.* [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius*.

चापलं, -**ल्यं** [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा

अण् पक्षे व्यञ्ज] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; धिक् चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -**रं** [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also -**रा**-**री** sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधूयन्ते निचुलतरुभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अद्वयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -**ग्राहः**, -**ग्राहिन्** *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -**ग्राहिणी** a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -**पुष्पः**, -**पुष्पकः** 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie*.

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे ण्वम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -**प्रख्य** *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgā; Mâl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; यस्माच्चंद्रं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ||).

चांपिला The river Champā; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nāgakesara tree. -**यं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattūra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चास्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे

विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायिन् *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः; शनिचार, राहु° &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. -**रं** An artificial poison. -**Comp.** -**अंतरितः** a spy. -**ईक्षणः**, -**चक्षुस्** *m.* ' using spies as eyes ', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kāmandaka:—गावः पश्यन्ति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजानश्चक्षुर्म्यामितरे जनाः || also Rām.:—यस्मात्पश्यन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः । चारेण तस्मात्कुच्यन्ते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः || -**चण**, -**चञ्चु** *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -**उया** the sine of the ascensional difference. -**पथः** a place where two roads meet. -**भटः** a valourous man, warrior. -**भटी** courage. -**वायुः** summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. -**कः** 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brāhmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -**Comp.** -**दाराः** female dancers, actresses.

चारणस्त्रं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारिताथ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर्-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171; चरि-त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारि-त्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्र्यश्रं-कारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-दयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chasti-ty, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -**Comp.** -कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. -दे-वता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or र्वी *f.*) [चराति चिन्ने चर्-उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, wel- come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, ele- gant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10; सर्वे प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चक्रासतं चारुचमूरुच-र्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -**Comp.** -अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -घोण *a.* handsome-nosed. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. -धामा, -धारा, -रावा Sachī, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beauti- ful eyes. (-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. -पुटः a particular time in music. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. -शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चारिचक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चारिचक्यं 1 Perfuming the per- son, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्मी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. -णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः ठक्] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A num- ber of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propound- ed the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Bra- hmana and reviled him and the assem- bled Brahmanas, but he was soon de- tected, and the real Brahmanas, fill- ed with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to de- ceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Caus- ing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चाषः-सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच्-अच्] The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिका-चा-य, चिच्ये-वये, अचैषीत्-अचैष्ट, चेतुं, चित्; caus. चाययाति, चापयति, also चययाति, चपयति, desid. चिचीषति, चिकाषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पु-ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्म-

वतामलधर्वा भूते Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैर्षुवान-रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. -*pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते वालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; गजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चा-पचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय्.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्वेषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तु-षारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term in- creases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a pro- gression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p.* *p.* [चि-क्] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoard- ed, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कुम्भिकुल-चितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चि-तां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. -**Comp.** -अ-
भिः the funeral fire. -चूडक a pyre.

चितिः *f.* [चि-आघोरे किन्] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -*m.* The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). -**त्यं** 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. -**त्या** 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [चित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [चित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. -*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [चित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क] Healed, cured. -**तं** Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. -**तं** Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. -**रः** 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानः...कुसुमानि Gīt. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुगानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake.

-**Comp.** -उच्चयः, -कलापः, -निकरः, -पक्षः, पाशः, -भारः, -हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

• **चिकूरः** The hair.

चिक् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक् *a.* Flat-nosed. -**कः** The musk-rat. -**का** 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिकण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक् -किप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु प-रित्रायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुशितैलचिकणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यते S. 2. -**णः** The betel-nut tree. -**णा** An excellent cow. -**णं** A betel-nut.

चिकणा, -**णी** 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिकसः Barley-meal.

चिकिण =चिकण q. v.

चिकिरः [चिक् बा० इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्रिः Moisture; freshness. -**दः** The moon.

चिखलुः Mud, mire.

चिगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

चिचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नेषूनचेतन्नस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचेत रामस्तत्कुच्छं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यारुह्य-

माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंब-रीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा० भावे क्तिप्] 1 Thought, preception. -2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. -**आत्मकं** consciousness. -**आभासः** the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). -**उल्लासः** gladdening the heart or spirit. -**घनः** the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -**प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* reflection, thinking. -**रूप** *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (-यं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. -**शक्तिः** *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity. -**स्वरूपं** the Supreme spirit. -**ind.** 1 A particle added to [किं] and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). -**यं** 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p. p.* [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. -**त्तं** 1 Observing, attending. -2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention; (b) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16. -3 The mind; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Sānti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below.

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. -अपहाक, -अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -आसंगः attachment, love. -उद्रेकः pride, arrogance. -ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. -उन्नतिः, -समुन्नतिः *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -कलित *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated. -चारिन् *a.* acting according to the will of another. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भूः, -योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्भवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Māl. 1. 20. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. -नाशः loss of conscience. -निर्वृतिः *f.* contentment, happiness. -प्रमाथिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -प्रशम *a.* composed, tranquil. (-मः) tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. -भेदः 1. difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः infatuation of the mind. -रागः affection, passion, desire. -विकारः change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. -विप्लवः, -विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -विश्लेषः breach of friendship. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety. -वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -हारिद् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1. Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2. Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Think-

ing, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise. चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -की *N.* of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन *a.* (नीफ.) [चित्-स्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -नः 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; चुल्लयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्पसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -**Comp.** -जन्मन्, -भवः, -भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच्; चि-ष्टन् वा Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 amusing, interesting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -त्रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कां-

ता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *Kāvya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थवाच्यचित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्ययं त्वरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशास्त्रवशात्वे । गोत्रारिगोत्र-जैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥ -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -त्रं *ind.* Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्य-व्यते Sk. -**Comp.** -अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना *a.* a kind of bird commonly called Sârikâ. -अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-गः) 1. a kind of snake. -2. *N.* of Arjuna. (-गं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-दा) *N.* of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvâhana. -अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूपः a kind of cake. -अर्पित *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं steel. -आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. l. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयति ते पंचमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंदः a pigeon. -कथालापः telling agreeable or charming stories. -कंबलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -कर. 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-म.) 1. a magician, one who works wonders, -2.

a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. -कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिव्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayāga; R. 12. d. 13. 47, U. 1. -कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (-*m.*) a painter. -लः a kind of lizard. -क्रिया -कोङ्ग. -क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having painted power, or one whose manifold is visible. -ग, -गत *a.* 1. wealth, drawn in a picture. -2. painted, variegated. -गंध yellow colourment. -गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room. -जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. -तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. -त्वच् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-plant. -न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the francoline partridge. -पटः, -द्वः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. -पद् *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. -पारा the bird called Sārikā. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पुखः a kind of arrow. -पृष्ठः a sparrow. -प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. -फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. -बर्हः a peacock. -भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ बह्वौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. -भूत *a.* painted. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -मृगः the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a peacock. -योधिन *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (-*m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. -रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. -लिखनं painting.

-लिखित *a.* 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). -लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भुवौ Git. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture. -2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -वदालः the sheat-fish. -वनं N. of a forest near the Gandakī. -वाजः a cock. -विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated. -2. multi-form. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. -शिखांडिन *m.* an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अग्नि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -शिरस् *m.* -शीर्षिकः a kind of venomous insect. -श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. -संस्थ *a.* painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक *a.* 1. Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2. Brave, powerful. -कः 1. A painter. -2. A tiger in general. -3. A small hunting leopard. -4. N. of a tree. -कं 1. A sectarian mark on the forehead. -2. A particular manner of fighting. -3. N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. -अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. -ईशः the moon. -मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women:—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी,

शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकठिनकृचाद्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रिकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चित् 10 U. (चितयाति-ते, चितित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चितयामास Pt. 1 चितय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. -2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (चित्तं) न चितयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य; वधं राजा मनसापि न चितयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चितयिष्यति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोप्युपायश्चित्यतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चितक *a.* [चित्-क्वल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चितनं, -ना [चित्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचितनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिन्ता [चित्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration. -4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिन्ता हितानाम्नेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D.

201. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्यान विहीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sānti 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरि-श्रममपेक्षते Māl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmā. -वेदमन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [चिन्त कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च क-चिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटः *a.* See चिपट. -Comp. -शीव *a.* short-necked. -नास, - नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सु-दृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह. चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. Note.— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally'; न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपु-त्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीता-स्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) a god. -आरोधः

a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन् *a.* long-lived (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिव्या-सो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहिन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long lived. -वः An epithet of Kāma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृथो० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (ली *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थे टच्च् लुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतन-स्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1 : किं चिरायितं भवता ; संकेतके चिरायति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Light-ning.

चिल् 1 P. (चिडति, चिडित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल *a.* [चिल्-अच्] Blear-eyed. -लः 1 A bleared or sored eye. -2 The (Bengal) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बंधनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -Comp. -आमः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट = चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्न q. v.

चिहुर = चिकुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. (चिह्याति-ते) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्नं 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पद°. -5 Aim, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीक्याति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoeic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विभीषति चीत्काराद्भ्रष्टस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृथो० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. -अंशुकं, -वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-

मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीटमनस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पहं lead. —पिटं 1. red lead. —2. lead. —वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीम् 1 A. (चीमते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च; Up. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. —8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —Comp —परिग्रह, —वासस् a. 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dressed in rags or tatters. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. —भवन्ती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित a. Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् a. [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः f. [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. (चर्-नक् पृषो० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studied, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjūra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To seize. —II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ध्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Up. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोमया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक् 10 U. (चुक्कयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुकारः The roaring of a lion.

चुकः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Up. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —क्रं Sourness, acidity. —Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूकं wood-sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् m. Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः, —कं, चुचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट् 10 P. (चुटयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड् 1 P. (चुडति) 1 To dally, sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुण् I. 1. 10. P. (चुणति, चुणयति) To cut off. —II. 1. P. To become small.

चुण् I. 1 P. To become small. —II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुटा, —डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see चुत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward,

urge or drive on, push on; चोदया-श्चान् S. 1. —2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. —3 To hasten, accelerate. —4 To question, ask. —5 To press with a request. —6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. —7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. —8 To request, solicit. —9 To help on. —10 To bring or offer quickly. —11 To fix, settle, direct. —12 To be quick. —II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति ते) 1 To impel, incite. —2 To offer quickly (Soma). —3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —दः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद्-ण्वल्] Driving, urging. —कः 1 Directing, invitation. —2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q v.

चोदन a. [चुद्-भावे ल्यट्] Driving, impelling. —नं 1 The act of driving. —2 Invitation. —3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. —2 Urging or driving onward. —3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. —4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. —Comp. —गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. —2 Urged on, driven. —3 Incited, prompted, inspired. —4 Put forward as an argument. —5 Thrown, cast. —6 Appointed. —8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. —2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. —3 To be mentioned. —चं 1 Objecting, asking a question. —2 An objection. —3 Wonder, surprise.

चुदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. —नं Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुब्रं The mouth, face.

चुब् I. 1. 10. U. (चुबति-ते, चुबयति-ते, चुबत) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gīt. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुष-श्चुबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. —2 To touch softly, or graze;

pelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुन *p.p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing.

प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवेयशांसि कवयो विष्णु प्रतन्वन्ति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्स्व कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतावते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p.p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्भूयितैः स केरोः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots or tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or न्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate. Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illuminate. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p.p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् न्वानसे दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. -7 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. 2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). 2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिहिपाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a)

towards, in the direction of, to; सौ रंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा बाबादि-पुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रवृत्तुस्तं प्रति राक्ष-सैश्च Rām.; यथावजः प्रत्यरिसैन्धवे R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेषुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Rām.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वायुं चैवं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; बद्धं मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति इलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षे प्रति, प्रतिवर्षे; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिचति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशयि-रस्या दिग्बतां प्रति K. 132; चन्द्रोपरागं प्रति नु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मं प्रति S. 5. 18; मंशैस्त्वयोस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; स्वै-कमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्प्र-ति Sk.; सं ग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or re- turn for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्ययुतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) to- wards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा द्यन्ते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayī. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सूप-प्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the com- pounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places)

-Comp. -अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरस्यैवमयप्रबंधः Vās. -आग्निं *ind.* towards the fire. -अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-गं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). -अन्तरं *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यन्तरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. -अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. -अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्यातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. -2. a hostile army; यस्य सुरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु बोधाः Bg. 11. 32 (प्र० may have here sense 1 also). -3. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तस्त्वस्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. -अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. -अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering. (-तः) 1. a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering country; especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. °देशः a bordering country. °पर्वतः an adjacent hill; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. -अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शास्त्रेण प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. -अब्दं *ind.* every year. -अमित्र *a.* hostile. (-त्रः) an enemy. (-त्रं) *ind.* towards an enemy. -अर्कः a mock sun. -अवयवं *ind.* 1. in every limb. -2. in every particular, in detail. -अवर *a.* 1. lower, less honoured. -2. very low or degrading, very insignificant. -अद्मन् *m.* red chalk. -अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku.

1. 60. -आकारः a scabbard, sheath. -आघातः 1. a counter-stroke. -2. reaction. -आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. -आत्मं *ind.* singly, severally. -आत्मक *a.* belonging to oneself. -आत्म्यं similarity with oneself. -आदित्यः a mock sun. -आरंभः 1. recommencement, second beginning. -2. prohibition. -आशा 1. hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. -2. trust, confidence. -उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. -उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a bird resembling an owl. -ऋचं *ind.* in each Rik. -एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (-कं) *ind.* 1. one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective; विवेश हंङ्कारं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. -कञ्चुकः an adversary. -कंठं *ind.* 1. severally, one by one. -2. near the throat. -कच *a.* not obeying the whip. -कायः 1. an effigy, image, picture, likeness. -2. an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark. -कितवः an opponent in a game. -कुंजरः a hostile elephant. -कूपः a moat, ditch. -कूल *a.* 1. unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6; Ku. 3. 24. -2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्वलपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. contradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6. perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. °आचरणं °आचरितं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. °उक्तं -क्तिः *f.* a contradiction. °कारिन्, -कृत्, -चारिन्, -वात्ति *a.* opposing. °दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. °भाषिन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. °वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. °वादः contradiction. (प्रतिकूलता, -स्त्वं adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to oppose'). -कूलं *ind.* 1. adversely, contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted order. -क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; constantly; Ku. 3. 56. -गजः a hostile ele-

phant -गात्रं *ind.* in very limb. -गिरिः 1. an opposite mountain. -2. an inferior mountain. -गृहं, -गेहं *ind.* in every house. -ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. -चंद्रः a mock moon. -चरणं *ind.* 1. in every (Vedic) school or branch. -2. at every foot-step. -छाया 1. a reflected image, reflection, shadow. -2. an image, picture. -जंघा the forepart of the leg. -जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate. -तत्रं *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. -तत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमात्राभ्युपगतः). -इयं *ind.* for three days at a time. -इंद *a.* Ved. disobedient. -दिनं *ind.* every day; Me. 58. -दिशं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere. -देशं *ind.* in every country. -देहं *ind.* in every body. -देवतं *ind.* for every deity. -द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-द्वं) opposition, hostility. -द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1. hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (-m.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37.; 15. 25. -द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. -धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. -नष्ट *m.* a great-grandson. -नव *a.* 1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly blown or budded; Me. 36. -नाडी a branch-vein. -नावकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, शिशुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. -पक्ष *a.* like, similar. (-क्षः) 1. the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. -2. an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife'; Bv. 2. 64; Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. -3. a defendant or respondent (in law). °ता 1. hostility, opposition. -2. obstacle. -पक्षित *a.* 1. containing a contradiction. -2. nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. सत्प्रतिपक्ष. -पक्षिन् *m.* an opponent, adversary. -पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्भिर्गोरीर्वाकृतंगः Ku. 3. 76. -पहं *ind.* 1. at every step. -2. at every place,

everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in every word. -पाणः 1. a stake. -2. a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake. -पादं *ind.* in each quarter. -पात्रं *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पादपं *ind.* in every tree. -पाप *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रुषः 1. a like or similar man. -2. a substitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4. the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake). -5. an effigy in general. (-पं) *ind.* man by man, for each man. -पुस्तकं a copy of an original manuscript. -पूर्वाह्णं *ind.* every forenoon. -प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -बंधुः an equal in rank or station. -बल *a.* 1. able, powerful. -2. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army; अस्त्रज्वालावलीदप्रतिबल-जलधेरतरोर्वायमाने Ve. 3. 5. -2. strength. -बाहुः the forepart of the arm. -वि (विं) वः -वं 1. a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a picture. -बीजं a rotten seed. -भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; षट्प्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an opponent. -2. a warrior on the opposite side; समा-लोच्याजौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रति-भटाः K. P. 10. -भय *a.* 1. fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. -2. dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडलं 1. a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). -2. an eccentric orbit. -मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल &c. Māl. 5. 22. -माया a counter-spell or charm. -मार्गं *ind.* back, backwards. -माला capping verses (Mar. मंडी). -मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. -मित्रं an enemy, adversary. -मुख *a.* 1. standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-

364. (-खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -मुहूर्तं *ind.* every moment. -मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. -यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौष्यंति-मप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रं *ind.* every night. -रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-पं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); चेष्टाप्रतिकूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. (-कं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. -लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). -2. contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि ते-ऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; i. e. born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25. -लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-कं) inverted order. -वत्सरं *ind.* every year. -वनं *ind.* in every forest. -वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. -वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. -वर्षे *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा ॥ सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; e. g. तापेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरापेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वारणः a hostile elephant. -वासरं *ind.* every day. -विटपं *ind.* 1. on every branch. -2. branch by branch. -वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. -विषं an antidote. (-वर) a birch tree. -वि-

ष्पुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an opponent, antagonist. -वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. -वृषः a hostile bull. -वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेद्यः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. -2. a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. -वेदमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेद्यः a neighbour. -वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदरा-भिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरोर्भिनत्ति नागान् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). -शाखा a side-branch. -संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सन्ध *a.* in an inverted order. -सामंतः an enemy. -सायं *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने। पुत्रस्यो-त्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः H. 2. 33

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kârshâpapa, q. r.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकषः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुंचित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8 U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Rām.. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तव्य, -कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt. &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). -र्थं Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तृ *a.* (ची *f.*) Requiting, recompensing. — *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requit, retaliation. —2 Redress, remedy, counter-action. —3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; (अवलम्बः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. —4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति (ती) कारः 1 Requit, reward, return. —2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. —3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारश्च S. 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 Opposition, obstruction. —5 Help. —6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमाहुः सति शेवे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. —2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. —2 Counteracted, remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. —2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. —2 Return, requital. —3 A reflection, reflected image. —4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. —5 A substitute. —6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. —2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. —3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. —4 Opposition. —5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. —6 Protection. —7 Help, succour. —8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. —2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. —3 Hidden, concealed. —4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिकोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. —2 (With Buddhists) A confession.

प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. —2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. —3 Abused, reviled, traduced. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Hurt, injured. —6 Despised, slighted. —7 Falsely accused. —सं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. —2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. —3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुतं Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. —2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. —2 (fig.) To resist, oppose; अयोद्धयः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. —2 To take, accept, receive; इदं प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावर्षानुपदमाशेषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. —3 To receive or accept as a present. —4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रमाह कालिगस्तमज्जेर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. —5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. —6 To obey, conform or listen to. —7 To resort to, betake oneself to. —8 To eclipse. —9 To assent to, admit. —10 To occupy, take possession of. —11 To deprive (one) of. —12 To welcome, receive. —13 To eat, drink. —Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. —3 To allow to take or retain; मुष्टं प्रतिग्रहायता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो हस्तुरिवास्ति जेन S. 5. 20.

प्रतिगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमन्त्रा पुत्र इति प्रतिगृहीतः S. 2; प्रतिगृहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. —2 Admitted, assented to. —3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting.

—2 Receiving or accepting a donation. —3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. —4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. —4 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं S. 1; Si. 14. 35. —5 A receiver (of a gift). —6 Kind or friendly reception. —7 Favour, grace. —8 Marrying. —9 Listening to. —10 The rear of an army. —11 A spitting-pot. —12 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. —2 Reception. —3 Marrying. —4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहिन्, *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीत् *m.* 1 A receiver. —2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Accepting gifts. —2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिघ *a.* Hostile, adverse. —घः 1 Opposition, resistance. —2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. —3 Anger, wrath. —4 Fainting. —5 An enemy.

प्रति (ती) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. —2 Opposition, resistance. —3 A counterblow, blow in return. —4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. —5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिच् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. —2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. *v. l.* —3 Repelling, warding off. —4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. —5 Reacting. —6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. —2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिच्छद् 2 A 1 To see, perceive. —2 To make visible, bring to light. —3 To expect.

प्रतिच्छप्यं 1 Viewing. —2 Making visible. —3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिन्तनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, en

velop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छेदः, प्रतिच्छेदकः 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

प्रतिच्छन्न p. p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394 -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेदः Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य a. Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्पः An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पकः A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागरः Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; हरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To observe, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवास्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जवेनैव नितान्तदुस्तरां नर्ही प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पर्वतो वद्धिमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -अंतरं (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. -पञ्च; -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. -विवाहित a. betrothed. -संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic)

abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. -त A promise. -Comp. -अर्थः a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय a. To be promised &c. -यः A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितरः An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 To recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त p. p. Returned, restored. प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय a. To be returned &c. -यः A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् m. 1 A day. -2 The sun.

प्रतिदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट p. p. 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5 To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिधिः Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वनः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त p. p. Down-cast.

प्रतिनद् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. -Caus. To fill with noise, make resonant; Sānti. 2. 17; Rs. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation; (also प्रतिनिनदः in this sense).

प्रतिनादित a. Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनन्द 1 P. 1 To bless; तौ गुरुगुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननन्तुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द स तां पूजां Mb.; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. -Caus. To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनन्दनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति (ती) नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, viceroy. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत a. Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित p. p. 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश्य a. That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता तामस्ताम एवास्वमेति च, where ताम् is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट a. Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मुखः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमुखं जनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनुद् 6 U. 1 To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमासुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंभ्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पन्थानं प्र-

तिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपत्त्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 10. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, सहि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, reobtain, regain; receive; S. 6. 30; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95; S. 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुत्रप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तदनुग्रहणमेव राघवः पत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्ये त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नाय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यन्व Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालवचनश्चापि किं कृष्णे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मादपिद्वदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपत्त्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमसांप्रतं Mb. -14 To give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्त्यत इति S. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-Caus.) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्रामोति वृद्धिं परां Bh. 2. 16; Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. - To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach.

-10 To appoint to, install (loc.).

-11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग &c. -2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 1. 1; तयोर्भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति वे Bh. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजकृपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुपप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्त्ये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; द्रव्यसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाद्यु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृष्ट्या त्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -Comp. -दक्ष α. knowing how to act. -पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद α. knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् α. 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद f. 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. -Comp. -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रमिभोयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. - तूर्य्य a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-ही The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained.

-2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt, understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक α. (दिका f.) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितृ m. 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित p. p. 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक α. 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल Caus. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित p. p. 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute re-

spectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपू *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.)

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception); लज्जकाभ्यां कर्त्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिः) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातृ *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to); पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (धेनुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; यदि मणिल्लपुनि प्रतिबन्धते Pt. 1. 75; बहलानुरागकुरुर्विद्वत्प्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव दिग्बलयं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाभ्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; मेनमेतरा प्रतिबध्नीतं S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; स तपःप्रतिबंधमन्द्युना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappointment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधिन् *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः-धी *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; (प्रतिबंधि *m.* also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधिन् *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिंबनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; कृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिंबयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिंबित *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse from sleep; प्रियया प्रतिबोधमानमपि सुप्तं (ह-तद्वत्) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform,

make known, acquaint with, communicate; भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथेन प्रत्यबोधयद् R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; प्रतिबुद्धापि किं क-स्त्वामी S. 4; Māl. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चतुप्रसवोऽव-बधनभंगसुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; तदपोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54; अप्रतिबो-धशब्दिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; किमुत याः प्रतिबोध-वस्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; संमोहः खलु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 6.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. -नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभज् 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; प्रतिभांस्वयं वना-नि केतकीनां Ghaṭ. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; क्षीरस्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in नोत्तरं प्रति-भाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conc

tion, vivid imagination ; (प्रज्ञा नवन-
बोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). -5 An im-
age, reflection. -6 Audacity, impu-
dence. -7 Suitableness, agreeable-
ness. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed
with genius, intelligent. -2 audaci-
ous, bold. -मुख *a.* bold, confident.
-हानि: *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence
of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous.
-2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2
Intellect or understanding, bright-
ness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3
Readiness of wit, presence of mind;
कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Māl. 3. 11; इम-
घोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशीष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ
Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness,
audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright.
-2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold.
-4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *a.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelli-
gent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold.
-*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3
Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposi-
tion.

प्रतिभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak in
return, reply or answer; Bk. 5. 39.
-2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after
one, speak after hearing. -4 To
name, call; कामिनि तामपगीतिं प्रतिभा-
षन्ते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address
or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2
To appear or look like. -3 To be-
come clear, manifest oneself. -4
To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing
across, the mind at once, (sudden)
perception ; वाचबवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव
K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance.
-3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, sem-
blance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break
through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To
disclose, betray. -3 To reproach,
abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकृ-
तं Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To re-
ject, disown. -5 To touch, be in
close contact with; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through.
-2 Closely connected with. -3

Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2
Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating.
-2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3
Putting out (as the eyes). -4
Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee;
सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9;
Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3. 4. A. To compare,
liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker.
-मा 1 An image, a likeness,
statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39.
-2 Resemblance, similitude; oft.
in comp. in the sense of 'like,
similar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिमा, अप्रति-
मा &c.; गुणैः कृशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49.
-3 A reflection, reflected image;
मुखमिदुर्दृज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन
सुदृशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64;
12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5
The part of an elephant's head be-
tween the tusks. -6 A symbol.
-Comp. -गत *a.* present in an idol.
-चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection
of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमंदुः,
-प्रतिमाशशांकः. -परिचारकः an atten-
dant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2
An image, idol. -3 Likeness, simi-
litude, similarity; Māl. 9. 3. -4
A weight. -5 The part of an ele-
phant's head between the tusks;
पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A
reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved.
An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied.
-2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate,
release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R.
4. 43; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमोक्तुमर्हसि 3.
46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre
or arm oneself with. -3 To quit,
leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast,
or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a
debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7
To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a
form. -Caus. 1 To liberate, release.
-2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn,
applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened.
-3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated,
released. -5 Restored, returned. -6

Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, de-
liverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requi-
tal, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रति-
मोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation,
release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. -Caus. 1
To restore, return. -2 To retaliate,
requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2
Active, vigorous. -त्नः 1 An effort,
endeavour, exertion. -2 Prepara-
tion, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. -3
Making complete or perfect. -4
Imparting a new quality or virtue;
सतो गुणांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kāsi. on
P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6
Opposition, resistance. -7 Retalia-
tion, retribution, revenge. -8 Mak-
ing captive, taking prisoner. -9
Favour. -10 Acting well or proper-
ly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requit, retaliation; as
in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image,
statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return;
R. 1. 72; 15. 18; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुष् 4 A. To encounter in
fight, oppose.

प्रतिबुद्धं, प्रतिबोधनं Fighting against.

प्रतिबोधः, प्रतियोधिन्, प्रतिबोद्धु *m.* An
adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a
counter-part of anything. -2 Op-
position, resistance. -3 Contradic-
tion. -4 Co-operation. -5 An anti-
dote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, corre-
lative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-
acting, impeding. -2 Related or
corresponding to, being or forming
a counter-part of (anything); often
used in works on Nyāya; as a घट
is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभात; (यस्याभावो
विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating
with. -4 Equally matched. -*m.*
1 An adversary, opponent, enemy;
दृष्टव्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्व Vikr. 1. 117.
-2 A counter-part, match. -3 A
partner, an associate. -4 An object
dependent upon another. -5 A

counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रति-
योगि नानार्थान्तराविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता त्वं 1 Opposition. -2
Dependent existence. -3 Being a
counter-part. -4 Partnership, co-
operation.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preserva-
tion, protection.

प्रतिरंशः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. -2
Echo. -3 Ved. Life (प्राण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct,
stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To block-
ade, besiege. -3 To impair disable.
-4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide,
conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstruct-
ed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3
Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invest-
ed, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruc-
tion, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade.
-3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5
Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Ob-
structing. -2 Besieging. -m. 1 An
opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M.
5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, re-
gain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलभः 1 Getting, obtaining, re-
ceiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलभः Taking or obtaining back,
taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply,
answer, reply to ; न चेद्वहस्यं प्रतिव-
क्तुर्हसि Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; प-
रभूतविरुद्धं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-
रीदृशं S. 4. 9. 2 An echo. -3 A de-
pendent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An
echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. -क्यं A
reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply ; प्र-
तिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेद्विभूभुजे
Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3
Barking in return (as a dog).

प्रतिवद् 1 P. 1 To speak in
reply, answer ; प्रियंवदः प्रत्यवदत्सुरेश्वरं
R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To
repeat.

प्रतिवाद् 1 An answer, a rejoinder,
reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, reply-
ing. -2 Contradicting. -m. 1 A
defendant, respondent (in law). -2
An opponent in general.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To
plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46 ;
Mâl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with
jewels) ; see प्रव्युत्.

प्रतिवपः Addition of substances
to medicines either during or after
decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or
keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information,
news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. (नी f.) Dwelling
near, neighbouring. -m. A neigh-
bour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, de-
fending.

प्रतिविद् I. 2 P. To acknowledge,
receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain.
-Caus. 1 To communicate, inform.
-2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To re-
store.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract,
correct, repair, retaliate, remedy,
take steps against ; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं
तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U.
1 ; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण
Mu 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, pre-
pare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To
doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, count-
er-working, taking steps against.
-2 Arrangement, array. -3
Prevention. -4 Substituted cere-
mony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A re-
medy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The
residence of a neighbour, neighbour-
hood. -Comp. -वासिन् a. living in
the neighbourhood. (-m.) a neigh-
bour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. (नी f.) A neighbour ;
हृदि हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्गृहे वास्य-

सि S. D. ; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour..

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, re-
verted.

प्रतिव्यूढ p. p. Drawn out in bat-
tle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army
against an enemy. -2 A multitude,
collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down
without food before a deity to secure
some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down
without food before a deity to se-
cure his desired object ; अनया च
किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वमे समादिष्टं Dk.
122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a
curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, send-
ing on an errand, ordering. -2 Or-
dering or despatching an inferior
after calling him to attend. -3 Count-
er-manding. -4 A rival command
or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R.
8. 27 ' completely under the sway
of one ruler '.

प्रतिशास्तिः f. Sending on an er-
rand.

प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent ;
Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3
Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A
catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2
A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1.
210 ; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An assembly.
-4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assist-
ance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with
dat. of person to whom the pro-
mise is made) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्र-
वीरस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29, 2. 65 ; 3. 67.
15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, pro-
mise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2.
195. -2 Promising, assenting, agree-
ing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise.
-2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13.
40 ; 16. 31 ; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषेध् 1 *P. or Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; R. 8. 23 —2 To forbid, prohibit; नृपतेः प्रतिषेधमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिस्थो विलङ्घ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषेद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. —2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. —2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. —3 Denial, refusal. —4 Negation, contradiction. —5 A negative particle. —6 An exception. —**Comp.** —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Dandin. It is thus explained:—न जातु शक्तिरिदोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्जितुं । कलंकिनो जडस्तेति प्रतिषेधोपमैः सा ॥ Kāṣ. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, **प्रतिषेद्ध** *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. —2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. —2 Prohibition. —3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, **प्रतिष्कृतः** A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कृशः 1 A spy, emissary. —2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कृषः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्ठव्य *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्ठं भवितुं इमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 *P.* 1 To stand firm, be established. —2 To be supported. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To stay, abide, be situated. —*Caus.* 1 To place firmly on, station. —2 To set up, erect, establish. —3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). —4 To entrust with, consign to. —5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Famous. —2 Standing firmly (Ved.)

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. —2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. —3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे

का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. —4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. —5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mr. 7. 21. —6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. —7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (=U. 2. 5.). —8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. —9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. —10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. —11 A receptacle. —12 The earth. —13 The consecration of an idol or image. —14 A limit, boundary. —15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठनं 1 Basis, foundation. —2 Site, situation, position. —3 A resting-place. —4 The foundation of a city. —5 A leg, foot. —6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. —7 N. of a town on the Godâvarî and capital of Sâlivâhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. —2 Installation, inauguration. —3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितु *m.* A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. —2 Fixed, established. —3 Placed, situated; Pt. 1. 81. —4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. —5 Completed, effected. —6 Prized, valued. —7 Famous, celebrated. —8 Settled, determined. —9 Comprised, included. —10 Established in life, married. —11 Endowed. —12 Applied, applicable. —13 Conversant with. —14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रतिष्ठिति *f.* Ved. 1 Standing firmly. —2 A station, position.

प्रतिसंविद् *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिसंवेदक *a.* Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिसंस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंह 1 *P.* 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in; तस्मादुक्तसंस्थानं

प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; R. 3. 64. —2 To retract, take back. —3 To compress, reduce in bulk. —4 To change.

प्रतिहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. —2 Diminution, compression. —3 Comprehension, inclusion. —4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिसंहत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिसंहतः S. 1. —2 Comprehended, included. —3 Compressed.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Reabsorption. —2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिसांगिन् *a.* Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिसंचरः 1 Moving backwards. —2 Reabsorption. —3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakriti. —4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To re-adjust. —2 To aim at, direct. —3 To conceive, comprehend. —4 To be, fasten. —5 To put on, wear. —6 To restore, return. —7 To compose oneself. —8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिसंधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. —2 The period of transition between two ages. —3 A means, remedy. —4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. —5 Praise.

प्रतिसंधिः 1 Reunion. —2 Entering into the womb. —3 The period of transition between two ages. —4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिसमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिसमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. —2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिसर *a.* Dependent, subject. —रः, —रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. —2 An ornament. —3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. —2 A bracelet, marriage-string; सस्तेरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अगृह्यत) Ki. 5. 33 (=कौतुकसूत्र); Māl. 5. 18. —3 A garland, wreath. —4 Day-break.

-5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing or dressing a wound. -रा 1 A female servant. -2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिसर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिसांधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिसृ 1 P. To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; हेत्यः प्रत्यसरहेवं मत्तो मत्तामिव द्विपं Hariv. -Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace; कनकवल्यं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -2 To repel, drive away or back. **प्रतिसरणं** Leaning or resting upon. **प्रतिसारणं** 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिसीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिसृष्ट p.p. 1 Sent out, despatched. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, rejected. -4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणे).

प्रतिस्नात p.p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्पन्दनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्पर्धिन् a. Rival, envious of. -m. A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31. -2 A focus.

प्रतिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return; (तं) विध्यंतमुद्धृतसटाः प्रतिहंतुर्मधुः R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समवलेक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Mal. 1. 3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत p.p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen,

overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहते ययुर्जुनमुद्यः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित p.p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तृ m. 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgâtri q. v.

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -भूमिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रती (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुतेः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सेवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरेवे हितं फलेः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वदः इयाम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसन्नोमुखी प्रियां (दर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -Pass. 1 To be recognized or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -Caus. (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince,

inspire confidence; एव विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्वचारि-त्रयमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत p.p. 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as, named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; भवितु वाच्यमैत्रिप्रतीतिभासादेव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार =प्रतिकार q. v.

प्रतीकाश =प्रतिकाश q. v.

प्रतीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष } a. Expectant, waiting
प्रतीक्षक } for.
प्रतीक्षिन् }

प्रतीक्षण, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित p.p. 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य pot. p. 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीयात = प्रतिघत q. v.

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuna.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य a. 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत्त a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप a. [प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अच्, अय ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्रतीपवर्णादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -पः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand-father of Bhīshma. -पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वल्लोचनसमं पद्मं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशं विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9; (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -पं ind. 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुं प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग a. 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जानु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दर्शिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकिन् a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Māl. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक a. Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवायः 1 Adling to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् a See प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एव माधवीमंडपः स्वागतेनैव नौ प्रतीच्छते S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एव खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट p. p. Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुङ् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -Caus. 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भार्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुङ् 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः f., प्रतोषः Gratification, satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण a. Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रत 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -Caus. 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5; किं चेवं कविभिः प्रत रितमनास्त्वं विजानन्नपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारणं 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -णः Fraud, deceit knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यद्वा-च्छ स वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा । उपा-स्यतां कलौ कलालतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्र-तारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रताग्नित a. Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य-तोलीमत्तुप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

प्रत p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रश.

प्रतन a. 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यह ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष a. [अक्षयः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्न-स्तनुभिरवस्तु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express -7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इदं प्रार्थयति कर्षणं नयं ज्ञानं त्व-क्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्षं, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of before the eyes of). -Comp. -कृता (i. e. कृक्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof -दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् m. an eye-witness. -दृष्ट a personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination. -प्र-मं correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2 an organ of perception. -फल a. having evident or visible consequences. -भू-त a. manifested -भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित a. directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध a. determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. -*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षी कृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes: राजर्षेहृदं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि S. 6; तद्वैवः पत्राखण्डं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहणानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुबु-मशयनं न प्रत्यग्र V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -Comp. -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यञ्च, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यञ्ची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; P. 3. 181. -5 Western, westerly. -6 Inner, interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -*m.* 1 The individual soul. -3 Future time. -Comp. -भक्षं (प्रत्यगक्ष) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. -आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. -चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon him self. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the supreme soul. -2 the soul. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. -स्रोतस् (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadâ.

प्रत्यञ्चित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोकय Mál. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of

recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञान-रत्नं च रामा प्रादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञान *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवाद्, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिसकंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; बलवद्भवे शिक्षित-नामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थान-प्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतेप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, renown. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co-operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility,

opposition. -*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थीकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवद्वयं श्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चंद्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -कंदं (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अत्र के-चित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठन्ते S. B.; Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थान् *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहार-हेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jábâli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष 1 A. 1 To look into, in-

spect, examine ; प्रत्यवेक्षितः प्रसङ्गवन् भूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact ; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौर-कार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after ; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित a 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक a. (पिका f.) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात p. p. 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्यख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः f. Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिशू 6 P. 1 (a) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. (b) To repulse ; प्रत्यादिदेशेनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person) ; कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिमहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or background; R. 1. 61; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe, enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -6 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट p. p. 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation. प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धी-गतां कल्पयामि Me. 114; 95; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to worldly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism ; i. e. निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक a. 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). -नं-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close, contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न p. p. 1 Proximate near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण, -मृत्यु a. at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास (सा) रः The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत a. Distracted, repelled ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याह 1 P. 1 To take back again, bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter (a speech). -4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs. -4 Dissolution of the world, -5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sūtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sūtras, with the final letter of the last member ; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहार of the Sūtra अइउण् ; अच् (vowels) of the four Sūtras अइउण्, कल्क, एओइ, ऐओच् ; हल् of the consonants ; अल् of all letters. -6 Abridgment.

प्रत्याहत a. 1 Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः चरणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. -Caus. To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत ind. 1 On the contrary ; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत हंतुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor ; Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations

for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. -**न** Multiplication. -**Comp.** -**मति** *a.* 1. possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम 1 *P.* 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect) प्रत्युद्गमनातिथिनातिथयः *R.* 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गमति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पञ्चे निकुञ्जे प्रियः *Git.* 11; *Bv.* 3. 3. -2 To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससैन्यः *R.* 13. 64; 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गमः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयबन्धा *Ku.* 7. 11 (*v. l.* for 'प्रत्युद्गमनीय'); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धारणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; *Bh.* 3. 88 *v. l.*

प्रत्युद्यान *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युन्नमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 *U.* 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः 1 Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of a service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return; *Ku.* 1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter-comparison; *V.* 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युत्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; *Māl.* 5. 10; *U.* 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्युषः, -प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्युषः -**षं** Day-break, morning, dawn; प्रत्युषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोक्षैत्री-कषायः *Me.* 31; महत्येव प्रत्युषे *S.* 2. -**षः** 1 The sun. -2 *N.* of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्युषस् *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्युह् 1 *U.* 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -4 To offer, present.

प्रत्युहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्वकर्मणां *H.* 2. 15.

प्रथ *I.* 1 *A.* (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यशोऽस्य प्रथते *Ms.* 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated; भतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पप्रथे *R.* 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः *Bg.* 15. 18; *Si.* 9. 16; 15. 23; *Ku.* 5. 7; *Me.* 24; *R.* 5. 65; 9. 76. -4 To appear, arise, come to light; अमो नु तासां महनो नु पप्रथे *Ki.* 8. 53. -5 To occur (to mind).

-*II.* 10 *U.* (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim; सज्जना एव सधूनां प्रथयन्ति गुणोत्करं *Dri.* 8. 12 *Bk.* 17. 107. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीव जयं *Ki.* 6. 35; 5. 3; *Si.* 10. 25; *Ratn.* 4. 13; *S.* 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; *Bb.* 2. 45. -4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend -6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ-ल्यट्] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evinc-

ing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ-अमच्] (Nom. pl., *m.* प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; *R.* 3. 44; *H.* 2. 39; *Ki.* 2. 44. -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; *Si.* 15. 42; *Ms.* 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया *Me.* 17, *R.* 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person (=third person according to European phraseology). -**मः** 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first consonant of a class. -**मा** The nominative case. -**मं** *ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; *Ku.* 7. 24; *R.* 3. 4. -2 Already, previously, formerly; प्रथमोद्दितं aforesaid; *R.* 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately. -4 Before; वाचाये चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् *R.* 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् *Ms.* 2. 194. -5 Newly, recently. प्रथमं अनंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time; प्रथमतः 1 At first, firstly; -2 previously. -3 immediately; -4 before, in preference to (*gen.*) -**Comp.** -**अर्धः** -**र्धे** the first half. -**आगामिन्** *a.* first mentioned. -**आ-देयः** placing at the beginning. -**आश्रमः** the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; *i. e.* Brahmacharya. -**इतर** *a.* 'other than first', the second. -**उद्दित** *a.* first uttered; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोद्दितं वचः *R.* 3. 25. -**उत्पन्न** *a.* first-born. -**कल्पः** 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. -**कल्पित** *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. -**कुसुमः** white marjoran. -**गर्भ** *a.* pregnant for the first time. -**ज** *a.* 1. first-born. -2. original, primary. -**दर्शनं** first sight. -**दिवसः** the first day; *Me.* 2. -**पुरुषः** the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -**मंगल** *a.* highly auspicious. -**यौवनं** early youth or age, youthful state. -**वयस्** *n.* early age, youth. -**विता** Ved. a first wife. -**विग्रहः** separation for the first time. -**वृत्तान्तः** antecedents, former circum-

stances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. —2, a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथमक a. First, foremost.

प्रया Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रयत्न p. p. 1 Increased, extended. —2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्रयत्नयतां भासकविशोमङ्गकविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. —3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. —4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; Pt. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 7. —5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. —6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः f. Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथितानं इवानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रारंभसूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमायुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिविः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of इथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस् a. (सी f.) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of इथु q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. इथुक).

प्रथम See under प्रथ.

प्रदक्षिण a. 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. —2 Respectful, reverential. —3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —ण, —णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. —णं ind. 1 From left to right. —2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. —3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्यं हवामीन् S. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2 71). —Comp. —अर्विस् a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणा-

विर्हविमिरादो R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त a. turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. —पटिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः, 1 Rending, tearing. —2 (a) A fracture, crack, cleft crevice, chasm; U. 2. 16. (b) Breach, hole. —3 The dispersion of an army. —4 An arrow. —5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृप्तिः f. Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment. —4 To trouble, tease. —Pass. To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदध् p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present; एवं प्रागह प्रादोषे नामराय कि नाम तस्मै वनमा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. —2 To impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 2. 15 —3 To give, give away; yield. —4 To give up, deliver. —5 To give away in marriage. —6 To sell; Pt. 1. 13. —7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding; सुख°, ताप°, सस्य° &c. —2 Liberal, bountiful. —इ A gift.

प्रदन्तृ m. 1 A giver, donor. —2 A liberal man. —3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. —4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वर°, भूमि°, काष्ठ° &c. —2 Giving away in marriage; वैश्वानसं कियन्त्या व्रतमा प्रदानाद्व्यापारोधि मन्त्रस्य निषेधितव्यं S. 1. 27. —3 Imparting, instructing; विद्या°. —4 A gift, donation, present. —5 A goad. —6 An oblation. —Comp. —शूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायं A present, gift.

प्रदायेन्, प्रदायक a. Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय a. 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. R. 5. 18, 31. —2 To be given in marriage; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिच् a. Ancient, old.

प्रदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रगतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5 63; 2. 39. —2 To tell, mention, communicate; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. —3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्यथोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9; 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. —4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. —5 To signify, declare, make known. —6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश् f. 1 Pointing out. —2 An order, direction, command. —3 A direction, quarter. —4 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. —2 Directed, ordered. —4 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. —2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कंठ°, तालु°, हृदय°, &c. —3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. —4 Decision, determination. —5 A wall. —6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. —2 Advice, instruction. —3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेव (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. —2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध p. p. Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —ग्धं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. —2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप् 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly. —Caus. 1 To kindle, inflame. —2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R.

2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्विलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक *a.* 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. -कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. -न The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः *f.* Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. -Caus. 1 (*a*) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (*b*) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Ticked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदुषण 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदुषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. -षः 1 (*a*) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (*b*) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमः स्वभावास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); व्रजसुन्दरीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. -Comp. -आगमः nightfall. -कालः-समयः-बेला evening-time, nightfall. -तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं

Mk. 1. 35. -रमणीय *a.* delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक *a.* Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. -Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. -Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. -कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शन 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Propheying.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. -Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित *a.* Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जहे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतन 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from

the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्राणक *a.* Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रदृ 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणात्प्रद्वति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. -Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्रव *a.* Fluid, liquid. -वः Running.

प्रद्रावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्राविन् *a.* 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष, प्राद्विषत् *a.* 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधानाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महिभृता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनविद्युनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33; U. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानमात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -न 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाद्यशास्त्र

M. 1; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -4 Intellect. -5 The principal member of a compound. -नः, -नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. -कर्मन् *n.*, कार्यं 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. -धातुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. -पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.) ; Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. -भाज् *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. -वासस् *n.* a principal garment. (du.) the two chief garments. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. -शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता-त्वं = प्रधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. -Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्राधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. -*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधूपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed.

-ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधृ 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (जी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower overcome. -Caus. 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रध्वेः 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रध्वेक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रध्वेक-ण 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रध्वित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a cone); शंखौ प्रध्मन्तुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting respiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed, -Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -Comp. -अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तु *m.* The son of a grandson

a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश्.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः-ली *f.* See प्रणाल and प्रणाली
प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. -Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनर्तित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a.* Dancing. -त्तं A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रपंचः 1 Display, manifestation; रागप्रायः प्रपंचः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपंचेन. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. -Comp. -बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपंचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपंचनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रपंचय पंचमं Gīt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपंचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपट् 1 P. To repeat aloud. -Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of a work.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away.,

-2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. -*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; *मनोरथानामतदप्रपातः* *S.* 6. 9, *Ku.* 6. 57. -3 A sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; *R.* 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in *केशप्रपातः*. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in *वीर्यप्रपातः*. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. -*Comp.* -**अंबु** *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain, cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* *Ved.* 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. -*यः* A long journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपथ्य *a.* *Ved.* 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pûshan.

प्रपद् 4 *A.* 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; *तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे* *Ku.* 1. 21; (*क्षितीशं*) *कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतंतुनिष्यः* *R.* 5. 1; *Bk.* 4. 1; *Ki.* 1. 9; 11. 16; *R.* 8. 11. (*b*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; *शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने* *R.* 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; *रेणुः प्रपेदे पथि पंकभावं* *R.* 16. 30; *मुहूर्तकर्णेत्पलतां प्रपेदे* *Ku.* 7. 81; *बाल्यात्वरं सायवयः प्रपेदे* *Ku.* 1. 31; 5. 24; *इहृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि* *S.* 5: *ऋषिनिकरौरिति*

संशयः प्रपेदे *Bv.* 4. 33; *Amaru.* 27.

-4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; *सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति* *Bv.* 1. 21; *कांतं वपुर्व्योमचरं प्रपेदे* *R.* 5. 51.

-5 To behave or act towards, deal with; *किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः* *M.* 1 'what does he propose to do'; *पश्यामो मयि किं प्रपद्यते* *Amaru.* 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; *Y.* 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 *Ved.* To attack, assault.

प्रपद् 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; *इयं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनं* *Ku.* 5. 59; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; *शिष्यस्तेहं शाधिमां स्वां प्रपन्नं* *Bg.* 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; *प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुनुभिः* *S.* 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -9 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -*Comp.* -**पालः** an epithet of Krishna.

प्रपादः *Ved.* Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाडः See *प्रपुनाटः*.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; *प्रपातितानि पर्णानि यस्य*). -*र्ण* A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Flight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed, defeated.

प्रपलायिन् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; *व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसलिला यस्य कूपाः प्रपाश्च* *Vikr.* 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; *Ms.* 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -*Comp.* -**पालिका** a woman who distributes water to travellers; *Vikr.* 1. 89; 13. 10. -**वनं** a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.). -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 hTe underpart of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarama.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Krishna; *Bg.* 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. -*ही* A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड 10 *U.* To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत (न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना (जा) टः-डः *N.* of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 *N.* of the two Asvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowering, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपृ 9 *P.* To fill up, complete. -*Pass.* To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson; *Y.* 1. 78. -*त्री* A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वी *Ved.* A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; *लोभद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं* *R.* 2. 29. (v. l. for *प्रफुल्ल*).

प्रफुल्लितः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षांतरं काक्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -**Comp** -नयन, नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबद्ध *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधादयमभ्युपगमां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Mâl. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुजिज्ञासार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो बुरुहाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरशेषमयप्रबंध &c. Vâs. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः -**Comp.** -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोत्रकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबन्धः An epithet of Indra.

प्रव (व) हि *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामेवं प्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24, प्रबलपुरोवातया वृष्ट्या M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रवाह 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment,

harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छिन्नानेव तरुन् प्रवाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च वैवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रवाधितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रवाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. -4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रवाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रवाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रव (व) हिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवा (वा) लः -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -**Comp.** -भद्रमंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2, the coral tree. -पद्मं a red lotus. -फलं red sandal-wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रवाहुः The fore-arm.

प्रवाहुक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रवाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुद्ध 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साध्वेऽद्भ्यस्त्यलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. -**Caus.** 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्रबोधयन्नुपसि वाग्निरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 6. 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनंदत्प्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awakening (fig. also), a-

wakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाव सुष्याप R. 12. 50; मोहाद्भूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधान्न संभावितं धर्मासनमभ्यासितुं S. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदयः R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume. -8 Explaining. -**Comp.** -उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kârtika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी f.) Awakening, rousing. -नं 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom. -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध (धि) नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kârtika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्र 2 P. To proclaim, announce. -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe.

प्रभंज 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभंजनं Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; Pt. 1. 122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्वि क्षणिसू-
र्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभापतंगस्य R. 2.
15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47.
-2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow
of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epi-
thet of Durgâ. -5 N. of the city of
Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras.
-Comp. -करः 1. the sun; R. 10.
74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4 the
ocean. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. N.
of a learned writer, the founder of a
school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy call-
ed after him. -कीटः a fire-fly. -त-
रल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभा-
तरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातजात् S. 1. 26.
-पल्लवित *a.* overspread or glowing
with lustre; V. 5. 3. -प्ररोहः a ray or
flash of light. -मंडलं a circle or halo
of light; स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चक्राणि Ku.
1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -ले-
पित *a.* covered with lustre, emitting
lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear
or light. -तं Day-break, dawn; अ-
क्ष्णोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour,
radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant,
splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The frac-
tion of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष 1 A. 1 To speak to, ad-
dress to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2.
54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To
disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, ex-
plain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpreta-
tion.

प्रभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To
appear. -Caus. To illuminate, ir-
radiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre.
-सः -सं N. of a well-known place
of pilgrimage near Dvârakâ.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating,
brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shin-
ing.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear,
break or tear asunder. -2 To exude
(from the temples of an elephant);
see प्रभिन्न. -Pass. 1 To be broken
to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open,
expand (as flowers). -3 To split,
divide.

प्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft,
divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3
Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, ex-
panded, opened. -5 Changed, alter-
ed. -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Re-
laxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in
rut; Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored.
-10 Different, distinct. -नः An
elephant in rut. -Comp. -भंजनं a
kind of collyrium or eye-salve mix-
ed with oil. -करट *a.* 'having the
cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxi-
cated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, open-
ing. -2 Division, separation. -3
The flowing of rut or ichor from
the temples of an elephant; R. 3.
37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5
A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *x.* 1 Tearing asunder,
piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed,
spring up, to be born or produced,
originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः
प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचिर्यः प्र-
बभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूव
मेविस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50; Bg.
8. 18. -2 To appear, become vi-
sible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply,
increase; see प्रभूत. -4 To be strong
or powerful, prevail, predominate,
show one's power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना
स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mâl. 9. 52; प्रभवति
भगवान् विधिः K. ; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To
be able or equal, have power for
(with inf.); कुसुमान्त्रपि गात्रसंगमा-
त्प्रबल्यारुपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44; को-
न्यो हुतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4; S.
6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1.
-6 To have control or power over,
prevail over, be master of (usually
with gen., sometimes with dat. or
loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1; प्र-
भवति निजस्य कन्धकाजनस्य महाराजः
Mâl. 4; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Ve. 2;
विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94.
-7 To be a match for (with dat.);
प्रभवति महो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be
sufficient for, be able to contain;
Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in
(with loc.); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्म-
नि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11
To implore, beseech. -12 To ex-
tend beyond, surpass (Ved.) -13
To profit, avail. -Caus. 1 To
increase, augment. -2 To provide
more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To

gain power or strength. -5 To
make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguish-
ed. -2 Superior, powerful. -वः 1
Source, origin; अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य
Ku. 1. 3; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संप-
दां 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, pro-
duction. -3 The source of a river; त-
स्या एवं प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः Me.
52. -4 The operative cause, origin
of being (as father, mother &c.); त-
मस्याः प्रभवमवगच्छ S. 1. -5 The
author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-
place. -7 Power, strength, valour,
majestic dignity (=प्रभाव q. v.). -8
An epithet of Vishnu. -9 (At the
end of comp.) Arising or originat-
ing from, derived from; सूर्यप्रभवो
वंशः R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवनं 1 Production. -2 Source,
origin.

प्रभवितुं *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty,
powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distin-
guished. -ष्णुः 1 A lord, master;
यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2; Ku. 6. 62.
-2 An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, bril-
liance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty,
grandeur, majestic lustre; प्रभाववानिव
लक्ष्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour,
power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal
power (one of the three Saktis q. v.).
-5 A superhuman power or faculty,
miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3.
40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7
Extension, circumference. -Comp.
-ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or
regal power.

प्रभाववत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful,
mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन *a.* Prominent, in-
fluential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रभु *a.* (भु-भवी *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong,
powerful. -2 Able, competent, hav-
ing power to (with inf. or in comp.);
ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं
किमुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; समाधिभेद-
प्रभवो भवति Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match
for; प्रभुमल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abun-
dant. -5 Everlasting, eternal.
-भुः 1 A lord, master; प्रभुर्बभूव
वनव्यस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor,
ruler, 'supreme authority. -3 An
owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver.
-5 N. of Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7

Of Brahmâ. -8 Of Indra. -**Comp.** -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -**Comp.** -यवर्धन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्ण *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -*in l.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृति पेषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26 R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभृति henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रश्यमानाभरणप्रसूता R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -*Caus.* To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुष चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशन् *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -ष्ट A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्ट above.

प्रमग्न *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) स् *a.* 1 Happy, cheer-

ful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ्-मथ् 1. 9. P., 1 To churn; प्रमथयमानो (समुद्रो) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mâl. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -*Caus.* To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -**Comp** -अधिवः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -आलयः hell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mâl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -तं Butter-milk without water.

प्रमथेन् *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमथः 1 Excessive pain, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैत्तिकानां प्रमथेन सत्त्वमोज्जायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -थाः *m. pl.* Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमथेन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृद्यप्रमथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Mâl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.); अतोऽर्थान्न प्रमाद्यन्ति प्रमदास्तु विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.) स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while a way (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतमिव (न स्मरिष्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -**Comp.** -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद् *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -द्ः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Mâl. 9. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -**Comp.**

-काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमद्क *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -काननं, -वनं a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जनः 1. a young woman. -2. womankind.

प्रमद् *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (a) Fainting, swoon. (b) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Mâl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादिन् *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3.67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; त्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितं च स्वतः प्रमिमीतेऽनुभवदृतेऽल्पधीः Si. 16. 40; अक्षय्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -*Caus.* To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perception. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं; Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also.) -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule,

sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -णः -णी A rule, standard, authority. -**Comp.** -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant. -पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत (°जीभूत) *a.* authoritative. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणवति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; दैवमादिष्टांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तरुभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; दैवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातृ *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमित-विषयां शक्तिं विदन् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3

Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. -ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितृ *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss (one's way). -7 To perish, die. -*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रमीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). -तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -खः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. -खं 1 The mouth -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखनस् and प्रमुखे are used

adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before' 'opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

प्रमुच् 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.). -*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from. -*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. -**Comp.** -कंडं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुद् 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Mâl. 5. 23. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; प्रमोदय चातकान् Mâl. 9. 41.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. -**Comp.** -हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; प्रमोदन्तैः सह वारयोषितां R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. -*n.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. -*n.* An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुष् 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. -*ता* A kind of riddle.

प्रमुह 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमुद *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. -*तं* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, away or out, blow out, efface; Mu. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; पणिपातकंचनं प्रमार्ष्टुं कामा V. 3; सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखं S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

प्रमलै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रमलान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. -4 Great care, caution; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds: प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम्। एवं प्रयत्नत्रयैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिहर्षितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-त्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent,

persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. -*n.* A holy or pious person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go; त्रस्ताङ्गुतं नगरैव तव प्रयासि Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

प्रयाणं 1 Setting out, starting departure. -2 A march, journey; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 The hinder part of any animal. -**Comp.** -कालः, -समयः time of departure. -भंगः a break in a journey, halt; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march; K. 118; 305. -2 Going, motion.

प्रयात *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. -*n.* 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (जं) 1 Sending. -2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangâ and Yamunâ near the modern Allahabad; Ms. 2. 21; (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -Comp. -भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ - अयमपि च गिरं नस्त्वत्प्रबोधयुक्तां R. 5. 74; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order; मामां प्रयुज्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्त राज्ञे बत दुष्करो त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्यते न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6; 2. 70; 5. 35, 15. 8. -4 To move, set in motion; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बाललताः) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on, अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21; Bg. 3. 36. -6 To perform, do; Ku. 7. 86; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 35; परिषदि प्रयुज्जानस्य मम Mu. 1. -8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.); Ms. 8. 146. -9 To harness, yoke. -10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office.) -11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile); direct; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. -12 To be fit, become. -13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). -Caus. 1 To use, employ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as, interest) -3 To perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.); Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged; Ku. 1. 21. -11 Directed, hurled at. -12 Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted

upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united. -क्त A cause. -Comp. -संस्कार *a.* polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Incitement, instigation. -3 Motive, main object or end. occasion. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama). -6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; as in शब्दप्रयोग; अयं शब्दो भूरि-प्रयोगः -भल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57. -4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्वन्नभिवानितं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमुक्तु M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. -11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination, connection. -14 Addition. -15 (In gram.) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting. -17 (*a*) Principal, loan bearing interest. (*b*) Lending money on usury. -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse. -Comp. -अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sûtradhâra goes out

hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते। तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा || 291. -निपुण *a.* 1. skilled in practice; M. 3. -2. practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः *ind.* 1 By the use of, through the employment of. -2 In consequence of. -3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to, inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. -2 An author. -3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A money-lender. -5 A law-giver, legislator. -6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वेरावे राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. -3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मद्दोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पिंडप्रयोजनः। हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं || Subhâsh. ; गुणवत्तावि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. -5 A cause, motive, occasion. -6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् *a.* 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोड्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused. -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). -6 To be set to work. -उयः A servant, an employe. -उयं Capital, principal.

प्रयुत *a.* 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. -तं A million.

प्रयुतुः 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 An ascetic. -5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्रहृच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. -2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन *a.* Exciting or enticing

-नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2 Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलोकसामान्यगुणस्तन्मः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतम् Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाटवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). -5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 388; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररुदित *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुद् 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुद् *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced; अस्यायमंगात् कृतिनः प्ररुद्धः S. 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted; as in प्ररुद्धमूल. -5 Grown long; as in प्ररुद्धकेश, प्ररुद्धशम्भु.

प्ररुद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यथांकुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); वृक्षप्ररोह इव सौधवलं विभेद R. 8. 93; वृक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मञ्चिद्वान् 13. 71; Ku. 5. 60; 7. 17; 5. 60; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring; हा राधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25; नन्दवंशप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति सामन्ताशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrecence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप 1 P. 1 To speak, talk; वचो वै देहीति (वैदेहीति) प्रतिपदमुदञ्चु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter talk wildly or nonsensically; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

प्रलापिन् *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा भसंवद्धप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ् 1 A. To cheat, deceive; cf. विप्रलभ्.

प्रलभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलभनं Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. -2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनासिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. -वः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of neck-lace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. -10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गाथा). -Comp. -भंडः a man with hanging testicles. -न्नः, -मयनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Balarâma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending.

प्रलंबित *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलविवं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वनात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear; सह मेघेन तादृक्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die; Māl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'.

-2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाच्च मांसवद्देहो विक्रेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढभिर्द्रियमूर्छनं Pratâparudra. -7 The mystic syllable *om.* -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -रहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुह 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow; प्रलुहितमवनो विलोक्य कृत्तं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोढनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुभ् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure, seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून *p. p.* Cut off.

प्रलेपः An unguent, an ointment, a salve; आलिप्यमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक *a.* Anointing, smearing. -कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate, announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवचक m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. -पटु a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, -प्रवंगः, -प्रवंगमः A monkey; see प्रवग, प्रवंगः, प्रवंगम.

प्रवटः Wheat.

प्रवण a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); भयेकप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; नृभिः प्राणवानप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29; Si. 8. 85; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. -णः A place where four roads meet. -णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणायति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over; तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् f. Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् a. (तौ or स्त्री f.) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -पत्निका the wife of one who intends to

go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. -Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदनं Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुगमप्रवादस्तु वस्तयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादं युधि संप्रहारं प्रचक्रत रामनिखाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक a. Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादित् a. Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting.

प्रवप् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप a. Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवयणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् a. 1 Advanced in age, aged, old; केच्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां दिवक्षवः U. 4; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras.

-र N. of a river falling into Godāvarī. -र Aloe-wood -Comp. -वाहनौ (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Viṣṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् m. 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विधाय वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवसेत्कार्यवान्नरः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेषां (वनितामपश्यत्) R. 16. 4; S. 4. 3; U. 6. 38; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्ति S. 4. -Comp. -गत, -स्थ, -स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित a. Banished, exiled.

प्रवासित् m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along. -2 To waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवहनं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage,

conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां विशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Me. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहेमूत्रितं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a.* Carrying off or forward. -कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth. -2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrhoea.

प्रवाहिन *a.* 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवह्निः-ह्नी See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाकः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच् *a.* Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a.* 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. -तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -5 A free-will offering (काम्यदान).

प्रवाल See प्रवाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or

strewn about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात *p. p.* 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवित्त *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्रुत *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a *vipala* q. v.

प्रविभज् 1 P. To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p. p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तारिभः S. 7. 6.

प्रविभागः 1 Division, distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रवि

रला इव मुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविवेक *a.* 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश 6 P. To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear. -*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पञ्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The spring of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb.- चंचुप्रवेशो मुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it: -प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तकृत्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयान्तर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विश्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विश्कम्भक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the

main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) *r.* Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोहानथ हरिद्वतराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -*r.* 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिखुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समन्ततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go, forward, move on, proceed; स्वामित्वकयेरेव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise, be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in, -2 Excitement,

stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -*कः* 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -*कं* The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -*ना* Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up, established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीमत्समयमधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -*त्तः* A round ornament. -*त्तं* An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिः समये S. 4. 17 *v. l.*; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; अकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination,

predilection, propensity, सतां हि स देहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22. -6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. -7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थी हारयिव्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4; V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञः* a spy, secret emissary or agent. -*निमित्तं* a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -*पराङ्मुख* *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -*मार्गः* active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृध् 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented -*Caus.* To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty, arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष् 1 P. To begin to rain, rain.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain.

प्रवर्षिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेदः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of colour

ed woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतृ *m.* A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, **प्रवेपकः**, **प्रवेपथुः**, **प्रवेपनं** Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित *a.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेरुः A kind of kidney-bean.

वेष्टुः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discourse.

प्रवञ्ज 1 *P.* 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, *i. e.* to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

प्रवञ्जनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रवञ्जित *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -*तः* 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a *Brāhmaṇa* who has entered on the fourth (भिक्षु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant. -*ता* 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -*तं* Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रवञ्ज्या 1 Going abroad, migration. -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Māl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिक्षु) order in the religious life of a *Brāhmaṇa*; प्रवञ्ज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रवञ्ज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -*Comp.* -*अवासितः* a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रवञ्ज *m.*, **प्रवञ्जकः** A religious mendicant, recluse. -*जिका* A female ascetic.

प्रवञ्जनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रवञ्जनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस 1 *P.* 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंससे Gīt. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशंसते Ms. 5. 127; प्राशंसीत् निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, **प्रशंसिन्** *a.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -*m.* A panegyrist. **प्रशंसनं** Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं ' a complimentary or laudatory remark. ' -2 Description, reference to; as in अपस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -*Comp.* -*उपमा* one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणोऽप्युद्धवः पञ्चशब्दः शंभुशिरोधृतः तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते || Kāṇ. 2. 31. -*मुखर* *a.* loudly praising.

प्रशंसित *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -*Comp.* -*अद्रिः* N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (*e. g.* a patron.). -4 Excellence, eminence. -5 Benediction. -5 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in छेदप्रशस्तिः ' a form of writing '.

प्रशस्य *a.* (Compar. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशस्वन *m.* The ocean.

प्रशस्वरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 *P.* 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशान्तं पावकास्त्रं U. 6; Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. -*Caus.* 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं (अप-

चारं) आन्विष्य प्रशमयेः R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवं R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. -*नं* 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिप्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56; (सत्वात्ने प्रतिपादनं Kull. ; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; कल्पप्रशमनस्वस्थमयेनं समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

प्रशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोद्यानस्व. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वमेक- एव एव मम प्रशान्तं Māl. 9. 36; प्रशान्त- मस्त्रं U. 6 ' ceased to work or withdrawn. ' -5 Dead, deceased; (see शम् with प्र). -*Comp.* -*आत्मन्* *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. -*ऊर्ज* *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. -*काम* *a.* content. -*चेष्ट* *a.* resting, ceased to work. -*बाध* *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशान्तिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation, abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशामः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the

5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet are formed). —खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्नवा कार्ये Mārka. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकाळं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. -4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इहं कविभ्यः पूर्वम्बो नमो-वाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ q. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तृ m. 1 A king, ruler, governor. -2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट p. p. Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् f. Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल a. Very loose; S. 3. 9.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्राशि-ष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिजधाम Sāṅkaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः f. Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्रोतनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रश्-भावे नङ्] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. -3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -Comp. —उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —दू-तिः -ती f. a riddle, an enigma. —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रथयः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रथर्विः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रथयः, —प्रथयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतैः प्रथयनमनुतिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रथयं respectfully, modestly. -2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रथयिन्, प्रथित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रथुथ a. 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रथिष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). —टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रथेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels.

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्टु a. 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रष्टुः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. -Comp. —बाहू m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस्त 1. 4. A. (प्रस्त-स्व-ते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation हरः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंगः A great multitude.

प्रसंज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to.

-2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेत-राश्रयः प्रसज्येत, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसज्येते S. B. -3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रासजत् Dk.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so द्यूत°, निद्रा° &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened. —क्तं ind. Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. -2 Connection, union, association. -3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is =अतिव्याप्ति q. v.) -4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. -5 Conclusion, deduction. -6 A topic or subject of discourse. -7 Occurrence of a possibility. -8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्यात्यायतको-नस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. -2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्मा-ङ्गिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4; Pt. 1. 251. -3 Illicit intercourse. -4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; श्रुतिक्रियायां विरतप्र-संगैः Ku. 3. 47. -5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). -6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विज-यप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1. -7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. -8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कु-तः वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसंगाद् S. B.; एवं चा-नवस्थाप्रसंगः ibid.; तस्यानुतरप्रसंगाद् Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. -8 Connected reasoning or argument. -9 A conclusion, an inference. -10 Connected language. -11 Inseparable applica- tion or connection (=व्याप्ति q. v.). -12 Mention of parents. -13 In- troduction, insertion. -14 Gain.

(प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. -2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3. occasionally, incidentally. -4. in course of ; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). -**Comp.** -निवारण prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on. -3 Occasional, incidental. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. -2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. -**Comp.** -प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. -2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. -2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणासुरं प्रसीद शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. -2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied ; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); मिशः प्रसेर्धुमरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 85; प्रससादोत्पलं तुलसी मेमहौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुप्रहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -**Caus.** 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीज्यं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; Y. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसन्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. -2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; गंगां शरन्नयति सिधुपतिं प्रसन्नां Mu. 3. 9; गंभीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is

also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुयां प्रसन्नां R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). -5 True, correct; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -6 Settled down, tranquil. -**ना** 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. -2. almost true. -मुख, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु इष्टिप्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतवि प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासबुद्धिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gūṇas according to Mammaṭa, who thus defines it; शुक्लैर्धनामिवत् स्वच्छजलवत्सहसैव यः । व्याप्त्यन्यत्प्रसादेसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावदर्थकपदत्वरूपमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः or ध्रुतमात्रा वाक्यान् करतलधरमिव निवेदयती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. -6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. -7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering. -9 Well-being, welfare. **Comp.** -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. -दानं *a.* propitiatory gift. -पटः *a.* turban of honour. -पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. -2. not caring for any body's favour. -पानं *a.* object of favour. -स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. -2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिन् *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladdening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying,

clearing, rendering pure or clear; कलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यनुप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Cheering, gladdening. -**नः** A royal tent. -**नं** 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. -2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. -3 Pleasing, gratifying. -4 Propitiating, courting favour. -**ना** 1 Service, worship. -2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. -2 Appeased, propitiated. -3 Worshipped. -4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीकृ 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30. -**भं** *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. -2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Rs. 6. 25. -3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. -**Comp.** -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. -हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. -2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. -2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस (श) लः The cold season (हेमन्त).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. -2 Turned towards the left. -3 Favourable.

प्रसह 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. -2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह्य.

प्रस (सा) ह *m.* Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey. -**नं** 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an

embrace.

प्रसह्य *ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force ; **प्रसह्य** मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरव-
क्वदंष्ट्रां कुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; Si. 1. 27.
-2 Exceedingly, much. -**Comp.**
-चौरः a plunderer, highwayman.
-हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाध् *Caus.* 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect ; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain ; Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master ; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing ; toilet, dress ; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament, means of decoration or ornament ; Ku. 7. 13, 30. -नः, -नं, -नी A comb. -**Comp.** -विधिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration ; **प्रसाधनविधेः** प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress ; **प्रसाधिकालंबितममपाद-
माक्षिप्य** R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधिन *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.) ; लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्यां वा प्रसितः Sk. R. 8. 23. -4 Very clear. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः *f.* 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame. -10 A track, path.

प्रसिध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or

obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned ; R. 18. 41 ; Ku. 5. 9 ; 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment ; Ki. 3. 39 ; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः *f.* 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसु-स् 1 P., 2. 4. A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of ; **पुत्ररत्नं प्रासेष्ट**.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting, generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement ; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones, children ; oft. at the end of comp. ; केवलं वीर-
प्रसवा भूयाः U. 1 ; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth-place (fig. also) ; Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom ; **प्रसवविभूतिषु भूरुहां विरक्तः** Si. 7. 42 ; नीता लोभप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65 ; कुंभप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं 113 ; R. 9. 28 ; Ku. 1. 55 ; 4. 14 ; S. 5. 9 ; Mâl. 9. 27, 31 ; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -**Comp.**

-उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or confined ; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां दर्श R. 3. 12. -गृहं a lying-in-chamber. -धर्मिन् *a.* productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1. a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवकः The Piyâla tree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवतिः *f.* A woman in labour.

प्रसवितृ *m.* A father, procreator ; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसू *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to ; स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या Y. 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A mother ; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents', -2 A

mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -5 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. -तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. -तरा A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to ; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs ; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation ; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c.) ; R. 5. 15 ; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production. -8 Offspring, progeny, issue ; R. 1. 25, 77 ; 2. 4 ; 5. 7 ; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator ; R. 2. 63. -10 A mother. -**Comp.** -जं pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून *p. p.* Produced, born. -नं- 1 A flower ; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्या-
गमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -**Comp.** -इषुः, -वाणः, वाणः epithets of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसू 1 P. To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed ; लोहिताद्या महानद्यः प्रसूस्तत्र चासकृत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance ; वेलातिलायप्रसूता भु-
जगाः R. 13. 12 ; अन्वेषणप्रसूते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round ; कृशानुः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो नैष नियतं K. P. 10 ; प्रसरति तृणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (द्वाम्नः) Rs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade ; प्रसरति परिमार्थी कोप्ययं देहदाहः Mâl. 1. 41 ; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चेतैविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend ; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move ; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S. 4 ; प्रसरति मनः कार्यारम्भे Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence ; प्रसार चोत्सवः Ks. 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened ; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in-

tense ; प्रसृततरं सख्यं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break forth or out (as fire). —Caus. 1 To spread, stretch ; Bk. 10. 44. -2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति वृत्राणि Pt. 2. 20. -3 To spread out or expose for sale ; क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यं Sk. ; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing ; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope ; access or course ; R. 8. 23 ; 16. 20 ; Mu. 3. 5 ; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation ; Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity ; Si. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence ; S. 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood ; पपात स्वेदांशुप्रसर इव हर्षश्चुनिकरः Gīt. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. 5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णी f. Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out ; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semivowel (य् र् and व्) into a vowel ; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित p. p. 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रस्त p. p. 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed ; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, —तं A measure equal to two *palas*. —ता The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine (कुंडगोलकरूप).

प्रसृतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिक्षीणः काश्चित्स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर a. Spreading about ; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —ष्टा A finger stretched forth or extended ; (अंगुल्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed ; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.); रुधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb. ; आलकं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तं U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसर्पः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सदस् q. v.

प्रसर्पणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सदस्.

प्रसर्पिन् a. 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge ; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —Caus. To cross (a river &c.)

प्रस्कंदनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रस्कंदिका Dysentery.

प्रस्कन्न p. p. 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —नः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कृन्दः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रखल 1 P. 1 To jostle ; रथाः प्रचखलुश्चाश्वाः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रखलनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तरणं -णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म a. 1 Making a noise, sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence ; प्रस्तूयतां विवाहवस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce ; Māl. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —Caus. 1 To relate, allude to, tell ; Māl. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity ; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference ; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season ; fit or proper time ; स्वराप्रस्तावोयं न ख

परिहासस्य समयः Mál. 9. 44; शिष्या-
य बृहतां पत्युः प्रस्तावनादिशब्दं दृष्ट्वा Si. 2.
68. -5 The occasion of a discourse,
subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a
drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The
prelude or introductory words of a
Sāman. -8 An introductory praise.
(प्रस्तावे ind. on a suitable occasion,
seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident-
ally, occasionally. -2. suitably).
-Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in
which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised
or mentioned, praising, praise. -2
Beginning, commencement; आर्य
बालचरितप्रस्तावनादिडिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.
-3 An introduction, preface, exordi-
um (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कप-
टनाटकस्य Mál. 2. -4 Sounding forth.
-5 An introductory dialogue (the
prologue) at the beginning of a
drama between the manager and
one of the actors, which, after giv-
ing an account of the author and
his qualifications &c., introduces
the audience to the incidents of
the drama; (for definition, see
आमुख).

प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced.
-2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized.
-2 Begun, commenced. -3 Ac-
complished, done, effected. -4 Hap-
pened. -5 Approached. -6 Pro-
posed, declared, under discussion,
taken in hand. -7 Expected, de-
sired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Exe-
cuted with effort or energy. -10
Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The
matter in hand, the subject under
discussion or consideration; अधुना
प्रस्तुतमनुस्रियतां. -2 (In Rhet.)
Forming the subject of discussion,
the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुतप्र-
शंसा सा या सेव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P.
10. -Comp. -अंकुरः a figure of
speech in which a reference is made
to a passing circumstance to bring
out something latent in the hearer's
mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval.
under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः f. Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart;
पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R.
4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance,
march towards. -3 To walk, move;

R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5
To be established. -6 To approach,
come near. -Caus. 1 To cause to
retire. -2 To send away, dismiss,
despatch; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं
प्रस्थापयामास वशीं वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3
To drive away, banish, expel; Ku.
6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रस्थ a. 1 Going to, visiting, abid-
ing in; as in वानप्रस्थ. -2 Going on
a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding.
-4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थं 1 A
level expanse, level plain; as in
ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Table-land
on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमा-
द्रेर्धृगनाभिगांधि किंचित् कगत्किन्नरमध्यु-
वास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The
top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4.
11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A
particular measure of capacity
equal to thirty-two palas. -5 Any-
thing measuring a Prastha. -Comp.
-पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच a. Cooking a Prastha.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, de-
parture, moving, walking; प्रस्थानाविक्र-
वगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me.
41; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku.
6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatch-
ing. -4 Procession, march. -5 A
march, the march of an army or
assailant. -6 A method, system. -7
Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind
of drama; see S. D. 276, 544

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismis-
sing, despatching. -2 Appointment
to an embassy. -3 Proving, demon-
strating. -4 Using, employing. -5
Carrying off cattle. -ना Sending
away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित p. p. 1 Sent away, des-
patched. -2 Established, proved. -3
Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् a. 1 Departing, going
forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित p. p. Set out, gone forth,
departed, gone on a journey; (see
स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः f. 1 Going forth, depar-
ture. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध a. Very oily or greasy;
S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्नवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth,
exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream

or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत p. p. Dropping, oozing,
pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one
whose breasts distil milk (through
excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पंदनं Palpitating, vibrating,
trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10U. 1 To pierce through,
cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट a. 1 Blown, opened, ex-
panded (as a flower). -2 Divulged,
published, spread abroad (as a re-
port). -3 Plain, clear, manifest,
evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming,
opening. -2 Making clear or mani-
fest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Split-
ting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow.
-5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnow-
ing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8
Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर् 6P. 1 To quiver, tremble.
-2 To expand, be dilated; प्रस्फुरन्नय-
नं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide;
संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं
Subhâsh.

प्रस्फुरित p. p. Quivering, trembl-
ing, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः f. Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यंद् 1 A. 1 To flow forth, ex-
ude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away,
run.

प्रस्यंहः-दनं Flowing forth, exuda-
tion; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रांसिन् a. Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out,
gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour
out, let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing,
flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow,
stream. -3 Milk flowing from the
breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for
प्रस्नवेन) अभिवर्षती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R.
1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing
scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.)
Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth,
trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow
or discharge of milk from the
breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटस्तनप्र-
स्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A
fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4
A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः
समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1

159. -5 Aspout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine. -णः N. of a mountain; जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्रविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) *q. v.*

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pâṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay; प्राधानिषत रक्षांसि येनामानि वने मम । न प्रहन्मः कथं पापं वद पूर्वापकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गदाप्रहततनुः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.); see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मिः The moon.

प्रहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock; हसन्ते प्रहसन्त्येता रुदन्तं प्रहसन्ति च Subhâsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule,

mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce, a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it: —भाणवत्संधिसंध्यंगलास्यांगां कौर्विनिर्मितं । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निद्यानां कविकल्पितं || 533 *et seq.*; *e. g.* कर्कषकेलि.

प्रहसन्ती 1 A kind of jasmine (पृथिका or वासन्ती *q. v.*). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहासित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire. -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् *a.* 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with; Mâl. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. -*m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Râvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मादमेतौ प्रहास्येते Râm. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहुः शूलपादिसान् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. -*Pass.* 1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहाणि *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. -णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्राहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch; हरिरस्मै हरिणिं सुरांगनां प्रजिघाय R. 8. 79; 11. 49; 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

प्राह्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3

Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. -तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः *f.* Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat; लक्ष्या प्रहरति 'kicks'; R. 5. 58; Ku. 3. 70; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.); आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11; R. 2. 62; 7. 59; 11. 84; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.)

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours); प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहोच्चारितानि गामानयेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1; R. 13. 73; Mk. 5. 12; Bg. 1. 9; Mâl. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार, तल-प्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लक्ष्मप्रहार. -6 Shooting. -Comp. -आर्त *a.* wounded by a blow. (-र्त) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. -तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष्ट 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृष्ट्येत प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20; 11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रचभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष (र्षि) णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप a. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेणकं 1 A kind of pastry (विष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः f., प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विदग्धमुखमंडन :—व्यक्तीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र वाद्यांतरावर्यौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शब्दी; तरुण्यालीगितः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः । गुरुणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is ईषदूनजलपूर्णकुम्भः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितान्तरक्ताप्यसितैव नित्यं । यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कांतेति निवेदयाशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

प्रहासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रहाद् 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रहृन्न p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रहृन्निः f. Pleasure, delight.

प्रहा (ह्रा) दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiranya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall?" Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रहा (ह्रा) दन् a. Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —न् Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्व a. 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रह्वोऽस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. -3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्वेऽपि निर्वेधरूपो हि संतः R. 16. 80. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. —Comp.

—अञ्जलि a. bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदौद्धत्यं कापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति मां U. 6. 11.

प्रह्वालिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रह्वयः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु a. [प्रकृष्टः अंशवोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्नहामुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. -2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. —शुः A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहाबुद्धा इति वामनः R. 1. 3.

प्राक् ind. 1 Before (usually

with abl.), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्-प्रभातात्ततो मम Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलात्मने Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78 S. 5. 21. -2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेंद्रे R. 7. 34. -3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. -4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामात्प्राक् पर्वतः. -5 In front. -6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्. -7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक a. (की f.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकर्षिक a. (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकषिकः 1 A catamite. -2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यं 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. -2 Wilfulness. -3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. -2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकारीय a. 1 Fit for a wall. -2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. -2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. -2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन गुणिनो गच्छन्ति किं जम्भना Pt. 1. 94.

प्राकृत a. (ता -ती f.) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्बुद्धो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). -2 Usual, common, ordinary. -3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. -4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. -5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.;

प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakṛiti.' -6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. -तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. -तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत् आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्तत्समो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्मादृशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb.1.-Comp. -अरिः a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. -उदासीनः a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. -उवरः a common or ordinary fever. -प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe. -मित्रं a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक a. (की f.) [प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. -2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन a. (नी f.) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रवेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. -2 Old, ancient, early. -3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. -नं (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) n. Fate, destiny.

प्राख्यं 1 Sharpness. -2 Pungency. -3 Wickedness. -4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्य, तमःप्रागल्भ्य &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 'which has appeared'. -6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शखं यथा कापुरुषस्य हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. -7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point. -Comp. -सर a. first, foremost; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्र-

सः स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. -हर a. chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 48; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्य a. Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राधारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः, प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकः, प्राघुर्णकः, प्राघुर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापराधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; अत्रणप्राघुणिकी कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगं A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, courtyard. -2 A floor (as of the house). -3 A kind of drum.

प्राच्, प्राञ्च a. (ची f.) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, previous, former. -m. (pl.) 1 The people of the east. -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. -अग्र a. (प्राग्र) having the point turned towards the east. -अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. -2. (in law) non-possession of property (that may be possessed). -अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) a. mentioned before. -अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Māl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. -आयत (प्रागायत) a. extending towards the east. -उक्तिः f. (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. -उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) a. north-eastern. -उदञ्च a. (प्रागुदञ्च) north-eastern. -उदीची (प्रागुदीची) f. the north-east. -कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) n. 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. -कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. -कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) a. belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कूल (प्राक्कूल) a. having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (-लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. -कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. -केवल a. (प्राक्केवल) manifest-

ed from the first in a distinct form. -गामिन् a. (प्राग्गामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. -चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. -चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) ind. in due or good time, before too late. -जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) n., -जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) f. a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2. the people of this country (pl.) (-वं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. -दक्षिण a. (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern. -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. -द्वार, -द्वारिक a. (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राङ्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्नोपि पुनर्लेख्य ते यदि । सोऽभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते॥. -पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. -फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ- (फा) ल्गुनी (प्राक्फल्लुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). °भवः 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. N. of Brihaspati. -फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. -भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. -भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Māl. 9. 15. -2. the front part, fore-part or end (of anything); क्रंश्तुकेरवचंडडात्कृतिभूतप्राग्भारभामैस्तदैः Māl. 5. 19. -3. a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129; Māl. 5. 29. -भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous existence. -2. excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्राङ्मुख) a. 1. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. -वृत्तं =प्राङ्न्यायः q. v. -वृत्तांतः (प्राग्वृत्तांतः) a former event. -शिरस् -स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) a. having the head

turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) a. flowing eastward. (—f.) a river.

प्राची The east ; तनयमाचिरात् प्राची-वार्क प्रसूय च पावनं S. 4. 18. —Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूलं the eastern horizon ; प्राचीमूले तनु-मिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचनि a. [प्राच् भवार्थे ख] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. —2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. —3 Old, ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall. —नं ind. 1 In front. —2 Eastward (abl.). —3 Before. —Comp. —अग्र a. =प्रागग्र q. v. —आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a Srâddha. —आवीतिन्, उपवीति a. wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm ; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa q. v. —गाथा an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —बर्हिस् m. an epithet of Indra. —मतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य a. [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. —2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. —3 Prior, preceding, previous. —4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river Sarasvatî. —2 The people of this country. —Comp. —भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक a. Eastern, easterly.

प्राचंड्य 1 Vehemence, passion. —2 Fierceness, horrible look ; प्राचंड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mâl. 3. 17.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. —2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्य 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. —2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of Manu. —2 Of Daksha. —3 Of Vâl-
mîki.

प्राह a. (Nom. sing. प्राट्-इ) Asking, inquiring, questioning ; as in शब्दप्राट्. —Comp. —विवाकः (प्राह-

विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law ; Ms. 8. 79, 181 ; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad ; द्यक्त-प्राजनरश्मिरंकिततनुः पार्थोक्तैर्मार्गणैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजाहितः The Gârhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य a. [प्राजापतिर्देवताऽस्य यक्] 1 Sacred to Prajâpati. —2 Born of Prajâpati (Brahmâ) ; Ku. 6. 34. —3 Belonging to Prajâpati ; R. 10. 52. —त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together ; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30 ; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (i. e. प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्विंशत्यान्सहात्मना Y. 1. 60. —2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ (प्रयाग) ; (also n.). —3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausha. —4 N of Vishnu. —5 A kind of fast or penance ; व्यहं प्रातस्व्यहं सायं व्यहमद्यादयाचितम् । व्यहं परं च नाश्रियात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —त्वं Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिन् m. A hawk.

प्राजितृ m. A charioteer, driver, coachman ; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohinî.

प्राज्ञ a. (ज्ञा or ज्ञी f.) [प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. —2 Wise, learned, clever ; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man ; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14 ; Bg. 17. 14. —2 A kind of parrot. —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. —2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. —2 The wife of a learned man. —3 N. of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). —Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्य, -मानिन् or प्राज्ञमानिन् a.

fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य a. 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many ; तव भवतु वि-
डौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु S. 7. 34 ; R. 13. 62 ; Si. 14. 25. —2 Great, large, important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18 ; अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव पारित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. —3 Lofty.

प्रांजल a. 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. —2 Straight, erect.

प्रांजलि a. [प्रमृत्तौ अंजली येन] Fold-
ing the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन् See प्रांजले.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, in-
hale air. —2 To live, be alive ; यदहं
पुनरेव प्राणिमि K. 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं
Bk. 4. 38. —3. Ved. To blow (as the
wind).

प्राण m. =प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. —2 The
breath of life, vitality, life, vital air,
principle of life (usually pl. in this
sense, the Prâṇas being five ; प्राण,
अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान) ; प्राणैरुप-
क्रोशमलमिसेवा R. 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; (हृदि
प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिसंस्थितः । उदानः
कंठदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः ॥). —3 The
first of the five life-winds or vital
airs (which has its seat in the
lungs) ; Bg. 4. 29. —4 Wind, air in-
haled. —5 Energy, vigour, strength,
power ; as in प्राणसार q. v. —6 The
spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). —7 The
Supreme Spirit. —8 An organ of
sense ; Ms. 4. 143. —9 Any person
or thing as dear and necessary as
life, a beloved person or object ;
कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणा न भू-
पतेः H. 2. 92 ; अथपतेर्विमर्दको बहिश्च-
राः प्राणाः Dk. —10 The life or essence
of poetry, poetical talent or genius,
inspiration. —11 Aspiration ; as in
महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. —12 Diges-
tion. —13 A breath as a measure of
time. —14 Gum-myrrh. —Comp. —अ-
तिपातः killing a living being, taking
away life. —अत्ययः loss of life. —अ-
धिक a. 1. dearer than life. —2. superior
in strength or vigour. —अधिनाथः a
husband. —अधिपः the soul. —अंतः
death. —अंतिक a. 1. fatal, mortal.
—2. lasting to the end of life, ending
with life. —3. dangerous. —4. capital

(as a sentence). (-कं) murder. —अपहारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. —अपानं-नौ air inhaled and exhaled. —अयनं an organ of sense. —आघातः destruction of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. —आचार्यः a physician to a king. —आत्मन् *m.* the vital or animal soul. —आह *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. —आवाधः injury to life. —आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. —आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prâṇas. —ईशः-ईश्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. —ईशा, —ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. —उत्क्रमणं, —उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. —उपहारः food. —कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. —कुच्छं-बाधा peril of life, a danger to life. —ग्रहः the nose. —घातक *a.* destructive to life. —घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. —छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destructive. —छिद्ः murder. —त्यागः 1. suicide; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. -2. death. —द *a.* life-giving. (-दं) 1. water. -2. blood. (-दः) Vishnu. —दक्षिणा gift of life; प्राणदक्षिणां दा 'to grant one his life'. —दंडः capital punishment. —इयितः a husband. —दातृ *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. —दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. —दुरोद्धरं, —द्यूतं fighting for life. —द्रोहः an attempt upon any body's life. —धार *a.* living, animate. (-रः) a living being. —धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of supporting life. —नाथः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama. —निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. —पतिः 1. a lover, husband. -2. the soul. —पत्नी the voice. —परिक्रयः staking one's life. —परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. —प्रद-दायक, —दायिन् *a.* restoring or saving life. —प्रयाणं departure of life, death. —प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. —भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. —भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. —भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-*m.*) a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. -2. N. of Vishnu. —मोक्षणं 1. departure of

life, death. -2. suicide. —यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. —यात्रा 1. support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिंडपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भगवतीं Mâl. 1. -2. the act of breathing. —योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (-*f.*) the source of life. —रंभ्रं 1. the mouth. -2. a nostril. —रोधः 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. —विनाशः, —विषुवः loss of life, death. —वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. —वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. —व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. —शरीरः the Supreme being. —संयमः suspension of breath. —संशयः, —संक्रांतं, —संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. —संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. —सद्यन् *n.* the body. —सम *a.* as dear as life (-*m.*) a husband, lover. (-*मा*) a wife. —सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) विभर्ति S. 2. 4. —हर —हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यसि Gît. 7. -2. capital. —हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणथ *a.* Strong, powerful. —थः 1 Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water —नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणंती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिका).

प्राणमय *a.* Living, breathing. —Comp. —कोशः the vesture of the vital airs; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1. -2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive. —*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. -2 A man. —Comp. —अंगं a limb of an animal. —जातं a whole class of animals. —द्यूतं gambling with fighting-

animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). —पीडा cruelty to animals. —हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. —हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (य्यी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

प्रातर् *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. —Comp. —अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. —आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. —आशिन् *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. —कर्मन् *n.* —कार्यं, —कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.). —कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. —गेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्गा (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गा) the river Ganges. —दिनं forenoon. —दोहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. -2. the morning devotions or Sandhyâ adoration of a Brâhmaṇa —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरां *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. -2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिद्वैवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद् *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to, the day called प्रतिपद् *q. v.*

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. -कः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवद्धानुप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. -2 Intellectual, mental. -भं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाव्यं Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt ; अणीप्रातिभावेनातिष्ठत् Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order ; Ms. 10. 13. -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour (निरंतरगृहवासी Kull.).

प्रातिशाख्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sâkhâ of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prâtisâkhyas, one for the Sâkala branch of Rigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

-2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles. -3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातोपः A patronymic of Santanu.

प्रातोपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas, *q. v.*

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्याहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकालप कः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैक्ष). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous. -3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुहः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15; प्रादुःप्यात्क इव जित पुरः परेण Si. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light. -3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising ; वपुःप्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. -2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. -3 Becoming audible. -4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, dis-

played.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. -2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, preceded. -2 Limited, local. -3 Significant. -कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (की *f.*), **प्रादोषिक** *a.* (की *f.*), Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. -2 Relating to or derived from Pradhâna, *q. v.*

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. -2 Ascendancy, supremacy. -3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः ' chiefly ', ' especially ', ' principally ' ; Bg. 10, 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brâhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अच् समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. -2 Bent, inclined. -3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). -4 Favourable. -ध्वः A carriage. -ध्वं *ind.* 1 Favourably, agreeably or conformably, suitably ; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43. -2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रकृष्टोऽंतः] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतसंस्तीर्ण-दर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Mâl. 4. 2 ; ओष्ठ°, नयन°. -3 Boundary, extremity. -4 Extreme verge, end ; यौवनप्रांत Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. A -ग *a.* living close by. -दुर्गं a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस *a.* tasteless in the end. -शून्य *a.* see प्रांतरशून्य. -स्थ *a.* one who inhabits the borders.

प्रांततः *ind.* Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रांतरं [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्राप् 5 P. To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य सिद्धं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c.; प्राप्यावन्तीन् Me. 30. -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोष, हंड &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयंत्याब्धिं सिंधवो नग-निम्नगाः Si. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कामि-नां प्रियास्त्वदृते प्रापायितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve. 3. 7, R. 14. 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसूनापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived'. -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप a. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in बुद्धप्राप.

प्रापक (पिका f.) [प्राप्-प्ठुल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9 Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुत्त a.

one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध a. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ a. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर a. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2. timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उदय a. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् a. doing what is right. -काल a. 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन a. revived, restored to life. -दोष a. guilty. -पंचत्व a. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead; cf. पंचत्व. -प्रसव a. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि a. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ a. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन a. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप a. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4. fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार a. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री a. one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1 Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्य°, यशः°, सुख° &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q. v.). -11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2. 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखगम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायशंकाभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिर्भवति S. D. 6. -समं a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained. -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्तत्वमर्थं लभते अनुप्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trader; आढ्यादिव प्रापणिकादजस्रं Si. 4. 11.

प्राबल्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्रावाधे (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prabhākara', a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक a. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं, प्राभृतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king (Nazerānā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक a. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -4 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician. -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -2 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् a. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक a. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3

Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क *a.* (की *f.*) Charming, enchanting, delightful; अहो प्रामोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अच् घञ्, इ-अच् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. -2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आसु, उपविशु &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, majority, plurality; majority of cases. -4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life. *N. B.* At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (*a*) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायो 'about to fall'; मृतप्रायः 'almost dead, a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (*b*) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कटप्रायं शरीरं U. 1; शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (*c*) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp. -उपगमनं, -उपवेशनं, -उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्वभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. -उपेत *a.* abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. -उपविष्ट, -उपवेशिन् *a.* fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. -दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon. -भव *a.* common, usually met with.

प्रायणं 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory. -यं The first. -यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायशस् *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणाद्धि

Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति र्थिते ॥ Hemādri). -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक *a.* 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तिन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय *a.* Expiatory.

प्रायस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेषूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्राज्ञाप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकुरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेषिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness, piety.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्भ.

प्रारब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. -उचं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारम्भेपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलानुमेयाः प्रारम्भाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

प्रारम्भणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्ण A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयन्ते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7. 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन्तं तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थितामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. -कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेयं खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2 (the object is expressed by the loc.; as in शकुंतलायां प्रार्थना). -Comp. -भंगः refusal of a request. -सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited. -2 To be wished or desired. -यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थयितृ *m.* 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् *a.* 1 Begging, requesting. -2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियशः प्रार्थी गमिष्यामुपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -3 Attacking, assailing.

प्रालंब *a.* 1 Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 28. -बः 1 A kind of pearl-orna-

ment. -2 A female breast. -बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्टयथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेयप्लवमेच्छया Gīt. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमश्वरोऽपि (अधिसेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. -अद्रिः, -शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himālaya; Me. 57. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (की f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक a. (की f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वत्सेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. -2 N. of a district. -Comp. -कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लंबदशाविशालं प्रावारकं सूत्रशतैर्हि युक्तं Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुप्रेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृत p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. -तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).

प्रावृतिः f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृष्ट प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. -Comp. -अत्ययः (प्रावृड-त्ययः) end of the rainy season. -कालः (प्रावृडकालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः -षा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण a. (की f.) Produced in the rainy season. -कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज a. Produced in the rainy season. -जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृषेण्य a. 1 Produced in, relating to, the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिहं प्रावृषेण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. -2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). -3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). -प्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -प्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -प्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन a. (ना f.) To be given or done on entering. -नं A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). -2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagrancy, wandering habit.

प्राश् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

प्राश् f. Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. -2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. -2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

प्राशनीय a. Eatable, serving as food. -यं Food.

प्राशित p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. -तं 1 An offering of rice

and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशास्त्रं 1 The office of a Prasāstrī. -2 Government, rule.

प्राशु a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. -शुः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vṛitra.

प्राश्निक a. Containing questions. -कः 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्गवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक a. Armed with a dart. -कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक a. (की f.) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodic.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासादः [प्रसीदत्यास्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीरवति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. -2 A royal mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. -Comp. -अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace.

—कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. —पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment. —शायिन् a. sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय a. Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुत्र्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक a. (की f.) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

प्रासूतिक a. (की f.) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminivilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' -2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Māl. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. -2 Bought for a *Prastha*. -3 Containing a *Prastha*. -4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्त्रवण a. (नी f.) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राहः The forenoon.

प्राह्णितन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्णितरां-मां ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय a. [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām; R. 3. 29. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6. -3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8.; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -4 Dear, expensive. -5 Ved.

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; स्त्रीणामद्यं प्रणय-वचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. -2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारु-शीले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Gīt. 10. -2 A woman in general. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 News, information. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. -2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16.; मत्प्रियार्थं प्रियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. -3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनि-वेद्यितारं S. 4. -4 Pleasure. —यं ind. In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि a. hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह a. 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. -2. amiable. (—र्हः) N. of Vishnu. —असु a. fond of life. —आख्य a. announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः f., —उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —एषिन् a. 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. -2. friendly, affectionate. —कर a. giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार a. 1. acting kindly, doing good to. 2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन्, a. acting or treating kindly. (—m.) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् m. 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. -2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव a. living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

—दर्श a. pleasant to look at. —दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; एवमुत्सु-कोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः S. 6. (—नः) 1 a parrot. -2. a kind of date tree. -3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. (—नं) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दर्शिन् a. looking kindly upon anything. (—m.) an epithet of king Asoka. —देवन a. fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. —प्राय a. exceedingly kind or courteous; प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् n. a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेप्सु a. wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words. —मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु a. fond of liquor. (—धुः) an epithet of Balârama. —रण a. warlike, heroic. —वक्तृ a. flattering, a flatterer. —वचन a. speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु n. a beloved object. —वाच् a. speaking kindly, affable in address. (—f.) kind or agreeable words. —वादिका a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् a. speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —श्रवस् m. an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1. a dear friend. -2. the tree Khadira. (—खी f.) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य a. 1. a lover of truth. -2. pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1. a friendly message, the message of a lover. -2. the tree called चंपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् m. a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न a. fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद a. Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —इः 1

A kind of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. -2 The tree called नीप. -3 The creeper प्रियंगु. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. -कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंदत् R. 14. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

प्रियंगुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियंगुश्यामांगप्रकृतिरपि Mál. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). -2 Long pepper. -गु *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. -मः A lover, husband; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. 70. -मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, प्रियंभावुक *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyâl; see पियाल. -ला A vine.

प्री I. 9 U. (प्रीणति, प्रीणीते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68; सस्तुः पितृन् पिप्रियुरापगासु Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104; 7. 64. -2 To be pleased, take delight in; कच्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवासे Mb. -3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. -4 To be cheerful or gay. -*Caus.* (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c. -II. 4 A. (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. -2 To feel affection for, love. -3 To assent, be satisfied. -III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. -2 Old, ancient. -3 Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. -नं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; 1.

81, 12. 94. -2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. -3 Content. -4 Dear, beloved. -5 Kind, affectionate. -*Comp.* -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. -4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूत°, मृगया°. -5 Friendliness, amity. -6 Conciliation. -7 A symbolical expression for the letter ध. -9 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति भ्रता). -*Comp.* -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -जुषा N. of the wife of अनिरुद्ध. -तृष् *m.* N. of cupid. -इ *a.* inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (-इः) a jester or buffoon in a play. -इत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage.

-दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Mál. 4; R. 15. 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पुरोग *a.* affectionate, loving. -पूर्वे, पूर्वकं *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -प्रमुख *a.* friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. -भाज् *a.* enjoying friendship, loved. -मनस् *a.* 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -2. kind, affectionate. -मय *a.* arising from love or joy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. -वचस् *n.*, -वचनं a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -आहुं a sort of Srâddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents. -स्निग्ध *a.* moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् *a.* 1 Full of love or affec-

tion, loving, fond, affectionate. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Content, glad. -4 Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, spring. -*Caus.* To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 1 P. (प्रोषति, पुष्ट) 1 To burn consume. -2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (प्रुष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To pour out, sprinkle. -3 To fill.

पुषित *a.* 1 Sprinkled, wetted. -2 Burning.

पुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुष्वः 1 The rainy season. -2 The sun. -3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2 P. 1 To go forward. -2 To arrive at, reach. -3 To go out of, depart from; धीराः प्रेत्यास्माहोकाश्मृता भवन्ति Ken. -4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेत्य 'after death'; see प्रेत्य below.

प्रेत *p. p.* [प्र-इ-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं इहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. -2 A ghost, evil spirit, Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. -*Comp.* -अधिपः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man. °धारिन् an epithet of Siva. -आवासः a burial-ground, cemetery. -ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites. -गत *a.* dead. -गृहं a cemetery. -गोपः the keeper of the dead. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. -नदी the river वैतरिणी. -नरः a goblin, ghost. -निर्यातकः, -निहारकः a man employed to carry out dead bodies. -पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. पितृपक्ष. -पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sa-

crifice. —राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी). —राजः an epithet of Yama. —लोकः the world of the dead. —वनं a cemetery. —वाहित *a.* possessed by a ghost. —शरीर the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धिः *f.* —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —श्राद्धं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हारः 1. one who carries out a dead body. —2. a near relative.

प्रेतिः *f.* 1 Death, dying. —2 Departure, flight. —3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world ; न च तत्प्रेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28 ; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —Comp. —जातिः

f. position in the world to come.

—भाज् *a.* enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. —भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; तमायांतं प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1 ; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47 ; Ms. 8. 147.

—2 To look on, be a spectator, युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. —3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, be holder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. —2 A view, look, appearance. —3 The eye; चक्रितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. —4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. —5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. —6 A place where public exhibitions are held. —Comp.

—कूटं the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle.

प्रेक्षणीका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible, apparent. —2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2 ; R. 14. 9. —3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle ; Si. 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. —2 A look, view, sight, appearance. —3 Being a looker-on. —4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. —5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. —6 Intellect, understanding. —7 Reflec-

tion, consideration, deliberation. —8

The branch of a tree. —Comp. —अ-

(आ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं 1. a theatre, or play-house. —2. a council-

chamber. —कारिन् *a.* wise, prudent, circumspect ; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्त-

मपायैः Ki. 18. 28. —समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, as-

sembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Looking at, viewing. —2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. —3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in

सृगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय *q. v.*

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate.

—Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेखः, -खं A swing.

प्रेखण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering ; Bk. 9. 106. —णं 1 Swinging. —2 A swing.

—3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sûtradhâra, hero &c ; S. D. thus defines it :—गर्भावमर्षरहितं प्रेखणं हीननायकं । असूत्रधारमेकांकमविष्कम्भप्रवेशकम् । नियुद्धसंकेटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 547 ; e.g. बलिवध.

प्रेखा 1 A swing. —2 Dancing. —3 Roaming about, wandering, traveling. —4 A kind of building or house. —5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेखित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेखोल् 10 U. (प्रेखोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोलः, -प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating ; Mâl. 9. 17. —2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. —2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. —2 Desire (in general). —3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for. —2 Aiming at. —3 Supposing, assuming. —4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच

प्रादेशः एकाचक्रत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1

Love, affection ; तत्प्रेममहेमनिकषोपलतं

तनोति Gît. 11 ; Me. 44. —2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. —3

Sport, pastime. —4 Joy, delight, gladness. —*m.* 1 A jest, joke. —2

Wind, air. —3 An epithet of Indra.

—Comp. —अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. —ऋद्धिः *f.* increase of

affection, ardent love. —पर *a.* affectionate, loving. —पातनं 1. tears

(of joy). —2. the eye (that sheds them). —पात्रं ' an object of love,

any beloved person or thing. —बंधः बंधनं a bond or tie of affection,

—भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (comper. of प्रिय *q. v.*). —*m.* 1 A lover, husband. —2 A dear friend ; Mâl. 10.

24. —*m., -n.* Flattery. —सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring.

प्रेर् *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. —2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth ; R. 4. 24. *v. l.*

—3 To incite, instigate, set on. —4 To cast, direct (as eyes) ; नयने ख-

त्प्रेरयत्या तया S. 2. 2. —5 To throw, hurl. —6 To send forth, despatch. —7 To utter. —8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रिक्ता *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. —2 Sending, directing

प्रेरणं, -ण 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. —2 Impulse, passion. —3 Throwing, casting ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा

चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —4 Sending, despatching. —5 Order, direction. —6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form. —7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. —2 Excited, stimulated, prompted ; Pt. 2. 144. —3 Sent, despatched. —4 Ordered. —5 Directed, cast ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1.

23. —6 Touched. —तः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेतर्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. —*f.* (प्रेतर्वरी) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward,

drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -Caus. 1 To send forth, cast, hurl, Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; क्रिमर्थमृषयः प्रेषिताः स्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक a. 1 Despatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेषणं, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित p. p. Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य a. To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. -स्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -स्या A female servant, hand-maid. -स्यं 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -Comp. -जः servants taken collectively. -पावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. -वधुः 1. the wife of a servant. -2. a female servant, hand-maid. -वर्गः the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ p. p. Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). -ष्ठः A lover, husband. -ष्ठा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). -Comp. -कटा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कईमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gana to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind, kindness, love.

प्रेषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रेषणिक a. Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेष्यः A servant, menial, slave;

Ku. 6. 58. -स्या A female servant. -स्यं Servitude, slavery. -Comp. -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा आद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -Caus. To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -णी, -प्रोक्षणिः f. Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोचंड a. Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोच्चारित a. Sounding loudly.

प्रोचैस् ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छून a. 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रुत p. p. High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्जासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्झ 6 P.=उज्झ q. v.

प्रोज्झनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित p. p. Abandoned, quit- ted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोञ्जनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रोड्ढीन a. Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोढि See प्रौढ, प्रौढि.

प्रोष्ठः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत p. p. [प्र-वे-स्यतौ-क संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणान्) वितमिति करी संकलय-

ति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -त A garment, woven cloth. -Comp. -उत्सादनं 1. an umbrella. -2. a cloth house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कट (i. e. भृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंड a. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोत्कुष्टं A loud noise or uproar

प्रोत्तुंग a. Very high or lofty.

प्रोत्कुल a. 1 Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An inciter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ 1 U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); पुत्रोथास्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, overpower. -5 To destroy, slay

प्रोथ a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांतमुदकांतं च प्रियं प्रोथमनुव्रजेत् Tv. -थः -थं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11, 12. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् m. A horse.

प्रोद्भूत a. Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्घुष् 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries. -Caus. 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्घुष्ट p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्योषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्बोधः Awakening, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोन्नत *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मील 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom. -2 To come to light, appear. -*Caus.* 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोल्हाधित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Robust.

प्रोलेखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -*Comp.* -भर्तृका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S.D.: -नानाकार्यवशायास्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ 119. -मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) छः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (छी also). -*Comp.* -पदः the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा. -पाद *a.* born under the above Nakshtra.

प्रोष्ण *a.* Burning hot, scorching.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -2 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [प्र+वह् -क्त वा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.) ; प्रौढपुष्पैः कवचैः Me. 25; प्रौढतालीविपांडु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up ;

वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशयिष्य यौवनश्रीः Māl. 8; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रौढं तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतयैव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3 ; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent, impetuous. -7 Proud ; Mv. 2. 3. -8 Luxuriant. -9 Married. - Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.) -11 Raised or lifted up. -12 Controverted, discussed. -दा A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्वेला त्रिशता तरुणी मता । पंचपंचशता प्रौढा भवेद्ब्रह्मा ततः परम् ॥ -*Comp.* -अंगना a bold woman; see above. -उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. -पाद *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench. -पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour. -यौवन *a.* advanced in youth. -वादः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रौ) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion. -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize. -*Comp.* -वादः 1. a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढभू 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādrapada. -ई The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

प्रुकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अधोगभेद).

प्रुक्ष् 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्रुक्षः [प्रुक्ष्यते कीटैः प्रुक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The Indian fig-tree ; प्रुक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93 ; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -*Comp.* -जाता, समुद्रवाचका an epi-

thet of the river Sarasvatī. -तार्थ, -प्रसवणं, राज्ञ *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

प्रुक्षं The fruit of प्रुक्ष.

प्रुह 1 A. (प्रेहते) To go, move.

प्रुी 9 P. (प्रीणाति) To go, move.

प्रुीहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (प्रुीहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -*Comp.* -अरिः N. of the fig-tree. -उदरं enlargement of the spleen. -उदरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्रुीहा The spleen.

प्रु 1 A. (प्रवते, प्रत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जन्त्यलावुनि प्रावाणः प्रवत इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्रवते R. 16. 60 ; प्रवते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽभसि यथा प्रवाः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48 ; 14. 13, 15. 46. -5 To plunge into, bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear. -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -*Caus.* (प्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; यैः प्रावयिष्यन्ति समन्ततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel). -*With अभि* 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

प्रुव *a.* [प्रु-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat ; नाशयेच्च शनैः पश्चात्प्रुव सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38 ; सर्वे ज्ञानप्रुवेनैव वृजिनं संतारयिष्ये Bg. 4. 36 ; Ms. 4. 194 ; 11. 19 ; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog. -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope. -8 An enemy. -9 A sheep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chāṇḍāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected. (=कुलक q. v.) -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17 Urging on, inciting. -*Comp.* -गः 1. a monkey; R. 12. 70. -2,

a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*. -गति: a frog.

सुवकः [सु व ह् अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândâla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

सुवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

सुवंगमः 1 A monkey ; Si. 12. 55. -2 A frog. -Comp. -इतुः an epithet of Hanumat.

सुवनं a. [सु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. -नं 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into ; Mâl. 1. 19. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge. -6 A declivity. -7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

सुवाका A float, raft.

सुविक a. [सुवेन तरति ठन्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

सुवः [सु-घञ्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to, overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

सुवनं [सु निच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 A flood, deluge.

सुवित p. p. [सु निच् क] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled ; Si. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

सुविन् a. [सु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. -m. A bird.

सुत p. p. [सु-क्त] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in. (See सु). -तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गति: a hare. (-f.) 1. going by leaps. -2. a gallop, bounding motion.

सुति: f. [सु-भावेक्तिन्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring ; as in मंडूकसुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

सुष् I. 1. 4. 9. P. (शोषति, सुष्यति, सुष्णाति, सुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear, Rs. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (सुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

सुक्षि: 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

सुष: Burning, combustion.

सुष्ट p. p. Scorched, burnt, singed.

शोष: Burning, combustion (also प्रोष).

शोषण a. (नी f.) [सुष् ल्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes ; तार्तीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वतु मदनशोषणं लोचनं व: Mâl. l.v. 1. -णं Burning, scorching (प्रोषणं also).

सुस् 4P. (सुस्यति) 1 To burn. -2 To share.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

श्लोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat, devour.

प्सा 1 Food. -2 Hunger.

प्सात p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Hungry.

प्सानं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

प्सुर a. 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ a. Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (n. also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An increaser. -फं 1 An angry speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फक्ति, फक्ति) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्कि 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained ; फणिभाषित-भाष्यफक्कि विषमा कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism. -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट् ind. An onomatopoetic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations ; अस्त्राय फट्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. 1.); विषं भवतु सा भूद्धा फटादोषो भयं-

करः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फडिगा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण् 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुजुर्भेजिरे फणु-बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion ; (this sense according to some belongs to the Caus. of फण्). -Caus. (फणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid.).

फणः-णा [फण-अच्] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent ; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30 ; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13.12; Ku. 6,

68 ; वहति भुवनश्रेणिं शेषः फणाफलक-स्थितां Bh. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणं in this sense). -णः Ved. Scum. -Comp. -आटोपः the expanded hood (v. l. for फटाटोप); Pt. 1. 204. -करः a serpent -धरः 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. -भृत् m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nāgas.). -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. -मंडलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफण-मंडलं R. 12. 98; तत्फणमंडलोर्ध्वार्चिर्मणि-द्योतितविग्रहं 10. 7.

फण (ना) वत् m. A snake in general.

फणिन् m. [फणा अस्यस्य इति] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्भिरतो यद्भरलं फणिनः पुष्पा-सि परिमलोद्भरैः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिभाषितभाष्यफ-क्किका N. 2. 95. -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sesha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. -केश (स) रः = नागकेशर. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पगः an epithet of Vish-ṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). -पतिः 1. an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. -2. of Patanjali. -प्रियः wind. -फेनः opium. -भाष्यं Ma-hābhāshya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras). -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. -2. an epi-
thet of Garuḍa. -मुखं a kind of spade used by house-breakers. -ल-
ता, -वल्ली betel-pepper.

फणिज्झकः Marjoram.

फंडः The belly.

फट्कारिन् m. A bird.

फरं A shield ; cf. फलक.

फरुवकं A betel-box.

फर्फरायते Den. A. To glance about, dart, to and fro, sparkle ; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. -2 Softness. -का A shoe.

फल I. 1 P. (फलति, फफाल, अफा-

लीत्, फलित्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46 ; परोपकाराय द्रुमाः फलन्ति Subhāsh. ; वि-धातुव्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16 ; often used transitively in this sense ; मौर्यस्यैव फलन्ति पश्य विवि-धश्रेयांसि मन्त्रोक्तयः Mu. 2. 16 'accom-
plish or bring about' ; Si. 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to suc-
ceed ; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तवेति R. 13. 59 ; 15. 78 ; यश न फलुः क्षणदा-
चरणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 14. 113 ; 12. 66 ; नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, pro-
duce results or consequences ; फलित-
मस्माकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1 ; फलितं नस्त-
र्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6 ; Ki. 18. 25 ; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं नूनं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men com-
mit bad acts, and good men suffer
their consequences'. -4 To become
ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of,
befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P.
(फलति, फल or फलत in the first sense,
and फलित in other senses) 1 To
burst open, split or cleave asunder,
burst, cleave ; तस्य मूर्धान्वासाद्य पफा-
लासिवरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine
back, be reflected ; Ki. 5. 38. -3
To go.

फलं [फल-अच्] 1 Fruit (fig. al-
so) as of a tree ; उद्भेति पूर्वं कुसुमं
ततः फलं S. 7. 30 ; R. 4. 33 ; 1. 49.
-2 Crop, produce ; कृषिफलं Me. 16.
-3 A result, fruit, consequence,
effect ; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलम-
भ्रुते H. 1. 83 ; फलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1 ;
न नवः प्रभुफलोद्भवात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम
कर्मणः R. 8. 22 ; 1. 33. -4 (Hence)
Reward, recompense, meed, retri-
bution (good or bad) ; फलमस्योपहास-
स्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37.
-5 A deed, an act (opp. words) ;
ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोप-
योगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove
their usefulness by deeds, not by
words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose ;
परिगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43 ;
किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what
object in view' ; Me. 54. -7 Use,
good, profit, advantage ; जगता वा
विकलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Pro-
fit or interest on capital. -9 Pro-
geny, offspring ; R. 14. 39. -10 A
kernel (of a fruit). -11 A tablet

or board (शारिफल). -12 A blade
(of a sword). -13 The point or
head of an arrow, dart &c. ; barb ;
Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield. -15 A tes-
ticle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of
a calculation (in Math.). -18 Pro-
duct or quotient. -19 Menstrual
discharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A
ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvan-
tage. -23 The second term in a
rule-of-three sum. -24 Correla-
tive equation. -25 The area of a
figure. -26 The three myrobalans
(त्रिफला). -27 A point on a die.
-Comp. -अदनः = फलाशन q. v. -अ-
नुबंधः succession or sequence of
fruits or results. -अनुमेय a. to be
inferred from the results or conse-
quences ; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः
प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -अनुसरणं 1
rate of profits. -2. following or reap-
ing consequences. -अंतः a bam-
boo. -अन्वेषिन् a. seeking for re-
ward or recompense (of actions).
-अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits
or consequences (of acts), regard to
results. -अपेत a. useless, unfertile,
unproductive. -अम्लः a kind of
sorrel. (-म्लं) tamarind. -अशनः a
parrot. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आ-
कांक्षा expectation of (good) re-
sults ; see फलपेक्षा. -आगमः 1. pro-
duction of fruits, load of fruits ;
भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12.
-2. the fruit season, autumn. -आ-
वृद्ध a. full of or abounding in fruits.
(-वृद्धा) a kind of plantain. -आरामः
a fruit-garden, orchard. -आसक्त a.
1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to
fruits, fond of getting fruit (of ac-
tions done). -आहारः feeding or
living on fruits, fruit-meal. -उच्चयः
a collection of fruits. -उत्तमा 1 a
kind of grapes (having no stones).
-2. = त्रिफला. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1. produc-
tion of fruit. -2. profit, gain. (-त्तिः)
the mango tree (sometimes written
फलोत्पत्ति in this sense). -उदयः 1.
appearance of fruit, production of
results or consequences, attainment
of success or desired object ; आफलो-
दयकर्मणां R. 1. 5 ; 8. 22. -2. profit,
gain. -3. retribution, punishment.
-4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven. -उ-
द्गमः appearance of fruits ; S. 5. 12
(v. l.). -उद्देशः regard to results ;
see फलपेक्षा. -उपजीविन् a. living by
cultivating or selling fruits. -उपेत

a. yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —कोसरः the cocoanut tree. —कोशः-षः, —कोशकः the scrotum (covering of the testicles). —खंडनं frustration of fruits or results, disappointment. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kīr. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (—*m.*) a fruit-tree. —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —उदनं a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, —त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिफला). —द, —दातृ, —प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—दः) a tree. —निर्वृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः, —पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences. —पाकांता, —पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —वन्ध्यः a tree barren of fruit. —वन्धिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product or profit. —भागिन्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —भूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i. e.* heaven or hell). —भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. usufruct. —मत्स्या the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रायिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाडवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संस्थ

a. bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit. —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशरैः Bh. 3. 39; द्यूत°, चित्र° &c. —2 Any flat surface; चुंब्यमानकपोल-फलकां K. 218, धृतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विवभुः Si. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. —3 A shield. —4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The pericarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarāchārya. —सकथ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फल्-ल्युट्] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called प्रियंगु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —3 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैलेय).

फलिन् *a.* [फल अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्पिणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तूभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10.

—2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [फल-इनच्] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, —फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फलगु *a.* [फल्-उ गुक् च Un. 1. 18] 1 Pithless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1. —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्लुः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फलगुता-त्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फलगुन *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्गुनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फलगुनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करंभ).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः, —टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायाससाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; फांटचित्रास्त्रपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see in commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटकः A decoction, infusion.

फांड The belly.

फालः -लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. -2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. -3 A sort of spade. -4 A bundle. -5 The forehead (for भाल). -लः 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of Siva. -3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. -2 A ploughed field. -Comp. -आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. -कृष्ट *a.* 1. tilled. -2. produced by cultivation. (-ष्टं) a ploughed field. -गुप्तः N. of Balarâma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्गुनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). -2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तराभ्यां फाल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जतो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः ॥ -3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -Comp. -अनुजः 1. the month Chaitra. -2. the vernal season (वसंतकाल). -3. an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

फाल्गुनालः =फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन; °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. -2 Useless or idle talk. -3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरंगः 1 The country of the Franks (*i. e.* of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (*i. e.* a European).

फुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

फुकः A bird.

फुटः The expanded hood of a snake.

फु (फू) त् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; (फु फू) कृ 1 to blow into (a liquid); बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यापि फूत्कृत्य भक्षयति H. 4. 103. 2. To scream aloud, cry, shriek. --Comp. -करः fire. -कारः, कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -कृत *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-तं) 1. the sound of a wind-instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

फुफु *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -Comp. -कारकः *a.* panting, gasping.

फुफुसः -सं The lungs.

फुंफुआ *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

फुल 1 P. (फुलति, फुलित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Mâl. 5, 23.

फुल *p. p.* (of फल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुलं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां Rs. 6. 6; फुल्लारविद्वदनां Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Ex-

panded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -ल्ल A full-blown flower. -Comp. -लुवरी alum. -नयन, नेत्र-लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 136. (-नः) a kind of deer. (-नं) a large, full eye. -फालः the wind raised in winnowing corn.

फुल्लतं Inflating, filling with wind.

फुल्लिः *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

फुल्लरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेदकारः ; A shriek, howl.

फेणः, -नः 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्त्रभुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. -Comp. -अग्रं a bubble. -अशनिः N. of Indra; cf, नमुचि. -आहार *a.* living on foam. -गिरिः N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -पिंडः 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण (न) क See फेन

फेनि (न) ल *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिलमंजुराशि R. 13. 2.

फेरः, फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal; क्रुद्धफेरवचंड-डात्कृति &c. Mâl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 P. (फेलति) To go, move.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

व.

वः 1 N. of Varuna. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंधौ भगे तोये गते तु वा । गंधने तंतुसंताने पुंस्येव वपने स्मृतः ॥

वंद् 1 A. (वंहते, वंहित) To increase, grow. -Caus. 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

वंहिमन् *m.* Abundance, multitude. **वंहिष्ठ** *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल q. v.).

वंहीयस् *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

वकः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane

being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhîma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. -की=पूतना q. v. -Comp. -चरः, वृत्तिः-व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane', a false devotee, religious hypocrite;

अर्धे दृष्टिर्नैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः। शठो मिथ्याविनीतश्च वक्रवतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. —जित् *m.* -निषूदनः epithets of 1. Bhîma. —2. of Kṛishṇa. —पंचकं the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kârtika. —यंत्रं a kind of retort. —व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

वकुर *a.* Horrible. —रः Lightning; thunderbolt.

वकुलः 1 A kind of tree, *Mimusops Elengi*, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); कांक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or वकुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्ननाऽस्याः Me. 78; वकुलः सीधुपंडुषसेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). —2 A kind of drug. —लं The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

वकुलः The Bakula tree.

वकुरुका 1 A small crane. —2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

वकोटः A crane.

वटुः A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाणक्यवटुः &c.; see वटु. —2 A young Brahmachârin. —Comp. —मात्रः a mere boy.

वटूकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

वाडि (लि) शं A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

वत *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं वत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3. 18; अहो वत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यथसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. —2 Pity or compassion; क वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10. —4 Addressing, calling; वत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. —3 Joy or satisfaction; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. —5 Wonder or surprise; अहो वत महीचक्रं K. 154. —6 Censure. For the meanings of वत with अहो see under अहो.

वट् 1 P. To be steady or firm.

वदरः [वदस्थैर्ये अरच्] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. —र The cotton shrub. —र 1 The fruit of jujube; करवदरसदृशमखिलं भुवनतलं य-

त्प्रसारतः कवयः। पश्यति सूक्ष्ममतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vâs. 1; Bv. 2. 8. —2 The pod of the cotton shrub. —3 The berry used as a weight. —Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पावनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

वदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये वदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. —2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nârâyana. —Comp. —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikâ, वदरिः *f.* The jujube tree.

वदरी 1 The jujube tree; see वदरायण. —2 =वदरिका (2) above. —3 The cotton shrub. —Comp. —उदः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badarî; Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badarî. —नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume (नरवी). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनं (णं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgâ. —शैलः a rocky eminence at Badarî.

वध् 1 A. (बीभत्सते; strictly the desiderative base of वध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); येभ्यो बीभत्समानाः U. 1.

वधिर *a.* Deaf; ध्वनिभिर्जनस्य वधिरिकृतश्रुतेः Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

वधिरयति Den. P., वधिरिकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also); वधिरिताशेषदिगंतरालं K.; Mv. 6. 30.

वधिरित *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

वधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

वन्दिन् See वन्दिन्.

वन्दिः —री *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement. —2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 61.

बंध 9 P. (बध्नाति, बंध, अभांसीत्, भंत्स्यति, बंधुं, बद्ध; *pass.* बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten; बंधुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57; R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. —2 To catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14; बलिबंधे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. —3 To chain, fetter. —4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. —5 To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बंधुरंगुलि-

वाणि Bk. 14. 7. —6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.); बंधं चक्षुषे यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. —7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eye or mind), cast upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नात् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. —8 To bind or fasten together (as hair); Mu. 7. 17. —9 To build, construct, form, arrange; बद्धोर्मिनाकवानितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं S. 2. 6; तस्यांजलिं बंधुमतो बबंध R. 16. 5; 4. 38; 11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. —10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सचरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107; श्लोक एव त्वया बद्धः Râm. —11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12. 69; Ku. 5. 60 *v. l.*; S. 6. 3. —12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. —13 To punish, chastise. —14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). —15 To shut, close, stop. —16 To oppress, overpower. —17 To join, unite. —18 To produce, cause, effect. —19 To strike (as root). —20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बंध are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* भ्रुकुटिं बंध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown; मुष्टिं बंध् to clench the fist; अंजलिं बंध् to fold the hands together in supplication; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बंध् to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बंध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of; सेतुं बंध् to construct or build a bridge; वैरं बंध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity; सख्यं, सौहार्दं बंध् to form friendship; गोलं बंध् to form a globe; मंडलं बंध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle; मौनं बंध् to maintain silence; परिकरं, कक्षां बंध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything; see the compounds under बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c.; R. 12. 70.

बद्ध *p. p.* [बंध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. —2 Chained, fettered. —3 Captured, caught. —4 Confined, imprisoned. —5 Put or girt on. —9 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. —7 Formed, built. —8 Cherished, entertained. —9 Combined, united. —10

Firmly rooted, firm. -11 Shut, stopped, closed. -12 Inlaid, studded. -13 Composed (as verses). -14 Formed, contracted; Ku. 1. 20. -15 Manifested, displayed. -16 Entangled, involved. -17 Congealed, clotted (as blood). -18 Effected, caused, formed, produced; बद्धं जलं S. 1. 30; 2. 6; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. -Comp. -अंगुलित्र, अंगुलित्राण a. having a finger guard fastened. -अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. -2. of a fixed resolve. -आनंद a. joyful. -आयुध a. accoutred with arms. -आशंक a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम a. making united efforts. -कक्ष, -कक्ष्य a. see बद्धपरिकर. -केसर a. 1. forming hair. -2. having the filaments formed. -कोप, -मन्यु, -रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. -2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. -गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. -चित्त, -मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्व a. tongue-tied. -तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. -दृष्टि, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. -निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. -नेपथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready, prepared. -पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. -2. firmly resolved. -प्रतिश्रुत् a. resonant with echoes. -भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); दृढं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. -भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. -2. ground prepared for the site of a house. -मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. -2. close-fisted, covetous. -मूल a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि म-

हैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अदृश्यत त्वचरणारविद्विषेयदुःखादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. -राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति a. fixing an abode. -वाच् a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु a. seized with tremour. -वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -शिख a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). -2. one who is still in childhood, young. -सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. -स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंध-घञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general)(आशाबंध &c.). -2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बंधं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse; or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjari to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, frame-work. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. ad loc.). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22

An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); ऋणं सदृशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; V. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीधाट्यै K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon; cf. निबंधन. -नं [बंध-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशाखाभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; Pt. 5. 21; घटय भुजबंधनं Gīt. 10; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आशाबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 6; 6. 17; U. 2. 9; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं-नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A chain, fetter. -5 A bondage. -Comp. -भ (आ) गा-

रः-र, -आलयः a prison, jail. —मंथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. —2. a noose. —3. a rope for tying cattle.

—पालकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. —वे-
दमन् *n.* a prison. —स्थः a captive,
prisoner. —स्तंभः a tying-post,
a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an
elephant) is tied. —स्थानं a stable,
stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. —2
Confined, imprisoned.

बंधित्रः [बंध-इत्र] 1 The god of
love. —2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन).
—3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बध्नाति मनः स्नेहादिना बंध-उ] 1
A relation, kinsman, relative in
general; यत्र कुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो
मे U. 3. 8: मातृबधुनिवासिनं R. 12.
12; S. 6. 22; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Any
one connected or associated with an-
other, a brother; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-
traveller; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother;
S. 4. 9. —3 (In law) A cognate
kinsman, one's own kindred or kins-
men generally; (three kinds are
enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ°
paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see
these three words). —4 A friend (in
general); as in बंधुकृत्य below; oft.
at the end of comp.; मकरदंशबंधो
Mál. 1. 38 'a friend of, (*i. e.*)
charged with fragrance' &c.; 9.
13. —5 A husband; वैदेहिबंधो हृदयं
विवद्रे R. 14. 33. —6 A father. —7 A
mother. —8 A brother. —9 The tree
called बंधुजीव q. v. —10 One who
belongs to or is connected with any
tribe or profession only nominally;
i. e. one who belongs to it, but does
not do the duties pertaining thereto
(often used by way of contempt);
स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4;
cf. क्षत्रबंधु. —11 Connection, re-
lationship, association in general.
—Comp. —काम *a.* affectionate to-
wards kinsmen. —कृत्यं 1. the duty
of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बंधु-
कृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. —2. the busi-
ness of a friend, a friendly or kind
act or service; कश्चित्सौम्य व्यव-
सितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114.
—जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. —2. kin-
dred, kinsmen taken collectively.
—जीवः, जीवकः *N.* of a tree; बंधु-
जीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लासितस्मितशोभं Gīt.
2; R. 11. 24. —दग्धः an abandon-

ed wretch (हतक). —इत्तं a kind of
Stridhana or woman's property, the
property given to a girl by her re-
latives at the time of marriage; Y.
2. 144. —प्रीतिः *f.* 1. love of a re-
lative; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. —2. love
for a friend. —भावः 1. friendship.
—2. relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen,
kindred. —हीन *a.* destitute of re-
latives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. —2
A bastard. —का, -की An unchaste
woman (see बंधकी).

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kin-
dred (taken collectively); Mál. 6.
18; 9. 21; Ki. 1. 10. —2 Relation-
ship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood,
affinity.

बंधुदा An unchaste woman.

बंधुवत् *a.* Having relations or
kinsmen.

बंधुर *a.* [बंध-उरच्] 1 Undulating,
wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42,
U. 6. 25; Mv. 6. 30. —2 Bent, in-
clined, bowed; बंधुरगात्रे R. 13. 47;
(=संनतांगि). —3 Crooked, curved. —4
Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, love-
ly; कथं तु तं बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं S. 6.
12 (where it may mean 'undulat-
ing' also); समस्तशास्त्रसृष्टिबंधुरे मुखे
K. 3. —5 Deaf. —6 Injurious, mis-
chievous. —रः 1 A goose. —2 A
crane. —3 A drug. —4 An oil-cake.
—5 The vulva. —6 The बंधुजीव tree.
—राः (*m. pl.*) Parched corn or
meal thereof. —रा An unchaste wo-
man. —रं A diadem.

बंधुल *a.* [बंध-उलच्] 1 Bent, curv-
ed, inclined. —2 Pleasing, delight-
ful, attractive, beautiful. —लः 1 A
bastard; परगृहललिताः पराज्जपुष्टाः पर-
पुरुषैर्जनिताः परांगनासु । परधनानिरता गु-
णेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः
Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer
given by the *bandhulas* themselves
to the Vidūshaka's question भोः के
यूयं बंधुला नाम). —2 An attendant
in a harlot's chamber. —3 The tree
called बंधुक q. v.

बंधुकः [बंध-उक] *N.* of a tree;
तवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधुकसूनस्तचकरचित-
मेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3.
5. —कं A flower of this tree; बंधुक-
द्युतिबांधवोऽयमधरः Gīt. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बंधूर *a.* [बंध-उरच्] 1 Undulat-
ing, uneven. —2 Bent, inclined,

bowed. —3 Pleasing, delightful,
lovely; cf. बंधुर. —रं A hole.

बंधूलिः [बंध-उलि] The बंधुजीव tree.

बंध्य [बंध-यत्] 1 To be bound or
fettered, to be confined or impri-
soned; Y. 2. 243. —2 To be joined
or bound together. —3 To be form-
ed, built or constructed. —4 Detain-
ed, under arrest. —5 Barren, unpro-
ductive, fruitless, useless (said of
persons or things); बंध्यश्रमास्ते R. 16.
75; अबंध्ययत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते 3. 29;
Ki. 1. 33. —6 Not having the menses
or menstrual discharge. —7 (At
the end of comp.) Deprived or de-
stitute of. —Comp. —फल *a.* useless,
vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बं-
ध्या विजानाति गुर्वी प्रसववेदनां Subhâsh.
—2 A barren cow. —3 A kind of per-
fume (बाल). —Comp. —तनयः, -पुत्रः
सुतः, or दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or
daughter of a barren woman; *i. e.*
a wild impossibility, anything that
does not and cannot exist; एव बंध्या-
सुतो ति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः; see खपुष्प.
बंध्रं A bond, tie.

बभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बभ्रु *a.* [भृ-कु द्वित्वं; बध्-उ वा Un. 1.
21] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, red-
dish-brown; उवालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15.
16; 19. 25; बबंध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलं
Ku. 5. 8. —2 Bald-headed through
disease. —भ्रुः 1 Fire. —2 An ichneu-
mon. —3 The tawny colour. —4
A man with tawny hair. —5 *N.* of a
Yādava; Si. 2. 40. —6 An epithet
of Siva. —7 Of Vishnu. —8 The
Châtaka bird. —9 A sweeper, clean-
er. —10 *N.* of a country. —*n.* 1 A
tawny or brown colour. —2 Any
object of a brown colour. —Comp.
—धातुः 1. gold. —2. red chalk (गैरिक),
a kind of ochre. —वाहनः *N.* of a
son of Arjuna by Chitrângadâ.
[The sacrificial horse let loose by king
Yudhishthira and guarded by Arjuna
entered, in the course of its wander-
ings, the country of Manipura, which
was then ruled by Babhruvahana, un-
equalled in prowess. The horse was
taken to the king; but when he read the
writing on the plate on its head, he
knew that it belonged to the Pandavas,
and that his father Arjuna had arrived
in the kingdom; and, hastening to him,
respectfully offered his kingdom and
his treasures along with the horse. Ar-
juna, in an evil hour, struck the head

of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrangada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

बं 1 P. (बंति) To go, move.

बंभरः A bee.

बंभरालो A fly.

बरटः A kind of grain.

बर् 1 P. (बर्ति) To go, move.

बर्वटः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्वटो 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बर्वणा A blue fly.

बर्वरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head; शृणु रे बर्वर H. 2.

बर्वुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बामळ); उपसर्पेभ भवंतं बर्वुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बर्सः Ved. A tip, point, knot.

बर्सवः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?)

बर्ह I. 1 A. (बर्हते) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बर्हयति-ते) To hurt, injure. -WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

बर्हः -र्ह [बर्ह-अच्] 1 A peacock's tail; हवोल्नाहतशेषबर्हः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. 1. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44; Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf; आपांडुरं केतक-बर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हण, बर्हस् a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बर्हणं A leaf.

बर्हः Fire. -n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिणः A peacock; आवासवृक्षोन्मुख-बर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14, 19. 37. -Comp. -वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes.

-वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

बर्हिन् m. [बर्ह अस्यर्थे इति] A peacock; R. 16. 64; V. 3. 2; 4. 10; Rs. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -ध्वजा an epithet of Durgâ. -यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

बर्हिष्ठ a. (superl. of बर्हन्) Largest, strongest. -ष्ठ A kind of fragrant grass.

बर्हिस् m., n. [बर्ह कर्मेणि इति] 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. -मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god (whose mouth is fire). -शुष्मन् m. an epithet of fire. -सर् (बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the Manes (pl.). -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

बर्हिष्क a. Formed of, or covered with, sacrificial grass.

बर्हिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. -III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. -Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं [बल्-अच्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops; भवेद्भीष्ममद्रोणं धृतराष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बलबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1; हृदयमव्यये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7). -लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अग्रं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring

(Hemachandra). -अञ्चिता the lute of Balarâma. -अटः a kind of beam. -अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकर-ण the affairs of an army. -अध्यक्षः 1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. -अनुजः an epithet of Krishna. -अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अवलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलावलं Si. 6. 44. -अव्रः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अवलेपः pride of strength. -अशः -असः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). -आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुडी). -आहः water. -उत्कट a. of mighty strength; Pt. 2. 40; 3. 114. -उप-पन्न, उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओवः a multitude of troops, numerous army; Si. 5. 2. -कर, -कृत् a. strengthening. -क्षेमः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. -ज a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pith. -6. a pretty figure. (-जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jasmine (Arabian). -हः an ox a bullock. -हर्षः pride of strength. -देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. -द्विष् m., -निषूदनः epithets of Indra; बलनिषूदनमर्थपतिं च तं R. 9. 3. -निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. -पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. -प्रह a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रसूः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarâma. -भद्र a. strong, powerful. (-द्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâma, q. v. below. -4. the tree called लेध. -5. N. of Ananta, (-द्रा) a maiden. -भि-ह् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भृ-ह् a. strong, powerful. -रामः 'the

strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [He was the seventh son of Vasudava and Devaki ; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe ; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna ; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu ; see the quotation under हल].
—वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening.
—विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops.—व्यसनं the defeat of an army.
—शालिन् *a.* strong. —सूदनः an epithet of Indra. —स्थ *a.* strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp ; an encampment. —2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Balarâma. —3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष *a.* [बलं शायत्यस्मात् क्षै-क] White ; द्विरद्वतंबलक्षमलक्षयत स्फुरितभृंगमृगच्छवि केतकं Si. 6. 34. —क्षः The white colour. —Comp. —गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon ; यथानत्यर्जुनाब्जन्मसदृक्षांको बलक्षगुः K&v. 1. 45 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gaudîyas).

बलनं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength.

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful,

mighty ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. —2 Stout, robust. —3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). —4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing ; बलवानिद्विग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. —5 More important, of greater weight ; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —6 Accompanied by an army. —ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly ; पुनर्वशित्वाद्वलवान्निगूह्य Ku. 3. 69. —2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree ; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2 ; शीतार्ति बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरैः Si. 8. 62 ; S. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. —2 Superiority, excellence.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana) ; तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9. (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला).

बलाकः-का [Up. 4. 14.] A crane ; सेविष्यते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9 ; Mk. 5. 18, 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes ; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15 ; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. —2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction ; R. 10. 47 ; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. —3 Injustice. —4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome.

बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् *a.* Consumptive.

बलाहं Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud ; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तरागामकालसंध्यामिव धातुमत्तां Ku. 1. 4. —2 A kind of crane. —3 A mountain. —4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. —5 One of the four horses of Vishnu.

बलिः [बल्-इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious) ; निवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20 ;

U. 1. 50. —2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c. to all creatures, (also called भृत्यज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; see Ms. 3. 67, 91 ; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it ; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. —3 Worship, adoration ; Ku. 1. 60 ; Me. 55 ; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपर्यासानि पुष्पाणि S. 4. —4 Fragments of food left at a meal. —5 A victim offered to a deity. —6 A tax, tribute, impost ; प्रजानामेव भूदर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 80 ; 8. 307. —7 The handle of a chowrie. —8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virechana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens ; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra ; cf. उलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gît. 1 ; R. 7. 35 ; Me. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven Chirajivins ; cf. चिरजीविन्].
—लिः *f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout persons or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —Comp. —कर *a.* 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3. producing wrinkles. —करंभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —दानं 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —ध्वांसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —नन्दनः, पुत्रः, सुतः epithets

of Bâna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, —भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बध्नः an epithet of Vishnu. —भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2. a sparrow. —3. a crane. —मंदिरे, —वेमन्, —सन्न *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुखः a monkey. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; *Me.* 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* [बलमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; *R.* 16. 37; *Ms.* 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिन, बलिभ See बलिन-भ.

बलिहमः A epithet of Vishnu.

बलित् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; *R.* 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —ष्टः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —*adv.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलु भीतोः स्मि *S.* 7.

बलू *a.* Strong, powerful.

बल्य *a.* [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बालिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीनः A scorpion.

बली (री) वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपयं पुमान् बलीवर्दः

बलुवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुनिचयपरिचया बलुवाः संचरन्तु *Ve.* 6. 2; *Si.* 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhîma when serving as a cook at the court of Virâṭa. —वी A cowherdess; *Ki.* 4. 17. —Comp. —युवतिः-ती *f.* a

young cowherdess (गोपी); हरिविरहा-कुलबल्ययुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं *Gît.* 4.

बल्वजः -जा A kind of coarse grass; *Ms.* 2. 43.

बलिहकाः, बल्हीकाः (*pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बक्य *a.* Full-grown (as a calf).

बक्य (यि) णी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; *N.* 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves.)

बस्तः A goat. —Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधा a shrubby basil.

बहल *a.* [बह्-कलच् नञोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; *U.* 1. 38; 3. 23; *Si.* 9. 8; *Bv.* 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहले-जुगलांगूल *Mâl.* 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugar-cane. —ला Large cardamoms. —Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्तचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवत्तावमथ पुरद्वहिः *R.* 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्वहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानां *Mâl.* 1. 40, 14; *H.* 1. 94 —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —Comp. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (—गं) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3. property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इन्द्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते *Mâl.* 1. 24. —कुटीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind.* out of doors, abroad. —चर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिश्चराः प्राणाः *Dk.* (—रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —भव *a.* external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत *a.* expelled. —2. expired

(time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —मुख *a.* 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—खः) a god or deity.

—यात्रा, —यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग *a.* external. —लंब-*a.* obtuse-angled. (—बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति *f.* an external aspect or appearance; *Pt.* 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness, immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् *a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a.* External, outer.

बहिष्कु 8 *U.* 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; *Ms.* 8. 380; *Y.* 1. 93. —2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion. —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् *ind.* On the outside, abroad.

बहु *a.* (हु or ह्री *f.*; compar. भूयस्; superl. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतदपि *S.* 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र *Mu.* 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् *R.* 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुभार, बहुकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंदको देशः &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतुग. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मत् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं *Ku.* 6. 20; यथातेरेव शर्निष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6; 7. 1; *R.* 12. 89; *Bg.* 2. 35 *Bk.* 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अच्, —अक्क *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप्, —अप *a.* watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (—त्यः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (—त्या)

a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आशिन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऋच् *a.* having many verses. (—*f.*) a term applied to the Rigveda. —ऋच *a.* having many verses. (—*चः*) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनस् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. (—*रः*) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (—*री*) a broom. —कालं *ind.* for a long time. —कालिन् *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. —क्षम *a.* patient; Ku. 5. 40. (—*मः*) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (—*धं*) cinnamon. —गंधरा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yûthikâ creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —तंत्रिक *a.* many-stringed. —तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निर्दर्शनमसाराणां तृणवदुत्तुणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्कः, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —दर्शक-दर्शिन *a.* prudent, circum-spect. —दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—*ग्धः*) wheat. (—*ग्धा*) a cow yielding much milk. —दृढवन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धार the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नादः a conch-shell. —पत्नीक-ता polygamy —पत्रः an onion. (—*त्रं*) tale. (—*त्री*) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्,

—पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. —गुप्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (—*रं*) *ind.* in many ways, manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—*जः*) 1. a hog. —2. the munja grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—*लः*) the Kadamba tree. (—*ली*) the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —वलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाविन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgâ. —मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (—*नं* *a.*) gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागं S. 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (—*र्तिः* *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. (—*ल्यं*) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —मृग *a.* abounding in deer. —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (—*पः*) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Vishnu. —6. of Brahmâ. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform, manifold

—रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (—*m.*) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी (वी) जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —त्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुत्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (—*हिः*) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrîhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—*तिः*) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (—*रः*) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (—*नः*) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many.

बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3

A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3; तस्य भवि बहुतिथ्यास्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2. -थं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -4 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधाकृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. -गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बह्वीयस्; *superl.* बह्विष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनय-बहुतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Mâl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतः परं H. 1. 184; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रातुरास बहुलक्षपाछविः R. 11 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांखरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं छंदसि. -Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिक (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -4 To increase,

extend, aggrandize; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ते Pt. 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide-spread; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पौरेषु संहं बहुलीभवन्तं... सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमशिरे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; Me. 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशति बहुशो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाड् 1 A (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See बाडव.

बाडवेय See बाडवेय.

बाडव्य See बाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस्; *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); चाणक्यः—चंद्रनशस एष ते निश्चयः । चंद्रन-बाढं एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1: बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिटी; *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावल्योऽधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Har-

shavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his Aryasaptasatī v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथैव गच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाहुं वाणी वाणो बभूवोति ||; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः—ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Rāvaṇa's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. -तूणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -मुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. -सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Viṣṇu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1. Belonging to or coming from the jube tree. -2 Made of cotton —र The cotton shrub. -रं 1 The jube. -2 Silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्या भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sâ. rîraka Sûtras of the Vedânta philosophy (generally identified with Vyâsa). -Comp. -सूत्र the Vedânta aphorisms. -संबंधः (a modernformation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyâsa.